In the Week Day Issues of The Tribune
WANT ADV'TS
Are inserted for 10 cents per line; and the answers in all cases are abundant.

The Chicago Tribune.

The Week Day Tribune is sold for 2½ cts. per Copy
When taken from the Carrier. Six Issues for Fifteen Cents.

VOLUME XLVI. SUNDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1886—TWENTY-EIGHT PAGES. PRICE { WEEK DAYS THREE CENTS. SUNDAY FIVE CENTS.

CHAS W COURT, DEALER IN STATIONERY, PERIODICALS AND BOOKS, 183 E. Madison St.

NOW WE ARE READY!

TO-MORROW
THE
BEE-HIVE

Will be able (for the first time this season) to exhibit and display for sale their entire line of

HOLIDAY GOODS!

We have condensed all departments containing Staple Merchandise and devote, beginning tomorrow, more than half of the vast capacity of our establishment to

Toys, Dolls, Books, Games, Fancy Goods, Handkerchiefs, Gloves and Neckwear, Christmas Souvenirs, Jewelry, etc., etc.

OUR RULES AND REGULATIONS ARE AS FOLLOWS:

No one dare compete with the BEE-HIVE in prices; every cut (no matter how low) will be promptly met.

Study our competitors' advertisements as well as our own and rest assured that you can procure all the leaders advertised today or any time between now and Christmas at the same or a lower figure by calling at the BEE-HIVE.

We know that this is a bold assertion, but we mean to carry it out to the letter.

TOYS.

250 Good Strong Hardwood Sleighs, nicely painted, **At 35c each.**

100 Rocking Horses, nicely painted, with Enameled Cloth Seats, **At 75c each.**

500 Toy Chairs, made of Hardwood, nicely painted, **Only 12c each.**

150 Large-Sized Shoo-Fly Rockers, with box, **At 59c each.**

75 Large Size Boys' Express Wagons, with Seats, made of hardwood, and nicely painted, **Tomorrow at 69c each.**

100 Boys' Tool Chests

Containing 9 pieces, made of Hardwood, **Only 20c each.**

Larger sizes at equally low prices.

—75—
MAGIC LANTERNS,
With 12 Slides, Double Glass, **Only 35c each.**
Larger sizes proportionately cheap.

—100—
Security Safes
Made of Iron, with Combination Lock, usually sold at 75c, **Tomorrow, At 39c each.**

FANCY GOODS.

50 Large Size Toilet Cases, containing 5 pieces, Mirror, Comb, Hair, Tooth, and Nail Brushes, choice of either Ivoritte or Amber, value $7.50. **Tomorrow at $3.75 each.**

250 Silk Plush Chip Boxes, as per illustration, containing 50 Ivoritte Chips, Fine Gilt-Edged Cards, value $2.00, **Tomorrow at 85c each.**

10 Gross Brass Whisk-Broom Holders,

With Fine Broom, value 50c, **Tomorrow at 15c each.**

150 Jewel Boxes, 150 Work Boxes. Both of these articles are covered with best quality Silk Plush, Satin Lined, Best Fittings, value from $1.50 to $2.00, **Choice Tomorrow at 85c Each.**

150 Handsome Leatherette Albums,

Large size, extension clasp, well bound, value $1.50, **Tomorrow at 59c each.**

75 ONLY OF Combination Collar and Cuff Boxes,

As per illustration, with finest quality Silk Plush, Satin Lined, regular price $3.00, **Tomorrow at $1.75 each.**

DOLLS AND BOOKS.

250 of the finest quality French Jointed Dolls, with Bisque Heads, Real Hair, 18 inches in height, value from $2 to $2.50, **Sacrificed Tomorrow at 95c each.**

DRESSED FRENCH DOLLS.

50 elegantly-dressed Dolls in reception and ball toilets (from our great doll reception), value from $7.50 to $15 apiece, **Choice of the entire lot tomorrow at $1.95 each.**

50 Men Dolls, some dressed in full uniform, others in full evening costume, value from $3.00 to $5.00, **Choice tomorrow at 95c each.**

25 dozen large-sized Kid Bodies, with Shoes, Stockings, and Hare Mitts, 15 inches long, value $1.50, **Offered tomorrow at 50c each.**

DOLL HEADS

In an immense variety of styles **From 10c upwards to $3.00 each.**

Books Below Cost of Production.

Another lot of 500 copies of Jo's Boys, by Louisa M. Alcott. Publisher's price $1.50. **Tomorrow at 90c each.**

Hawthorne's Scarlet Letter **At 75c each.**

Frank Leslie's Chatterbox **At 55c each.**

George Eliot's complete works, in 6 volumes. **At $4.75 per set.**

Washington Irving's complete works, in 10 volumes. Publisher's price $15. **At $5 per set.**

Macaulay's History of England, bound in 5 volumes, cloth, **At $1.35 per set.**

Gibbon's Roman Empire, in 8 volumes, cloth, **At $2.50 per set.**

U. S. Grant's Personal Memoirs, Volume 1 or 2 in cloth, **At $2.50 per volume.**

Shakspeare's Works, in 8 volumes, with 40 illustrations, **At $2.50 per set.**

All of these Books are Well Bound.

TOY BOOKS.

Over 150 styles to select from.
500 Linen A B C Books **At 5c each.**
1,000 Illustrated Mother Goose Rhymes **At 5c per copy.**

GAMES.

Every imaginable Game for Adults as well as for Children.

Christmas Cards.

5,000 Handsome Imported Frosted Cards, as per illustration, over 200 different designs, **Choice at 1c each.**

1,500 Satin Cushioned Christmas Souvenirs, **Choice at 5c each.**

Heavy Large-Sized, Easel Christmas Cards, **Choice at 10c each.**

500 most elegant Christmas Cards, in easel shape or banner style, satin, hand-painted cushions, value from 50 to 75c, **Choice tomorrow at 25c each.**

100 American Nickel-Plated Gents' Watches, stem-winder, as per illustration, usual price $7.50, tomorrow **At $4.75 each.**

25 Nickel Swiss Ladies' Watches, Chatelain style, regular price $5, tomorrow **At $3.75 each.**

50 solid silver, hand-engraved, Ladies' Swiss Chatelain Watches, warranted as good time-pieces, **At $7.75 each.**

15 solid gold, 10-carat, stem-winder, Ladies' Swiss Watches, warranted, **At $16.00 each.**

Just received, another shipment of **1,500 Salt and Pepper Holders,** Like illustration, **Reduced to 15c each.**

500 LADIES' CUT GLASS Bouquet Holders

In shape of Boot as per illustration. Stands seven inches in height. Contain a Bottle of Tappan's Perfume. Value 50c. **Tomorrow at 15c each.**

250 ELEGANT GILT CRADLES

Containing a Cut Glass Odor Bottle filled with Perfume. Value 75c. **Tomorrow at 25c each.**

HAND KER CHIEFS.

A Genuine Surprise

Will Await Our Patrons if They Will Call Tomorrow at Our Handkerchief Department.

2,000 dozen of the choicest styles of colored bordered Handkerchiefs for Ladies, hemstitched, usually sold from 12c to 15c. **Tomorrow at 5c each.** (Only one dozen sold to a customer.)

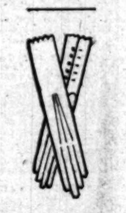
200 dozen very fine Linen hemstitched Handkerchiefs, with lace-worked Initial; value, 50c. **Tomorrow at 21c each.** (Purchasers of half a dozen or more will receive a handsome Box.)

150 dozen Gents' Japanese Silk Handkerchiefs, colored border, full size, one inch double hem; value, 75c. **Tomorrow at 29c each.** (Sale limited to 6 to one customer.)

300 Silk Mufflers, representing a sample line of the very finest quality imported goods, bought at half price and sold at half price; value ranges from $3 to $5. **Sold tomorrow at $1.35 each.**

1,500 dozen Brocaded Silk Handkerchiefs, representing the most complete lines to be found anywhere; prices range **From 39c to $1 each.**

The above illustration represents a Cut Glass ATOMIZER, filled with good quality Eau de Cologne. This article (which is valued at 50c) will be presented with every pair of KID GLOVES purchased at the BEE-HIVE before Christmas.



Special Sale OF KID GLOVES.

500 dozen 5-button, full length, Real Kid Gloves; sizes 5½ to 8; colors Browns, Tans, White, Opera, and Black. Also 5-button Black Suedes. Would be a bargain at $1. Sale price, **Including Atomizer, 63c per pair.** (Every pair warranted.)

5-button Embroidered Kid Gloves **At 85c per pair.**

4-button Real French Kid Gloves **At $1.00 per pair.**

Ladies' and Misses' Pure Silk Mittens **At 50c per pair.**

IT PAYS TO TRADE AT THE
BEE-HIVE,
172, 174, 176 & 178 STATE-ST.,
(Directly opposite Palmer House entrance).

☞Mail Orders Receive Prompt Attention.☜

Parisian Suit Co.

CONCLUSIVE REASONS WHY OUR MAKE OF Sealskin Sacques

Is more desirable than any of those that are found ELSEWHERE:

They are WARRANTED REAL ALASKA SEALS.

The Skins are dressed and dyed by the best London houses.

The very choicest skins are selected for our sacques by the leading Furriers of this country, and are made specially to order for us in the most approved and latest shapes.

Our SEALSKINS were purchased for us AT 25 PER CENT LESS than present prices, thus enabling us to offer them at about 30 per cent less than actual value.

This is our 8th FUR SEASON, and our sales up to date have never before been equalled. Our customers, after a CRITICAL EXAMINATION of all makes, pronounce OUR SACQUES UNEQUALLED in Chicago, and we will POSITIVELY GUARANTEE to save any person wishing a Sealskin Sacque $25 to $50 on the Garment. So do not purchase from any one before

TESTING THE ABOVE ANNOUNCEMENT.

PRICES ARE
$100, $125
AND UPWARD.

Parisian Suit Co.

State and Monroe-sts., Under Palmer House.

THOS. E. HILL'S BOOKS

Elegant, Educational, Standard, Best, Most Useful in the World, and most Rapid Sale.

HILL'S MANUAL Contains Hundreds of Social, Commercial and Legal Forms. Standard Authority. Newly Illustrated, Enlarged and Corrected to the Latest Date. Continued Large Sales.

HILL'S ALBUM Gives 1,000 Portraits, 1,200 Biographies, 1,600 Illustrations (Several in Colors), of Eminent People, Their Work and Their Success. Very Elegant. Selling Fast.

HILL'S NATIONAL BUILDER Monthly. Large Circulation. Devoted to Building, Landscape Gardening, Decoration and Furnishing. Contains Original Plans and Architectural Drawings in Colors, from Which to Construct Economical, Healthful and Beautiful Buildings.

AGENTS Given Exclusive Territory for the Sale of any of the above. Terms and Circulars Obtained by Addressing or Calling upon

HILL STANDARD BOOK CO., 103 State St. Chicago.

BUILDINGS TO RENT.

Nos. 203 & 205 Van Buren-st., Cor. of Franklin, 44x100 feet, well lighted, 4 stories and basement.

Nos. 261 & 263 Franklin-st., 40x153 feet, 4 stories and basement.

M. PETRIE, 163 Washington-st.

TO RENT.

The entire building 137 and 139 State-st.; best location in the city.

Also the entire building, 250 and 252 Wabash-av., for a term of years at low rent. Excellent location. Apply to GEO. P. EVERHART, 918 Opera-House Building.

TO RENT.

126 Franklin-st., from Jan. 1, 4-story and basement; water elevator.

726 West Madison-st., 2-story frame, cheap.

GEORGE P. EVERHART, 918 Chicago Opera-House.

FOR RENT,

At low rent, ground floor and part of basement (if desired) of 117 to 123 Market-st. Light on all sides. Inquire of MANNHEIMER, LEPMAN & CO.

FOR RENT.

STORES AND BUSINESS FLOORS, State, Monroe, and Adams-sts., Wabash-av., and best business locations. See advertisement on inside page. J. C. SAMPSON & CO., Real Estate and Renting Agency, 198 La Salle-st.

FOR RENT.

Very cheap to good tenant, three lofts, 50x85 each. Apply at once at 6 and 8 River-st.

THE HAMBURGER COMPANY.

TO RENT.

Fourth floor, Nos. 141 and 143 State-st. 40x135 feet. Passenger and freight elevators. Splendid light. Apply to BENJ. ALLEN & CO., at above numbers.

$5

Pays for Permanent Life-Size Portrait,
With 12 Cabinets and 1 Panel.

All orders for this Portrait given up to the 22d will be delivered Christmas, and a part of each Cabinet order, if not all.

No time this week to give you my WOULD-BE competitor's last NIGHTMARE; he is dreaming most of the time now. Some of them are very amusing. Will give them to you in the FUTURE.

NOTICE.

Proprietors of $6 Studios are no doubt sitting in their cold galleries waiting for customers. If they will call at Hartley's I will give them a job CLEANING GLASS and framing Portraits! Wages, $25 PER WEEK and board at the PALMER HOUSE.

REMEMBER!

$5!
Pays for Permanent Life-Size Portrait.

This Picture is better than any Crayon made, because it is MORE DURABLE and a BETTER LIKENESS.

$2!
Pays for 12 Cabinets and 1 Panel.

$3!
Pays for 12 Cabinets and 6 Panels, any style you want.

POSITIVELY
No Charge for Resittings.

STUDIO OPEN EVERY DAY.

HARTLEY'S,
309 West Madison-st.

CLOUDY DAYS GOOD AS SUNSHINE.

WANTED—First-class Photographic Printers, also experienced persons to finish prints, also good reception room hands, and first-class retouchers.

HARTEY'S, 309 Madison-st.

N. B.

In addition to our superior stock of Head Dress for Gentlemen's wear we are showing

Silk Umbrellas AND Walking Sticks

In SUPERIOR QUALITIES for HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

R. DUNLAP & CO.
Palmer House Block.

SEE PAGE 3

Of this paper for this week's doings at

LLOYD'S.

TRELEAVEN AND COE SCIENTIFIC OPTICIANS 65 State St. Central Music Hall

$1.50 TO $2.50 Buys the finest Spectacles; cheaper grades, 25c to $1.00. Gold Spectacles, $4 to $10.

Eyes skillfully fitted free of charge.

ASSORTMENT RENEWED,
—AND—
GREATLY ADDED TO
During the past ten days, of the Beautiful
Brokaw Bros. Overcoats
—AND—
SUITS.
—ALSO—
Imported English Ulsters

The Fur-Fleeced Aberdeen Ulstering.

"Oh, What a Christmas Present!"

IMPORTED IRISH FRIEZE ULSTERINGS,
Made into Ulsters by Brokaw Bros.,
Price $28.00,
WILL WEAR FIVE, EVEN TEN, YEARS.

Take any Overcoat of ours around town, and if you think you can do better you can have the money returned to you instantly without remarks.

CHARLES L. WILLOUGHBY
—AND—
DAVID K. HILL
CALL THEMSELVES
SQUARE DEALERS!

Are ready to back up any statement they make, "SUNDAYS" as well as other days.

WILLOUGHBY & HILL

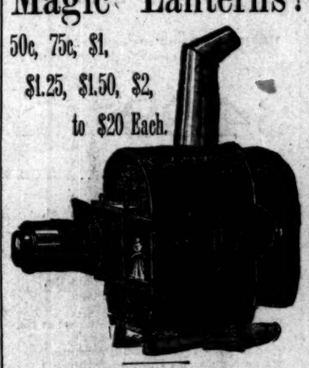
The Sleepless Clothiers—always doing something,
Corner Clark and Madison-sts.

The JOHN WILKINSON CO.
Games and Sporting Goods.

Weeden Engine
Full Nickel Plated.

It is a beauty; explosion impossible. Every engine is tested, and is warranted to be just as represented. You can stop and start it by opening and closing the throttle valve. same as large engine; is 8½ inches high, or four times larger than cut. Price, each complete, $1.50. We will send one free to any address in the United States on receipt of $1.75.

Magic Lanterns!



50c, 75c, $1, $1.25, $1.50, $2, to $20 Each.

TOBOGGANS,
$1, $1.50, to $10 Each.

SLEDS, 50c to $10 each. SNOWSHOES and MOCCASINS for boys, ladies, and men.
GAMES AND HOME AMUSEMENTS.
Steam Engines 25c, 50c, 75c, $1 to $10.
Send for Illustrated Catalogue.
ICE and ROLLER SKATES. ICE SKATES SHARPENED. The American Club Skate reduced to $4 a Pair.

The JOHN WILKINSON CO.,
77 State-st., Chicago.

Money to Loan

On improved city real estate, in sums of $3,000 and upwards, at 6 per cent, payable on or before. No commissions.

EUGENE E. PRUSSING, Attorney, 32 Borden Block.

WANTED—TO BUY.

ENGLISH BASEMENT HOUSE,
NORTH SIDE.
Not to Exceed in Value $10,000 Cash.
WM. A. MERIGOLD, 183 La Salle-st.

PARTNER WANTED.

A firm of railroad contractors (two partners) desires to make arrangements with an energetic young man to enter the firm. Knowledge of the business not necessary, as both partners are thorough railroad men. Will require investment of $2,500, half now and half in the spring. First-class references. Address G 46, Tribune office.

CANDY DEPT.
OF THE
"THE FAIR."

Christmas Tree ORNAMENTS.

IMMENSE ASSORTMENT
WAX ANGELS,
Beauties, only 10c each.
Larger ones 13, 18, 25, 28, 35, 48c, up to $5 each.

WAX CANDLES,
18c Box.
Large assortment of Glass Beads, 3, 5, 6, 8, 10, 13, 15c per string.

SANTA CLAUSES,
1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 15, 25, 35, and 48c each.
Gold and Silver Moss, 5, 8, 10 and 15c a package.
Gold, Silver, Green, and Red Hair, lovely for Trees.
Large Glass Balls, with Brass Rings, 8, 10, 15, 25, and 35c each.
Large Silver Glass Bells, 5c each.
Glass Snakes, Icicles, Cages, Birds, Fish.
Double Canaries in Rings, also Mother Canary and Baby in Ring, only 5c each.
Candle Holders 5c per doz.
Ball Candle Holders, 20c per dozen.
Metal Reflector Candle Holders, 5 and 10c each.
Pop Corn, large strings, 5c each.
Fancy Boxes, Cornucopias, Glass Bottles, Glass Crosses, &c., &c.

CHRISTMAS CANDIES
OF ALL KINDS.
Caramels.....25c lb.

TONS
Of Pure Mixed and Broken Candies,
10c lb.

Garden City Mixed.....12c lb.
French Mixed.....18c lb.
Candy Apples, Sugar Toys, Fruits, Jackson Balls, Braid Rings, Crystal Rings, Mint Kisses.
Clear Candy Toys.....24c lb.
French Paper Mottoes.....24c lb.
Costume Mottoes, 12 in box, only.....18c

HOME-MADE CREAMS
Home-Made Creams, including Cream Almonds, Cream Walnuts, Almond Nougat, Dipped Creams, Nougatines, Fine Chocolate, Burnt Almonds, Glasias, Choc Nougat, &c., &c.,
All at 28c and 38c lb.

State-st., Adams-st., Dearborn-st.

Direct entrance to this Department north door on State-st.

Lady Students.

...f the students in the University ...men. Twenty-nine of them are ...ne, fourteen philosophy, and two ...ny. There are now forty-eight ... of medicine in London, and ... in the last seven years eighteen ...en a medical degree in Paris.

...RY OF A NEW DISEASE.

... Developed in a Young Woman's Jaw.

...as made here yesterday, which ... of great interest to physicians. ... this city, engaged in a manufa... ...ishment, something more than a ...umor removed from her left jaw. ...ical wound healed, the former ...rth began again, and some ... another operation was per... no recovery followed. This ... discovered by Dr. George ...e State Board of Health. He be... by accident of this singular case ...or. After the second operation ...ceeded in securing a personal ex... ...he subject, and by the aid of pa... ...n satisfied his suspicions that ... ...tinomycosis hominis—that is, ...he human being, to distinguish ... ...cosis in animals. The affection ...ery rare, there having been few ...ated cases heretofore found in ...one case, supposed to be of this ...d in the books as having occurred ...he fungus or plant-like growth ...s disease probably originates in ... animals having the disorder ...-jaw. Once introduced it pro... ...growth and, unless radically re... ...he whole system and produces ...e of the young lady mentioned ... left jaw. The fungus under the ...ents the appearance of a cluster ... seeds and long filaments ... ...ther.—*Springfield, (Ill.) Journal.*

RECEIVER'S SALE!

No Advertising Humbug!

Read the following from orders made by the Superior Court Nov. 26 and 27, 1886, and you will know that this is a GENUINE FORCED SALE:

In the Superior Court of Cook County—In Chancery.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, }
Cook County. }

"It is ordered that Oliver H. Horton be and is hereby appointed Receiver of all the Estate, Property, and Effects of the Japanese Development Co., 'Nee-Ban,' with power and authority incident thereto."

"Also that said Receiver be and he is hereby authorized to sell the stock of goods of Nee-Ban at wholesale or retail, and to advertise such stock for sale and to sell at such prices as he may in his discretion see fit, and to take, receive, put into stock and sell the same as other goods now on hand any and all goods heretofore purchased by or for said company and now in transit, and to pay all Revenue duties, Freights, etc., upon such goods."

In compliance with above orders I have taken from Bonded Warehouse 408 Cases containing a large assortment of new and unique articles manufactured in Japan, many of them specially ordered by Nee-Ban for this Holiday trade. The entire stock will be placed on sale at Retail MONDAY, DEC. 13th, at NEE-BAN'S, CORNER STATE AND JACKSON-STS., and at NEE-BAN'S ANNEX, 253 and 255 State-st., 3 doors south (formerly used as Wholesale).

I will sell this entire stock, comprising the largest and finest assortment for HOLIDAY GIFTS ever offered in Chicago, at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, in order to close business by January 1st, 1887.

OLIVER H. HORTON, Receiver.

Open Evenings.

J. W. TUOHY & CO.,

Clark and Erie. Madison and Wood.

EXTRAORDINARY DISPLAY! MAGNIFICENT HOLIDAY NOVEAUTES DE PARIS. Likewise a Dazzling Aggregation Christmas Cards, etc. Also TEN THOUSAND AND ONE other Gift Articles. EUROPEAN PRICES. OPEN EVENINGS—BOTH STORES.

Our stores will remain open evenings for the purpose of introducing our GRAND HOLIDAY OPENING of magnificent, unique, useful, and ornamental presentation articles, which embrace the most fascinating conceits in French, German, English, Persian, Austrian, and Egyptian Brie-a-Brac, together with a rare and extensive collection of articles de virtu and other various and curious fruits of mechanism. We likewise call attention to our handsome display of a la mode Silk Handkerchiefs, Silk Mufflers, refined Silk Umbrellas, English Ties, Gray Silk Braces, Jewelry, Fans, and "What-Nots," all newly and tastefully selected by the New York buyer and our Mr. Tuohy, who has just returned from the East with the most gigantic aggregation of Novelties and bona fide Bargains which was ever presented in Chicago, at prices more popular than it has ever been our pleasure to announce.

We also call attention to the following highly commendable sacrifices, which SHOULD and WILL interest all close buyers:

100 pcs. Evening Silks, 12½c.
118 pcs. better Evening Silks, 25c.
140 pcs. still better Evening Silks, 49c.
100 pcs. Novelty Figure Evening Silks, 39c.
108 pcs. 75c. quality Brown Gros Grain Dress Silks, now 25c.
120 pcs. Dark and Light Shade Surah Silks, only 25c.
117 pcs. good Satin, 25c and up.
50 pcs. $4 Quality Evening Costume Silks, now $1.19.
100 pcs. Silk Velvet, 10 colors, reduced to 59c.
Excess quantity Black Dress Silk, 39c to close.
Excess quantity best $2 Dress Silk reduced to $1.19.
Excess stock splendid Colored Dress Silk 59c; worth 85c.
Excess stock $1 quality Black Satin, Rhadama, 75c.
Excess stock $1.75 quality Black Satin Duchess, $1.25.
Closing out odd pcs. Black Satin Rhadama, 69c, worth $1.15.
Closing out 100 pcs. Brocade Silk Velvet, all colors, 99c.
Closing out 60 pcs. Satin Brocades at only 25c.
Will likewise slaughter all high-grade Silks and Velvets, ranging in price from $3 to $5 per yard.

Wholesale lot 1,500 Rich Beaver Muffs worth $8.00 each; our stupendous low price only

$1.25.

1,400 Russian Hare Muffs, only 75c.
2,500 Richly Lined Fur Sleigh Robes at the very popular price of

$4.98

WORTH.....$12.00.

6 bales Pure Linen Crash, 5c yd.
160 doz. largest German Towels, 6 for $1.
65 doz. Linen Stand-Covers, only 25c.
10 cases Heavy White Bed Spreads, 50c.
400 doz. Fine Linen Napkins, to close, 50c and 69c doz.
8 bales serviceable Horse Blankets, 75c.
11 cases good Canton Flannel, 4½c.
900 pcs. nice Shaker Flannel at 8c.
46 pcs. All-Wool Twilled Red Flannel at 18c.
Great Sale Cashmere Gloves at 19c.
400 pair Misses' White Kid Gloves, 19c.
Grand Assortment Embroidered-Back Kids at 75c.
1,000 doz. Gents' Fine Linen Hemstitch Hdkfs, 4 for 50c.
500 doz. Elegant Silk Handkerchiefs, only 25c and up.
Mammoth Run on Gents' Scarlet Shirts and Drawers, 56c.
114 doz. Wool Socks to Match, only 25c.
Wholesale Slaughter Ladies' and Misses' Wool Hose, choice 25c.
Special Invoice Superb Persian Shawls, only $1 each.
400 Beautiful Eider Down French Sateen Comforts, $6.90; worth $12.
One lot Lamb's Wool Polka-Dot German Sanitary Blankets, only $4.75.
2,000 pair White Blankets, 98c, $1.25, $1.50, $2, $2.75, $3.25, $4, $5, $6.50, $7.75, $9, $11.75, $15, $20, each grade fully 30 per cent under last season's price.
We offer a tremendous Bargain of 1,000 Smyrna Rugs at 99c each; carpet-house price, $1.50.
700 Fur Rugs, Extra Size, including Jap, Goat, Yak, Polar Bear, etc., at the nominal price of $3.98, worth twice.

OPEN EVENINGS.

J.W.TUOHY & CO.

J.W.TUOHY & CO.

CLOAKS

CLOAKS CUT IN TWO.

BOTH STORES.

$50.....	CLOAKS.....	$25.00
$40.....	CLOAKS.....	$20.00
$30.....	CLOAKS.....	$15.00
$25.....	CLOAKS.....	$12.00
$20.....	CLOAKS.....	$10.00
$15.....	CLOAKS.....	$7.50
$12.....	CLOAKS.....	$6.00
$10.....	CLOAKS.....	$5.00
$8.....	CLOAKS.....	$4.00

To accommodate the multitude that will throng the various aisles in both stores during the coming week we have added an extra force of efficient salespeople, and our patrons will thus avoid any unnecessary detention.

J.W.TUOHY & CO.

J.W.TUOHY & CO.

CANDY

Send $1, $2, $3, or $5 for a retail box by express of the best Candies in America, put up elegantly and strictly pure, suitable for presents. Refers to all Chicago. Address C. F. GUNTHER, Confectioner, 78 Madison-st.

The 'Windsor' Folding Bed

Has no Equal—Elegant, Easy to Operate. Low in Price. SEND for ill'd CATALOG

Hildreth & Co., 223 State-st.

Schweitzer & Beer

DIRECT IMPORTERS.

We invite the close scrutiny of shrewd purchasers of Holiday Gifts who are looking for something ENTIRELY NEW to our Superb Collection of

HANDSOME TOYS,
BEAUTIFUL DOLLS,
INGENIOUS NOVELTIES,
NEW GAMES,

And the MOST ATTRACTIVE DISPLAY of

FANCY GOODS

Both useful and ornamental, expressly adapted for Christmas Presents for Young and Old. Handling this line EXCLUSIVELY and SCIENTIFICALLY for the last TWENTY-FOUR YEARS, and studying and supplying the smallest demands of our patrons, and by our SUPERIOR FACILITIES for placing continually before our Customers

NEW ATTRACTIONS

Of original designs and of guaranteed quality at

POPULAR PRICES

We Have Won the Confidence of the Public

And a visit to our establishment will be one of real pleasure and a source of happiness to the hearts of the little ones.

MAKE YOUR SELECTIONS NOW

And avoid the great rush of next week. We will RESERVE YOUR PURCHASES and deliver next week or when ordered, thereby giving our customers the ADVANTAGE of securing the most ATTRACTIVE ODDITIES and avoiding the excitement of the last few days before Christmas.

OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL 9 O'CLOCK UNTIL CHRISTMAS.

SCHWEITZER & BEER,
IMPORTERS,
111 STATE STREET 111
Between Madison and Washington-sts.
MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

SALOONKEEPERS.

300 SETS
OF
Fine Bar Fixtures
WILL BE SOLD AT
50c on the Dollar.
Damaged by Water.

S. Rothschild's Sons,

220 to 232 East Kinzie-st.

PROPOSALS.

In compliance with an order passed by the City Council Dec. 7, 1886, proposals will be received by the undersigned until 12 m., Dec. 24, 1886, for furnishing gas and for lighting, cleaning, and repairing the street, boulevard, park, public building, and bridge lamps of the City of Chicago for the year 1887.

Also for gasoline or other equally as good illuminating agency. This proposal must state the price per lamp per night, the price per month, and the price per year for which will be furnished to the city all the labor and material necessary to light, extinguish, clean, and repair such of the street lamps as are lighted by the city with other material than gas. Right reserved to reject any and all bids.

CHAS. H. SCHWAB,
Controller.

OPTICAL INSTITUTE EYES

WATRY 99 L'RANDOLPH ST. SCIENTIFIC OPTICIAN

Examined free. Spectacles To suit all, 25c, and up. Satisfaction Guaranteed.

Opera, Field and Marine Glasses.

Some Terrible Cuts

Have been made in the prices of

MILLINERY

AT

"THE FAIR."

We have an enormous stock and must unload it, and that's why we offer a

Fine French Felt Hat

That was $1.25 and 95c

For 63c.

We offer Fur Felt, Velvet, Astrakhan, and Fancy Covered Hats that were $1.48, $1.25, 95c, and 75c

For 48c.

We offer Wool Felt and Fancy Covered Hats that were 68c and 48c

For 21c.

We offer French Hat and Bonnet Frames that were 22c

For 13c.

WE OFFER

Fancy Feathers, Ostrich Feathers, Jet Trimmings, Fancy Piece Goods,

And all styles of TRIMMINGS at prices that will force their sale. First choice always preferred.

We show a line of ARTIFICIAL PLANTS and HANGING BASKETS, for decorative purposes, very cheap.

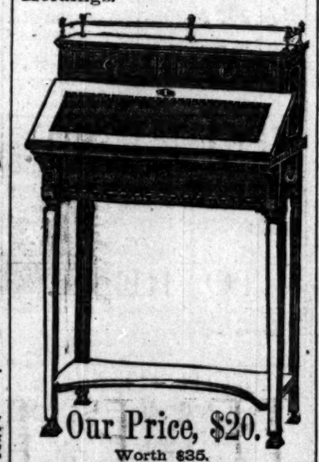
E. J. LEHMANN & CO.

State-st., Adams-st., and Dearborn-st.

SPIEGEL & CO.

USEFUL HOLIDAY GIFTS.

We have a few more of these Elegant Desks left. They are made in either American, Mahogany, or Quarter Sawed Oak, with Brass Rail on top and Brass Moldings.



Our Price, $20.

Worth $35.

This makes a most useful gift, and is at the same time an ornament to any room. As the number is limited, we advise an early call.

You will find it greatly to your interest to see us before purchasing Holiday Gifts.

SPIEGEL & CO.,

249 AND 251 STATE-ST.

Greatest Sacrifices

OF THE

SEASON!

1,500 Down's Self-Adjusting Corsets. Slight Imperfection in Elastic, otherwise Perfect and Sound in all respects; White, Drabs, Black, Red, Pink, etc.; all sizes, choice at 25c; retailed all over for $1.25 and $1.50.

IMPORTERS' ENTIRE STOCK

2,000 Dozen Gentlemen's Cashmere, Wool, Silk, and Satin Mufflers at 50c on the Dollar.

LOT 1.
150 Dozen Gentlemen's Polka Dot and Dark Striped Wool Mufflers at 39c; worth 75c.

LOT 2.
100 Dozen Gentlemen's All-Wool Mufflers, Fancy Borders, at 50c; worth 90c.

LOT 3.
200 Dozen Gentlemen's Brocade White Silk Mufflers at 59c; worth 90c.

LOT 4.
300 Dozen Gentlemen's Cream and White All-Silk Brocade Mufflers at 69c; worth $1.25.

LOT 5.
200 Dozen Gentlemen's Satin Brocade Mufflers, White and Cream, at 89c; worth $1.25.

LOT 6.
150 Dozen Gentlemen's Extra Quality Cream and White Brocade Silk Mufflers at $1.00; worth $1.75.

LOT 7.
250 Dozen Gentlemen's Rich Brocade Satin, Pure Silk Mufflers, Extra Heavy, Rich Designs, at $1.19, $1.39, $1.59, and $1.69; worth $2.00, $2.25, $2.50, and $2.75.

LOT 8.
800 Dozen Gentlemen's Extra Fine All-Linen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, Fancy Borders; goods cost $4.50 to $6.00 per dozen to import; choice at 25c, good value at 50c.

LOT 9.
2,500 Dozen Ladies' All-Linen Hemstitched Linen Handkerchiefs at 5c, 6½c, 7½c, 9c, 12½c, 15c, 18c, and 25c; big jobs half price.
1,000 Dozen Ladies' Plain and Brocade Silk Handkerchiefs, warranted Pure Silk, at 15c, 25c, 39c, 49c, 59c, 69c, and 75c. From the great New York auction sales of Messrs. Ammidown, Smith & Co., and Grosvenor & Carpenter. Less than 40 per cent under jobbers' prices.

JEWELRY AT HALF PRICE.

We will place on sale Monday, Dec. 13,
10,000 SAMPLE PIECES ROLLED-PLATED AND SOLID GOLD JEWELRY,
comprising the Samples of Three Large Manufacturers.

Consisting of Barb-Pins, Earrings, Bracelets, Ladies' Watch-Chains and Fobs, Necklaces, Lockets, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Cuff Buttons, Collar Buttons, Rings, Gentlemen's Watch-Chains, Charms, Scarf-Pins, Real Garnet Earrings and Pins, Real Rhine-Stone Combs, Hair-Pins, and Jersey Pin Sets in Silver, etc.

LOT 1.
Ladies' Roll-Plated Earrings, with and without Stone Settings, at 25c, 35c, 39c, 42c, 45c, 49c, 50c, 59c, 65c, 69c, 75c, 79c, 85c, 89c, up to $1.50; half price.

LOT 2.
Ladies' Solid Gold Earrings, with Stone Settings at 95c, $1.01, $1.25, $1.39, $1.48, $1.65, $1.75, $2.00, to $3.50; half price.

LOT 3.
Ladies' Roll-Plated Barb-Pins, with and without Stone Settings, at 25c, 39c, 35c, 39c, 42c, 45c, 49c, 50c, 59c, 65c, 69c, 75c, up to $1.75; half price.

LOT 4.
Ladies' Solid Gold Front Barb Pins, with or without Stone Settings, at $1.19, $1.25, $1.29, $1.35, $1.39, $1.48, $1.50, $1.59, $1.75, up to $2.99. Half price.

LOT 5.
Ladies' Roll Plated Bracelets at 49c, 65c, 75c, 95c, $1.00, $1.25, $1.39, $1.75 to $3.75. Half price.

LOT 6.
Ladies' Solid Gold Band Rings at 65c, 75c, 85c, 89c, $1.00, $1.25, $1.39, $1.75, $2.00, and $2.50. Half price.

LOT 7.
Ladies' Solid Gold Rings with Stone Settings, at $1.01, $1.25, $1.29, $1.48, $1.59, $1.75, $2.00, $2.25, $2.50, up to $5.98. Half price.

LOT 8.
Children's Solid Gold Band Rings at 25c, 39c, 49c, 48c, 50c, 59c, 65c, 75c, and $1.00. Half price.

LOT 9.
Children's Solid Gold Rings, Stone Settings, at 69c, 75c, 89c, 98c, $1.00, $1.25, and $1.39. Half price.

LOT 10.
Ladies' Roll Plated Cuff Buttons, with or without Stone Settings, at 12½c, 19c, 22c, 25c, 29c, 39c, 35c, 39c, 42c, 48c, 50c, 59c, 65c, 75c, up to $1.25. Half price.

LOT 11.
Ladies' Roll Plated Collar Buttons at 8c, 12½c, 15c, 22c, 25c, 35c, 39c, and 45c. Half price.

LOT 12.
Children's Roll Plated Necklaces at 50c, 75c, $1.00, $1.25, $1.75, $1.89, $1.98 to $2.25. Half price.

LOT 13.
Ladies' and Children's Lockets at 50c, 65c, 75c, 85c, 89c, 98c, $1.00, $1.15, $1.25, $1.39, and $1.75. Half price.

LOT 14.
Gentlemen's Fine Gilt Chains at 50c, 59c, 65c, 75c, 79c, 85c, 90c, 98c, $1.00, and $1.15. Half Price.

LOT 15.
Gentlemen's Roll Plated Chains at $1.75, $2.00, $2.25, $2.39, $2.50 to $5.00. Half price.

LOT 16.
Ladies' Real Rhine Stone Combs, Set in Silver, at $1.00 and $2.39. Half price.

Great cash jobs in our
SHOE DEPARTMENT,
From late Eastern failures.
JOB 1—2,100 pairs gentlemen's extra fine, hand-sewed, kid-lined, silk-embroidered Velvet Slippers, at 89c, really worth $1.35.
JOB 2—600 pairs children's box-tip Button Shoes, sizes 8 to 12, at 85c, worth $1.25.
JOB 3—600 pairs ladies' extra fine Our Kid Button Shoes, French kid fly and flexible soles, at $1.98, worth $3.
JOB 4—500 pairs boys' Button Shoe, with Derby tip, sizes 1 to 5, at $1.39, actually worth $2.
JOB 5—500 pairs ladies' imported Felt Slippers, all sizes 3 to 8, at 39c, sold all around us at 75c.
2,000 pairs ladies' and misses' rubbers, at 19c.

CHANCE CASH BARGAINS AND USEFUL HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

2,000 ladies' Irish Point Collars, at 10, 12½, 15, and 18c, worth 18, 25, 30, and 40c.
300 ladies' hand-made Collars, 25c, worth 50c.
600 Hemstitched Linen Table Covers, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4, and 7-4, at 39c, 45c, 59c, 69c, 79c, 89c, 98c, $1.10, $1.20, $1.39, $1.48, $1.79, $1.98, and $2.98, immense cash values.
1,000 ladies' hand-knit Tobogan Caps, at 25c, worth 50c.
10,000 Lace Pillow Shams, tape bound, at 15c, 19c, and 25c, worth 25c, 35c, and 45c.
2,000 dozen ladies' silk-embroidered, hem-stitched handkerchiefs, at 48c, worth 12½c.
1,000 Dos Gentlemen's Fancy Satin Puff, Teck, and Flat Scarfs, satin lined, at 19c; worth 35c.
500 Doz Men's Fancy Silk String Ties, at 10c; worth 25c.
2,000 Ladies' Black Hair Muffs, 39c; worth 75c.
1,500 Yds elegant high-class Brocaded Silk Velvets, very finest goods imported, at $1.98, $2.19, $2.29, $2.35, and $2.45; worth up to $7.00 a yard.
300 Fur Capes in real Seal, real Otter, real Beaver, real Mink, and Persian Dox, real Lynx, at 45, $5.98, $6.45, $7.48, $8.98, $9.48, and $10.48; Burkhardt of Cincinnati prices for same goods, $10.00 to $35.00.
600 Doz complete line of Gentlemen's Dogskin Gloves, lined, with and without fur top, at 50c, 65c, 75c, 89c, $1.00, $1.10, $1.25, $1.35, $1.39, $1.50, up to $2.45; less than 40 per cent under glove and gents' furnishing goods store prices.
2,000 Pairs Gentlemen's Fancy Silk-Web Suspenders, silk ends, one in a box, at 25c, 29c, 48c, and 59c; worth 50c, 60c, 75c, and 90c.
5,000 Men's Colored Silk Bows, 5c; worth 12½c.
400 Beaver Reversible Shawls, at $3.98, $4.48, $5.00, $5.98, $8.98, $9.89, and $10.88; immense cash values.
500 Single High-Colored Plaid Shawls, 59c; worth $1.00.
300 Job-lot Scotch Plaid Double Beaver Shawls, extra heavy, at $5.98; worth $8.00.
1,000 Doz Ladies' Flannel, Cloth, Felt, Satin, and Knit Skirts, at 25c, 45c, 59c, 69c, 75, 85c, 98c, $1.35, $1.48, $1.59, $1.79, $1.98, $2.48, $2.69, $3.48, $3.98, and $4.98; worth double.
2,000 samples of Fine Leather Goods, consisting of real Seal, Variegated Alligator Handbags and Satchels, latest improved shapes, at 79c, 89c, 98c, $1.29, $1.69, $1.89, $1.98, $2.29, $2.48, $2.59, up to $3.49; less than 50c on the dollar.
400 samples Ladies' Fine Pocketbooks, oxidized corners and clasps, in Seal, Alligator, Russia Leather, at 39c, 75c, 89c, 98c, $1.29, $1.39, $1.48, $1.59, up to $4.39; half value.
100,000 Yards All Silk Satin and Grosgrain Ribbons, all colors, at 5, 8, 10, 12½, and 15c, worth double.
2,000 Remnants and Dress Lengths, Colored Dress Goods, at less than half price.
2,000 Children's and Misses' Cloaks, Havelocks, Newmarkets, and Walking Jackets in Boucle, Astrakan, Beaver, Plush, at 49c, 79c, 98c, $1.19, $1.29, $1.48, $1.73, $1.98, $2.29, $2.48, $2.79, $2.95, $3.19, $3.48, $3.98, $4.98, $5.19, $5.48, $6.98, $8.48 up to $15.98. Manufacturer closing lots; extraordinary values.
250 Ladies' Diagonal Dolmans, Trimmed with Astrakan and Plush, at $1.48, worth $3.00.
100 Single Damaged White Blankets at 39c, worth $1.00; job lot.
3,000 Pair Misses' and Children's All Wool Full Regular Hose at 15c, worth 30c.
4,000 Pair Black Diagonal Knee Pants, 22c.
300 Children's Jersey Suits, Importers' Samples, at $2.79 and $3.49, worth $4.50 and $6.00.
1,000 Boys' Union Cassimere Pants, job lot, $1.48, worth $2.50.
2,000 Sample Pieces Gentlemen's Fine Merino Underwear in fancy stripes, fine cashmere, camel's hair, heavy balbriggan, fine scarlet, etc., at 48c, 59c, 69c, 79c, 89c, 98c, $1.19, $1.39, $1.48, $1.69, $1.98, and $2.48, less than half price.
75 Sample Pieces Gentlemen's Silk Underwear at $2.48, $3.48, $4.48, and $5.48; immense slaughter.
1,000 Dozen Gentlemen's and Boys' Caps in the following styles: Plush and Astrakan, Astrakan, Seal Plush, Silk Plush, Scotch Knit, at 15c, 19c, 25c, 33c, 39c, 45c, 50c, 65c, 75c, 79c, 89c, 98c, $1.19, and $1.48.
3,000 Ladies' Felt, Astrakan, Beaver, Velvet Hats, all latest shapes, choice at 25c, worth 75c to $1.50.
25,000 Bunches Real Ostrich Tips, in shaded and plain, from the great auction sale of Messrs. Cohnfield & Co., which we will sell at 25 and 29c; bunch worth 49c and $1.25.

Cash Drives in Groceries.

50 cases Benton Tomatoes, 3-lb cans 10c.
75 bags Roasted Rio Coffee, 16c lb.; worth 22c.
40 drums Citron, 25c lb.
Hecker's Self-Raising Buckwheat Flour, 2-lb. pkg., 19c.
40 cases Durce French Peas, 17c; worth 26c.
30 cases Dalidet & Co.'s French Peas, 11c; worth 19c.
38 cases Fine California Peaches, 13c; big drive.
75 boxes German Sweet Chocolate, 5½c cake.
Baker's Premium Chocolate, 34c lb.
300 dozen 6-oz. bottles French Mustard, 5c bottle.
100 cases Sardines in oil, 5c can.
30 drums Lemon Peel, 11c lb.
25 drums Orange Peel, 16c lb.
40 cases London Layer Raisins, 16c lb.
60 cases New Valencia Raisins, 9c lb.
15 brls. Pure Sample Tea, 20c lb.; worth 60c.
20 brls. Granulated Sugar, 5½c lb.

5,000 yards Standard Prints at 3c, worth 5c.
CLEARING SALE—3,000 remnants of Dress Goods, Silks, Velvets, Plushes, Mourning Goods, Linen Goods, Towels, Embroideries, White Goods, Laces, Yellings, Ribbons, Flannels, Cloths, and 100 pair Soiled White Blankets at 50c on the dollar.

Buying all goods strictly for cash and in larger quantities than any other house in our line enables us to offer many cash bargains unapproachable by any other house.

All goods marked in plain figures. One price for all.

Money refunded at all times if goods are not satisfactory.

BOSTON STORE,

118 and 120 State-st.

Orders by mail and requests for samples promptly executed.

"The New Jewelry House"

—OF—

JOSEPH & FISH,

155 State-st.,

Between Monroe and Madison.

EVERYTHING NEW! EVERY DESIGN THE LATEST!

The Rarest Collection of Diamonds and Precious Stones.

NOVELTIES! NOVELTIES! NOVELTIES!

WE have thousands of beautiful things, much too extensive to enumerate, and consisting of every form and variety of Lace Pins, Scarf Pins, Bar Pins, Sleeve and Collar Buttons, Rings, Lockets, Bracelets, and the hundred and one items that are to be found in a thoroughly FIRST-CLASS JEWELRY HOUSE.

WE have also a very handsome line of

SOLID AND PLATED SILVERWARE

Canes, Umbrellas, Opera Glasses, Etc.

Remember that we are just starting in business and that everything we have—from the simplest gem to the extremest values—is NEW. ABSOLUTELY NEW.

WE have every faculty for offering you these goods at

EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

WE only ask you to visit us that we may verify our statements. OUR PRICES shall be our advertising medium. WE will always strive to give value for value.

Come and see us for your

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

☞ Polite attention always awaits you whether you buy or not.

JOSEPH & FISH,

155 State-st.,

BETWEEN MONROE AND MADISON.

Cash Auction BARGAINS

IN

Toys, Dolls, Albums,

AND ALL KINDS

HOLIDAY GOODS,

ON

THIRD FLOOR,
SECOND FLOOR,
AND
BASEMENT.

200 Dozen Wax Dolls, 16 inches long, 9c each, worth 15c.
100 Dozen Wax Dolls, 21 inches long, 12½c, worth 25c.
50 Dozen Jointed Dolls, Bisque Heads, 12 inches long, 25c, worth 45c.
40 Dozen Wax Dolls, Model Face, 26 inches long, 45c, worth 69c.
300 Dozen Indestructible Dolls, Dressed, 15½ inches long, 12½c, worth 39c.
200 Dozen Indestructible Dolls, Hair-Stuffed Bodies, 18 inches long, 25c, worth 48c.
100 Dozen Wax Dolls, Dressed, with Hat, 14 inches long, 21c, worth 35c.
75 Dozen Dolls, Kid Bodies, Bisque Heads, 17 inches long, 39c, worth $1.25.
400 Dozen China-Limb Dolls, 3c, 3c, 4c, 5c, 6c, 8c, 9c, 10c, 14c, 16c, 25c, 29c, and 35c.
400 Satin-Lined Dressing-Cases, with Comb and Brush, 65c, worth 95c.
300 Satin-Lined Dressing-Cases, with Comb, Brush, and Mirror, 95c, worth $1.48.
500 Plush Dressing-Cases, with White Comb, Brush, and Mirror, at $1.19, worth $1.75.
450 Plush Dressing Cases, with white comb, brush, and mirror, at $1.69, worth $2.25.
600 Plush Work Boxes, 69c, 79c, and 89c; big drive.
1,000 large Cabinet Albums, 39c and 49c; worth 75c and 98c.
900 large Silk Plush Cabinet Albums, at 75c; worth $1.48.
500 Brocaded Plush Cabinet Albums, at $1.25; worth $2.25.
900 extra fine quality Plush Albums, at $1.48, $1.69, $1.98, $1.98, $2.25, $2.48, and $2.95; less than one-half their value.
2,000 Plush Autograph Albums, 29c, 35c, 39c, 33c, 38c, 47c, 48c, 58c, 69c, 75c, and 95c; less than importer's cost.
3,000 Autograph Albums, fancy covers, at 8c, 12½c, 15c, 18c, 22c, 25c, 29c, 33c, 38c, 42c, and 48c; no fancy prices.
3,000 Fancy Scrapbooks, size 8x10, 6c; worth 15c.
2,000 Scrapbooks, 12c, 14c, 19c, 25c, 33c, 38c, 42c, 48c, 58c, 69c, and 75c; extra value.
1,500 Solid Brass Candlesticks, 12½c, 18c, 22c, and 25c; special drives.
800 Brass Smoking Sets, tray, match-box, ash receiver and cigar holder, 39c; worth 75c.
700 Solid Brass Inkstands, 22c; worth 45c.
950 Boy's Clipper Sleds, 19c; worth 69c.
300 High Sleds, 35c; worth 59c.
3,000 Bell Chimes, 9c.
2,000 Nickel Toy Watches, 3c; worth 5c.
5,000 Fancy Tin Toy Cups, 2c; worth 5c.
2,500 Fancy Tin Banks, 3c; worth 6c.
1,500 Surprise Boxes, 40 and 80; worth 8c and 15c.
1,200 Noah's Arks, 5c.
Ten-Pins, 8c, 13c, 35c, and 48c.
Decorated Toy Dust-Pans, 3c.
800 Lion Banks, 48c; a regular $1 bank.
4,000 Boxes Dominoes, 5c; worth 10c.
200 Nickel Toy Sad-Irons and Stands at 4c, 6c, 7c, and 8c, fancy patterns.
2,500 Fancy Trumpets, 3c and 5c; worth 5c and 10c.
50 Dozen Cow-Horn Trumpets, 5c; regular 10c article.
25 Dozen Bell Rattles, 8c.
300 8-Key Accordions, 69c.
400 10-Key Accordions, 75c.
600 Large Accordions, extra quality, $1.19, $1.35, $1.69, $2.25, $2.69, $2.95, $3.18, and $3.69.
1,500 Large Wood Checker-Boards, with Checkers, 15c; extra big drive.
3,000 China Mugs, 4c and 8c each, handsomely decorated.
100 Dozen Decorated China Plates, 10c; worth 15c.
100 Dozen Cups and Saucers, to match plates, 15c.
250 Dozen Decorated Finger Bowls, 10c.
150 Dozen Fine China Cups and Saucers, with raised mottoes, 25c; cheap at 48c.
3,000 French China Open-Work Fruit Plates, 15c; advertised at a bargain for 25c.
1,200 Boys' Tool-Chests at 7c, 18c, 25c, 49c, 69c, 75c, and 95c; tempting prices.
800 Toy Chairs, 19c.

CANDY DEPARTMENT.

6,000 Pounds Strictly New Nuts, 14c lb.
3,000 Pounds Fresh Mixed Candy, 6½c lb.
2,000 Pounds Fine French Mixed Candy at 12c and 15c pound; confectioners' prices, 25c and 30c.
2,500 Pounds Fresh Broken Candy 8c pound.
10,000 Pounds Christmas Tree Ornaments, 4c, 1c, 1½c, 2½c, 5c, 8½c, 4c, 6c, and 8c.
300 Dozen Bail Candle-Holders, 10c Dozen.
500 Dozen Fine Candle-Holders, 5c Dozen.
900 Boxes Christmas Candles, 16c box.
Will have on sale Monday a full line of Fine Glassware suitable for

Holiday Presents

At Extraordinarily Low Prices.

Buying all goods strictly for cash and in larger quantities than any other house in our line enables us to offer many cash bargains unapproachable by any other house.

All goods marked in plain figures. One price for all.

Money refunded at all times if goods are not satisfactory.

Boston Store,

118 and 120 State-st.

Orders by mail and requests for samples promptly executed.

USEFUL and ELEGANT Holiday Goods.

We are now displaying many New Novelties.

SIGHT IS PRICELESS.

Gold Spectacles and Eye-Glasses.

Mounted with the finest Crystal Lenses, which have acquired an overwhelming reputation.

OPERA GLASSES

Our stock is unequaled in magnitude and variety, embracing all qualities, makes, and prices, for Western agent for the celebrated Voigtlander of Vienna, whose reputation is indisputable as whose production is now so eagerly sought in London, Paris, and New York.

Magic Lanterns, Sciopticons, and Stereopticons.

For public and home entertainments. Views illustrating all subjects of popular interest.

Barometers.
Thermometers.
Microscopes.
Stereographoscopes.
Drawing Tools.
Amateur Photographic Outfits.
Steam Engines.
Locomotives and Boats.

The largest and most complete stock in the United States at LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES. Send for Illustrated Catalogues.

L. MANASSE,

OPTICIAN,

88 MADISON-ST. (TRIBUNE BUILDING)

THE

Book War.

Cut out the book advertisements of dry-goods houses, bring them to us, and we will supply at the same price, and in most cases at a lower price. Our Book Store is still the place for good bargains in good Books. We will give you all the Books offered by dry-goods houses, and thousands of other good Books which they do not have. We will under no circumstances be undersold by any dry goods or book house in this city.

S. A. Maxwell & Co.,

134 & 136 Wabash-av.

Have your Glasses Made to Order or buy them ready-made of

E. S. & W. S. FOWLER,

MANUFACTURING OPTICIANS,

First Floor. 103-105 State-st.

☞ Notice in another column our Great Sacrifice Sale of 2,000 Dozen Gentlemen's White Silk, Satin, and Cashmere Mufflers at less than 50c on the dollar.

Sears, WEST SIDE

FOR A SIX-DAY SALE
QUOTE THE
Most Absurdly Low Prices
EVER KNOWN ANYWHERE.

RELIABLE DRY GOODS
Sacrificed Recklessly.

We cannot promise that some things named may not be closed out by Monday night, but as the

ENTIRE WEST SIDE STOCK MUST BE SOLD

Disappointment is Impossible.

Former Prices.		Prices Now.
74c	Black Gros Grain Silks	39c
74c	Colored Gros Grain Silks	39c
79c	" Tricot Silks	39c
74c	" Satins, all colors	39c
74c	" Rhadames Silks	39c
74c	" Corded Ottomans	39c
39c	" Satins, odd shades	15c
98c	" Satins, best shades	25c
98c	Black Gros Grain Silks	65c
$1.48	Black Gros Grain Silks	95c
$1.24	Best Surah Silks, all tints	69c
98c	English Jacketing Corduroy	49c
$1.00	Wide Wale Corduroys	49c

Every Yard of Fancy and Plain Velvets at Half Price!

Dress Goods Regardless of Cost.
Bright Color Children's Half Wool Plaids 8c yd., were 20c.
Dress Goods (38 in. wide) 24c, were 39c.

57½c
For 68c, $1.00, and $1.25 Dress Goods.
54-in. Tricots 57½c
54-in. Camel's Hair 57½c
54-in. Tailor Cloths 57½c
40-in. Satin Berbers 57½c
The New Gilbert "Frissette Suitings" 57½c
Wale Diagonals and Homespuns 57½c
All the Stylish Suitings (Six-Quarter) 57½c
57½c—57½c—57½c—57½c—57½c
For all 98c, $1.00, and $1.25 Dress Goods.
5,000 yds. All-Wool Red Flannel at. 11c per yd
1,600 yds. Fine White Flannels at 14c

Former prices.		Prices now.
6c	Prints, best styles	3c
4c	Prints, good styles	2½c
15c	Scotch double-fold Gingham	7½c
10c	Zephyr Ginghams (American)	5c
8c	Good Ginghams (Apron)	4c
48c	Fancy Turkish Towels (for Tidies)	25c
24c	Fancy Turkish Towels (new)	12c
10c	Fancy Turkish Bath Towels	5c
50c	Fancy Damask Towels	29c
38c	Fancy Damask Towels	22c
24c	Huck and Damask Towels	19c
18c	Huck and Damask Towels	12½c
10c	Huck and Damask Towels	6c
$1.24	Red Border Table Cloths, 8x10	65c

All Table Linens slaughtered,
Marseilles and Crochet Quilts half price.
White Woolly Blankets, full size 39c
1.00 Blankets, $1.25; $2.98 Blankets, $1.95
3.98 Blankets, 2.45; 4.98 Blankets, 3.45

Odd lot Curtain Lace, 3c yard.
Imit. Madras Curtaining, 5c, 10c, 15c.
74c Nottingham Lace Curtains ..... 39c pair
$1.48 Nottingham Lace Curtains ..... 74c pair
$2.98 Fine Lace Curtains ..... $1.95 pair
$5.00 Fine Lace Curtains ..... $2.98 pair
Handsome Upholstery Chenille Fringes .. 19c

1,000 Persian Chenille Art Squares at 10c!
They are retailed at 35c

Common Col'd Border Hdk'fs ..... 2 for 1c
5c Col'd Bord. H. S. Hdk'fs 3c
10c Col'd Bord. H. S. Hdk'fs 6c
15c Col'd Bord. H. S. Hdk'fs 9c
20c Col'd Bord. H. S. Hdk'fs 11c
35c Col'd Bord. H. S. Hdk'fs 18c
50c Col'd Bord. H. S. Hdk'fs 24c
SILK HDK'FS 10c, 25c, 39c
SILK HDK'FS 48c, 74c, 98c
Fancy Pongee Silk Hdk'fs ..... 10c, were 24c
White Pongee H. S. Hdk'fs ..... 24c, were 39c

Veilings, all colors, 5c; worth 25c.
Collars and Ruches, all styles, 5c.
100 Hairpins, ass'td in cabinet, 2½c.
25 Needles in Gilt Casket, 2½c.
Coin Silver Thimbles, all sizes, 18c.

A CLEAN SWEEP
Of the Whole Stock
Of Zephyrs, Yarns, Beads, Ribbons, Fancy Articles, and Art Materials.
BIG STOCK FURNISHING GOODS.
Men's Heavy Wool Socks 20c
Ladies' Cashmere Hose 20c
Ladies' and Children's German Knit Hose 25c
Misses' and Boys' Hose ..... 15c, 20c, and 25c
Ladies' Underwear, Scariet, All-Wool, at 69c
Merino Underwear at 50c
Was 75c.
Men's Fancy Striped Undewrear, 50, 75 & 85c
Originally 75c, $1.25, and $1.50.
Neckties, Suspenders, Handkerchiefs, Muffers, etc., great slaughter, suitable for Xmas presents.

SEA'S, W. Madison-st., Near Halsted.

Heavy Failure IN THE SHOE TRADE!

Great Bargains IN Shoes and Slippers AT THE City of Paris.

C. H. COFFIN, Haverhill, Mass., the noted manufacturer of
HOLIDAY SLIPPERS,
Having lately failed we are authorized to sell 300 cases of the Latest Styles of Ladies', Gents', and Boys' plain and fancy SLIPPERS
FAR BELOW
Manufacturer's Cost

SKATING SHOES REDUCED.
LADIES' AND MISSES' SKATING SHOES, GENTS' AND BOYS' SKATING SHOES, Marked Down 25 Per Cent.

NO ONE CAN COMPETE WITH OUR PRICES.
State, corner Washington.

Sears, BOTH STORES.

To make you buy now, before next week's crush,
RECKLESS REDUCTIONS IN DOLLS, Toys, and Holiday Goods.

152 STATE-ST. (Near Monroe), and
WEST MADISON-ST. (Near Halsted).

SANTA CLAUS.
152 State-st., 9 a. m. to 1 p. m.
West Side, 2 p. m. to 10 p. m.

BOTH STORES OPEN EVENINGS

6-inch Bisque-Head Jointed Dolls, 10c.
12-inch Bisque-Head Jointed Dolls, 24c.
$1.00 Bisque Dolls, 48c.
$2.00 Bisque Dolls, 98c.
Big Wax Dolls with Hair, 10c.
Fine French Dolls, $1.24 to $3.95.
HALF PRICE.
Dolls' Toboggan Caps Gratis.
Fancy Dressed Dolls, 10c to $1.95.

This Week 15c Toys at 5c.
Box of Toy Villages,
25 styles Card Games,
Japanese Silk Balls,
Leather Parlor Balls,
Canton Flannel Animals,
Brass Trumpets and Horns,
Large Bellows Toys,
50 kinds Tin Toys,
Target and Gun complete,
Boys' Dark Lanterns,
Books, Dolls, &c.
5c For any of these and 1,000 others.

This Week 25c Toys at 10c!
Magic Lanterns and 6 Views,
Brass Cornets and Trombones,
Child's 4-wheel Cart,
Iron Banks (comical figures),
Large Toy Scales, complete,
Dolls' Kitchens, complete,
Dolls' Tin Stoves, complete,
Stuffed Flannel Elephants,
Punch and Judy Figures,
Twin Acrobats, gay colors.
Box Lead Soldiers,
Box of 18 Painted A, B, C Blocks,
Card Games in Fancy Boxes,
Game of Jack Straws, Go Bang, and Lotto.
10c For any of these 25c Toys at SEA'S

6-Key Toy Pianos 15c
Large Toy Tea Sets 15c
Large Dolls' Beds 24c
Dolls' Laundry Sets 24c
Dolls' High Chairs 24c
Fur Covered Bears and Dogs 24c
Sliced and Scroll Puzzles 24c
Plush Stuffed Pug Dogs 38c
Dolls' Saratoga Trunks 39c
Combination Lock iron Safes 48c
Mechanical Locomotives, with key 48c
Unbreakable Iron Locomotives 48c
Nested Mammoth A B C Blocks 48c

98c HIGHEST PRICE
For Fine $1.50, $2.00, and $2.50 Toys.

FANCY GOODS
For Little or Nothing.
1,000 Hand Painted Vases 5c
1,000 Large Bohemian Vases 10c
Hand Painted China Fruit Plates.
Small, 5c. Medium, 9c. Large, 19c.
Gold Band China Cups and Saucers.
15c, Worth 25c. 19c, Worth 38c. 24c, Worth 50c.
20 Per Cent Discount
From the Plainly Marked Prices
On All Fancy China.
600 More of Those Fancy Plate Centre Wire Baskets, 5c, worth 25c.
Fancy Glass and China Salts and Peppers, 5c.
ON THE BARGAIN COUNTER. 10c
Japanese Lacquer Ware Trays,
Japanese Decorated Wall Pockets,
Japanese Papier Mache Trays,
Pair (2) Scotch Wood Nap Rings,
Pair (2) Fancy Brass Slippers,
Fancy Brass Match Safes,
Antique Brass Cabinet Frames,
Antique Brass Candlesticks,
Fancy Gilt Ash Receivers.

Plush Framed Mirrors, 19c.
Alligator Cuff and Collar Boxes, 15c.
Large Size Odor Bottle on Silk Plush Base 24c
Manicure Sets in Imitation Alligator Cases 24c
Genuine Celluloid Toilet Sets, Brush and Comb in Satin-Lined Case 74c
Plush Whisk Holders, 48c, worth $1.00.
Plush Jewel Boxes 48c
Plush Work Boxes 48c
Brass Umbrella Stands, 98c.

JUVENILE BOOKS AND CHRISTMAS CARDS.

Holiday Candy Prices.
Broken ..... 10c lb
Mixed ..... 10c lb
Best Mixed Nuts ..... 18c lb
Costume Mottoes ..... 18c box
Finest French Candies 28c

SEA'S Two Stores, 152 State-st. 173 & 175 W. Madison.

MUSICAL HOLIDAY GIFTS.
BESIDES A LARGE STOCK OF THE FAVORITE
BAUER PIANOS!
Which we will sell at manufacturer's prices for Cash or on Easy Monthly Payments, we offer as instructive and durable
HOLIDAY PRESENTS
A Complete Assortment of Musical Goods of every description, as
MUSIC BOXES,
Accordions, Violins, Guitars, Banjos, Zithers,
Music Cabinets, Piano Covers, Piano Stools, Music Portfolios, Music Stands,
And a large variety of MUSICAL TOYS,
Which we will sell at Wholesale Prices during the Holidays.
JULIUS BAUER & CO.,
Manufacturers of Pianos,
Factory and Warerooms, 156 & 158 Wabash-av.

Christmas Presents.
GOLD EYEGLASSES, MICROSCOPES!
LOUIS BOERLIN, Optician,
157 State-st. Chicago.

ENTIRE STOCKS
OF
Three Different Dealers, Just Bought for Cash Down at One-Quarter Values by
LLOYD.

Stock 1. Dress Silks, Satins, etc.
Stock 2. Entire stock Ladies' Trimmed Hats, of one of Chicago's most fashionable milliners.
Stock 3. Entire surplus stock Christmas Goods of a well-known large wholesale house.
These three mammoth stocks virtually given away this week.

Monday and Tuesday,
SILKS AND MILLINERY.
Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday,
FANCY
HOLIDAY GOODS
AND TOYS.

Yard-wide Quilted Silk Satin 39c, worth $1.35.
Moire Silks, all good colors, 49c, worth $1.25.
Pekin Striped Satins, 29c a yard.
Embossed Silk Velvets, 49c.
32-in ch wide heavy corded Black Silks at $1.59, worth $3.

25,000 DOZENS HANDKERCHIEFS.
Sheer Lawn, Linen, and Silk at 5c, 8c, 10c, 12 1-2c, 15c, 18c, 23c, 25c, 33c, 39c, and up to $1.47 each. Awful bargains, and will command a great rush of buyers.

2,000 DOZ. GENTS' MUFFLERS,
In all Silk, Silk and Wool, all Wool, and Wool and Cotton, in cream and fancy colors, plain, brocaded, striped, and all designs now stylish at 19c, 25c, 33c, 39c, 47c, 58c, 67c, 79c, 85c, 98c, $1.25, $1.75, $2, and $2.50.
Gentlemen's fine Satin Scarfs, satin lined, 50 different styles to select from, all at 25c each, worth 50c.
Gents' fancy holiday Suspenders, woven silk ends and silk-embroidered webs, at 33c, 39c, 47c, 58c, 69c, and 79c a pair.

Awful Slaughter in Christmas Cards.
Imported Satin-Cushioned Christmas Cards 9c each, worth 50c; at 19c, worth from 60c to $1; at 39c, worth from $1.25 to $2; at 49c, worth from $2 to $3; and a limited quantity of extra fine cards worth up to $5.25 each, choice at 98c.

THE ENTIRE STOCK
Ladies' Trimmed Hats,
Worth from $3 to $9 each, all condensed into three lots, quick-rushing prices, 59c, 98c, and $1.50. The chance of a life-time—don't miss it.
Ladies' Untrimmed Hats, this season's styles, at 12 1-2c, 19c, 29c, and 39c each.
Eider-down, Toboggan Caps, all colors, 12 1-2c, worth 50c.

LACE CURTAIN SPECIALS
For the Holidays.
Most elaborate display of high-art design Lace Curtains, specially imported for this very sale, at $3.50, $4.25, $5.69, $7.50, $8.95, and $9.75, designed especially for rich Christmas Presents.

Immense Bargains in
CLOAKS
Ladies' Short Wraps at $5.95, $7.50, $8.75, and $9.80, worth $13 to $20.
Ladies' Newmarkets at $2.89, $3.50, $4.50, $5.75, $6.75, $8.50, and $10, all from forced sales and not over half values.

Crockery Department.

Children's China Mugs, each	1 1-2c
Decorated China Bread and Milk Sets	39c
Large China Mugs	5c
Fine China Smoking Sets	39c
Porcelain Cups and Saucers, all perfect, a set	39c
Large Porcelain Dinner Plates, each	4 1-2c
Large Porcelain Covered Vegetable Dishes	25c
Colored Tumblers, each	$ 3-4c
Colored Glass Tea Sets	39c
Plain Goblets	4c
Colored Salt Shakers, each	5c
English Decorated Chamber Sets, with Jar	$3.98

Shoe Department

Ladies' Kid Button Shoes, $1.45, $1.95, $2.19, $2.25	$1.20,
Ladies' Peb. Goat Button Shoes, $1.35, $1.45, $1.59, $2, $2.50.	
Ladies' Warm Lined Shoes at	$1.00
Ladies' Warm Lined Slippers at	.69
Ladies' Wool Lined Broadway Alaskas	.65
Ladies' Buckle Arctics	.75
Misses' Buckle Arctics	.59
Child's Buckle Arctics	.49
Men's Buckle Arctics	.95
Men's Self-Acting Alaskas	.75

Remnants Bleached Muslin, 2c a yard.
Remnants Cotton Flannels, 3c a yard.

LLOYD'S.
142 and 144 State-st.

HER PA SAID "YES."

Near a tree-TRUNK LOUNGE-d a lover,
Thinking of a maiden fair;
On his heart her face was MIRROR-ed;
And she lived ju-STOVE-r there.

Suddenly she stood before him;
"You have in-COMMODE-d me.
OTTOMAN to be so hasty?"
Saucily inquired she.

"My love," he said; the maiden frowned;
"Oh, what FUR-NIT-URE brows, dear?"
BEDSTEAD-ily he pressed his suit.
"Oh, listen to my vows, dear.

"I shall not DESK-ribe my feelings,
Because I am no-T-ABLE.
I WALNUT STAND it any more.
Oh, be my wife, dear Mabel.

"A year 'STOOL-ong to wait, my love,
My heart—Oh, do not BRACKET.
Then let us take the street-CAR-PET—
Tumble to the RACK-et?"

"The MAT-ter, then, ar-RANGE with pa;
He is not arbitrary.
Of Chicago's Labor BUREAU
He's the worthy SECRETARY."

"Oh, WHAT-NOT would I do for you!
I'd go SOFA-r and farther."
And soon the couple stood before
The lovely maiden's father.

"I'd climb the RUG-ged mountain SIDE-BOARD on bread and water,
If you will give me for a bride
Your SUITE and loving daughter.

"I'd CHAIR-ish and protect your girl.
I'd DRESSER, Oh, so splendid.
Her WARDROBE would be elegant;
She would be well attended."

The lover ceased; the maiden sighed;
The old man's head was level.
"Here, take her, boy; God bless you both;
Now in your fortune REV-ELL."

MORAL.

These words expressed in CAPITALS
Great meanings do imply.
If you'd be wise, your Household Goods
At REVELL'S you will buy.

BARGAINS
The Year Round in All Departments, but Special Exertions for
CHRISTMAS!
Therefore, Don't Fail to See Our

Gold Cups and Saucers.
Gold-lined Cake Baskets,
Gold Card-Receivers.
Elegant Toilets, silver standards.
Elegant Hammered Silver Water Sets.
Elegant Silver Tea and Dinner Sets.
Elegant Cut-Glass Castors.
Elegant Parisienne Fruit Dishes.
Elegant Bronze Inkstands.
Elegant Silver Communion Sets.
Elegant Soup Tureens.
Elegant Silver Sets for Children.
Gilt Hanging Lamps.
Artistic Oxydized Silver Lamps.
China and Gilt Toilet Sets.
Ladies' Plush-Top Work-Tables.
Ladies' Antique Parlor Desks.
Ladies' Mahogany Parlor Desks.
Antique and Mahogany Cabinets.
Antique and Mahogany Music Stands and Racks.
Antique and Mahogany Pedestals and Stands.
Antique Bamboo and Mahogany Umbrella Stands.
Antique Bamboo and Mahogany Easels.
Statuettes in Bronze.
Busts in Bronze.
Brass Fire Screens, hand-Painted.
Mahogany and Ormolu Clocks
Cheval Dressing Mirrors.
Cabinet Book-Cases.
Oriental Medieval Figures in Bronze.
Hall-Trees in Antique Oak, Cherry, and Mahogany.
300 different styles of Ladies' Rockers in Silk, Mohair, Crushed and Embossed Plush.
Gents' Easy Chairs in great variety.
Bamboo and Plush Rockers.
Engravings and Oil Paintings.
Parlor Tables in Antique Oak, Cherry, and Mahogany.
Corner Tables in Antique Oak, Cherry, and Mahogany.
Bible Stands in Antique Oak, Cherry, and Mahogany.
Divans, Eastlake and Turkish styles, Ottomans and Foot Rests.
Persian and Moquette Rugs.
Book Cases and Secretaries in foreign and domestic woods.
Elegant Cabinet Parlor Beds.
Elegant Wardrobe Parlor Beds.
Parlor Beds with Lincrusta Panels.
Parlor Beds with Plate Mirrors.
Parlor Beds for $16.
Antique Chamber Sets.
Mahogany trimmed Cherry Chamber Sets.
Chamber Sets with Round, Square, and Cheval Mirrors.
Parlor Suits in Crushed Plush.
Parlor Suits in Embossed Plush.
Parlor Suits in Silk.
Pier Mirrors in Antique and Cherry.
Mantel Mirrors in Antique and Cherry.
Cabinet Mirrors in Plush and Gold.
Imported and Domestic Chairs and Rockers.
Sideboards in great variety.
Buffets in Ash, Cherry, and Walnut.

ALEX. H.
REVELL'S
& CO.,
TEMPLE OF ECONOMY,
CORNER FIFTH-AV. AND RANDOLPH-ST.

An Immense Assortment of Desks from the Sheriff Sale of Stock of the American Desk & Store Stool Co.

THE SMOKE ORDINANCE.

THE DO-NOTHING POLICY OF THE CITY ADMINISTRATION.

Demagogy of Harrison and Lawler—"Dr." Merki, the Smoke Inspector, Admits that There Is No Attempt to Enforce the Law—Smoke Can Be Consumed, as Is Exemplified by the Success of the Device in "The Tribune" Building—A Disgusting State of Affairs.

"Dr." Merki, the alleged Smoke Inspector of the Health Department, said Friday morning: "There has been no prosecution for the violation of the smoke ordinance for two [six!] months."

"Why!"

"I have been too busy in work at the office." [Doing what!]

"Have there been violations of the ordinance during these two [six!] months!"

"Certainly. There have been frequent violations, [Thousands of them.] but I have not time to attend to it!" [Has not time to attend to his official business.]

"Then the city ordinance against the smoke nuisance has been a dead letter for two [six!] months!"

"I guess that is the way to put it."

This was all the information the smoke inspector vouchsafed, except that a certain smoke-burner was an absolute preventive of the nuisance. The name of the patent is not mentioned, as it was evidently an advertising fake. The facts concerning the smoke ordinance and its enforcement are that it has been a dead letter to all intents and purposes for over two years. There was a spasmodic attempt to enforce it last year, but none this year. And this attempt was made either to "get even" with certain parties or to prove that the Smoke-Inspector's office is not a sinecure, which it has become. When those pestilent demagogs, Carter H. Harrison and Frank Lawler, got the Gubernatorial and the Congressional bees into their respective bonnets over two years ago the latter began to agitate for a repeal of the smoke ordinance, ostensibly in the interest of the Illinois coal miners, but really in the interest of Lawler's and Harrison's Congressional and Gubernatorial ambitions. Carter H. Harrison ably seconded the scheme of the Eighth Ward groggery-keeper. Lawler went around and denounced the smoke ordinance, claiming that its enforcement would prevent the use of Illinois soft coal, and that "it would consequently throw thousands of miners out of employment and prevent the development of the resources of the State." At Council meeting after Council meeting the little demagog reiterated those lying assertions. He secured an indorsement for his notions by a miners' union at Braidwood and La Salle. Harrison saw what Lawler was aiming at and adopted his tactics. The smoke ordinance, though it was not repealed, has since been a dead letter. The "best" thought if Lawler could make political capital out of the proposition to repeal it he could "advance" his own interests with the La Salle and Will County miners by not enforcing it. "Dr." Merki, the alleged Smoke inspector, took his cue accordingly, and has laboriously spent his time drawing his salary.

Now the facts in the case are, if Harrison and Lawler would only take the time to consider them, or had the intelligence to comprehend them, that the enforcement of the smoke-consuming ordinance would not in the least hurt the coal operators and miners. In the fall of 1885 reports were printed in the papers of a contrivance that had been attached to one of the river tugs that operated to perfection with soft coal. It burnt up all the smoke, made abundance of steam, saved coal and labor, and was a complete success, and everybody supposed that it was going to be applied to all the tugs last spring, but it was never heard of again. "Dr." Merki took no interest in its use and nothing was done to force the tugmen to abate their nuisance this last season, and they have made all the smoke they pleased without let or hindrance on the part of the city authorities. The smoke nuisance has grown steadily worse and worse until now the atmosphere of the city is as black and foul as that of Pittsburg used to be. In the navigation season it is hazardous for a West or North-Sider to wear a white linen collar. The tug running under a bridge belches volumes of black soot into the eyes, faces, and dresses of the passengers, either traveling on foot or by street-cars. Every building is begrimed with the coal soot and its constituents. There is not a room in the city that is not filled with the nauseous gas and refuse. Desks, clothes, furniture, and person are coated with the soiling particles. Let any occupant of a second, third, or fourth story room look out from his window in the business portion of the city and he will, unless blinded by the smoke and soot, see hundreds of chimneys emitting vast volumes of the nasty filth, poisoning the breathing air and soiling everything. The demagog municipal officers from the Mayor down make no effort to stop the noxious nuisance. They are as unclean in mind as the soot.

That it can be stopped is not doubted. Merki says there is a contrivance which is an absolute preventive. It is not expensive, and its application will effect an economy in coal. The contrivance he recommends, however, is not the only one. There are probably a dozen ones equally effectual. All of them are inexpensive. There is a contrivance in operation at THE TRIBUNE chimney which is very simple and cheap, and at the same time effective. It is the invention, if it may be so called, of Mr. Oleson, the engineer of the Tobey Furniture Company. It consists simply of two coils of steam pipe in the form of an S, communicating with the boiler of the stationary engine by means of a small steam pipe connecting with the coil placed on the inside of the fire-box, the lower end of which coil has a spray nozzle that throws a small jet of superheated steam over the flame rising from the coal. The contrivance is very simple and durable, not having got out of order in the five years it has been in constant use in THE TRIBUNE boilers. The steam consists, of course, of oxygen and hydrogen. The oxygen of the hot steam unites with the carbon gas of the coal, for which it has a remarkable affinity, producing a very lively flame, and the liberated hydrogen of the steam unites with the in-rushing air (or rather with the oxygen of the air), producing still further heat and combustion, and burning the smoke or preventing it. The two chemical "unions" from the steam jet spoken of can be plainly discovered in the fire-box. Their effect is to add greatly to the intensity of the heat, consequently to the steam power of the engine and to the prevention or consumption of the soot of the arising smoke. The amount of the steam jet is regulated by valves, and there is no trouble to the fireman in its use.

In THE TRIBUNE Building the contrivance spoken of saves 10 or 12 per cent in fuel, while adding from 15 to 20 per cent to the steam power. The contrivance was applied nearly five years ago to THE TRIBUNE Building and has not been repaired but once since. Though it does not consume all the smoke it does prevent from two-thirds to three-fourths of it, and in this way is not only a nuisance-destroyer but a fuel-saver. The cost is only a few dollars, and Mr. Oleson or his employer will probably not object to its application to every building in Chicago. What is here stated is not for purposes of advertisement, but to call attention to the fact that if demagogy does not interfere the smoke nuisance can be abated if not abolished easily and beneficially. It may be added that the appliance would probably be more effective in boilers with return flues than in direct or locomotive boiler flues. THE TRIBUNE has a direct flue which is a hard test of the contrivance. Another advantage of the steam-jet is that it keeps the flues clean, thus saving the fireman a great deal of work, as well as maintaining a steady and lively fire.

In this connection it should not be lost sight of that much of the smoke nuisance arises from carlessness, laziness, and uncleanly habits of firemen. When they "pile on" the soft coal the volume of smoke is dense and ugly; the chimney belches forth the soot by the thousand cubic yards, and every decent building in the neighborhood is treated to a coat of murk. If the fireman "puts in" the coal regularly there will be a more regular "output" and the disfiguring and dirt-producing effects will be much less. In any case there is no reason why the ordinance against the smoke nuisance should not be enforced. "Dr." Merki ought to be relieved from his too arduous office duties. Joe Gruenhut could probably spare enough time from the Socialistic propaganda to do a portion of his duties. Can Dr. De Wolf afford to have the department over which he presides the most do-nothing, although the most expensive one of the city? To rid the city of this shocking smoke nuisance would be worth millions a year in comfort, in pure breathing air, and in saving of damage to the contents of stores and dwellings.

The Tribune.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, per year	4.00
Monday, Wednesday, Friday, per year	4.00
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Sunday, twenty to twenty-eight pages	2.00
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Remit by draft, Post-Office order, American, United States, or Wells, Fargo & Co. Express money order, or in registered letter, at our risk.

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Daily, delivered, 15 cents per week
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Eight, ten, twelve, and fourteen page paper	2 cents
Sixteen, eighteen, and twenty page paper	3 cents
Twenty-two and twenty-four page paper	4 cents

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

MEDINAH TEMPLE, ANCIENT ARABIC ORDER OF NOBLES OF THE MYSTIC SHRINE.—Annual meeting for election of officers on Friday, Dec. 17, at 7:30 p. m. Also Moulid en Nobi—last festival prior to that of Sem el Kebeer. No initiations will take place on this evening.
J. H. THOMPSON, Scherif Sultani.
W. A. STILES, Scherif al Kalib.

ST. BERNARD COMMANDERY, NO. 35, K. T.—Stated Conclave Wednesday evening, Dec. 15, at 7:30 o'clock, for business and work. Visiting Sir Knights are courteously invited. By order of
G. B. COFFIN, E. C.
J. O. DICKERSON, Recorder.

CHICAGO ENCAMPMENT, NO. 19, I. O. O. F.—Patriarchs are requested to attend Friday evening, Dec. 17. Annual election. Important.
L. J. TORRY, Scribe.

CHEVALIER BAYARD COMMANDERY, NO. 52, K. T.—Sixth Annual Conclave Tuesday evening, Dec. 14, at 8 o'clock. Election of officers and payment of dues. By order of the Eminent Commander.
W. M. BURBANK, Recorder.

CORINTHIAN CHAPTER, NO. 69, R. A. M.—Annual Convocation Monday evening, Dec. 13, at 7:30, for the election of officers and payment of dues. Visiting companions are cordially invited. By order of
GEO. M. MOULTON, High Priest.
J. O. DICKERSON, Secretary.

LINCOLN PARK LODGE, NO. 611, A. F. & A. M.—Will hold its Annual Communication for the election of officers and payment of dues Friday evening, Dec. 17. Visiting brethren always welcome.
H. J. DE VRY, W. M.
M. M. GOODALE, Secretary.

CHICAGO CHAPTER, NO. 127, R. A. M.—Hall 144 Twenty-second-st.—Regular Convocation Wednesday evening for the installation of officers. Visiting companions welcome.
ELI SMITH, Secretary.

APOLLO COMMANDERY, NO. 1, K. T.—No Conclave Tuesday evening, Dec. 14. By order of the Eminent Commander.
S. M. HENDERSON, Recorder.

LAFAYETTE CHAPTER, NO. 2, R. A. M.—Annual Convocation for the transaction of business, election of officers, and payment of dues will be held Monday evening, Dec. 13, at 7:30 o'clock. Visiting companions welcome. By order of
H. A. HAMMOND, M. E. H. P.
WM. J. BRYAN, Secretary.

CLEVELAND LODGE, NO. 218, A. F. & A. M.—The thirteenth annual Communication for the election of officers, payment of dues, etc., will be held Thursday evening, Dec. 16, at 7:30. A full attendance earnestly requested. THOMAS G. MORRIS, W. M.
JOHN F. BINSS, Secretary.

COVENANT LODGE, NO. 332, F. & A. M., 187 East Kinzie-st.—Stated "Annual" Communication Friday, Dec. 17, at 7:30 o'clock, for the election of officers and the payment of dues. A large attendance of members is earnestly desired.
JAMES RIBBEN, W. M.
GEO. A. WAIT, Secretary.

GARFIELD LODGE, NO. 685, A. F. & A. M.—Regular Communication Tuesday, Dec. 14, at 7:30 p. m., for election of officers, etc. Visiting brethren are cordially welcome.
CHAS. W. WALDUCK, W. M.
D. L. EVANS, Secretary.

DEARBORN LODGE, NO. 210, F. & A. M., 144 East Twenty-second-st.—The Annual Communication for election of officers, payment of dues, etc., will be held Thursday evening, the 16th inst., at 8 o'clock. A full attendance of members is desired.
CLAVIUS M. WILDER W. M.
WM. M. THEXTON, Secretary.

ORIENTAL LODGE, NO. 35, A. F. & A. M.—Forty-first Annual Communication will be held Friday evening, Dec. 17, at 7:30 p. m., for business, election of officers, and payment of dues for the ensuing year. By order WILLIAM K. STEELE, W. M.
CHARLES CATLIN, Secretary.

D. C. CREGIER LODGE, NO. 643, A. F. & A. M.—Regular Communication Wednesday evening, Dec. 15, 1886, at 7:30 sharp. Installation of officers. Visiting brethren cordially invited. By order
JOHN GINOCHIO, Sec. JAMES KEATS, W. M.

UNION PARK LODGE, NO. 612, A. F. & A. M.—Annual Communication Monday evening at 7:30 p. m. at 679 and 681 West Lake-st. for the election of officers, etc. By order LOUIS HAZZARD, W. M.
JNO. C. CLUETT, Secretary.

KILWINNING LODGE, NO. 311, F. & A. M.—Annual Communication Thursday, 16th. Opens at 7:30 p. m. M. Masons cordially invited.
GILES RENDELL, W. M.
A. S. ALLEN, Secretary.

ASHLAR LODGE, NO. 808, A. F. & A. M.—Regular Communication Tuesday evening, Dec. 14, at 7:30 o'clock, at Lecture Hall, 129 La Salle-st. Business and work. The fraternity cordially invited.
JOHN MCROBIE, W. M.
J. E. HARDY, Secretary.

WASHINGTON CHAPTER, NO. 43, R. A. M.—The Twenty-sixth Annual Convocation for the election of officers, etc., etc., will be held Friday evening, Dec. 17, at 7:30 o'clock. A full attendance is desired. By order of
O. H. CHENEY, M. E. H. P.
J. A. WILSON, Secretary.

CHICAGO COMMANDERY, NO. 19, K. T.—Special Conclave Monday evening, Dec. 13, at 7:30 o'clock, for work. By order of L. D. RICHARDSON, E. C.
J. A. WILSON, Recorder.

APOLLO, NO. 562, A. F. & A. M.—Special Communication Monday evening at 8 o'clock sharp. Important work. Fraternity cordially invited.
WILLIAM H. ELLIOTT, W. M.
S. ACRES, Secretary.

LINCOLN PARK CHAPTER, 177, R. A. M.—Special Convocation Monday, Dec. 13, 7:30 p. m. Work in M. A. deg. Visitors are cordially invited. By order of
H. SPATHOLT, Secretary.

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1886.

FIRE in the hardware establishment of the A. F. Shapleigh & Cantwell Hardware Company at St. Louis, it is reported, caused the loss of a number of lives.

THE National convention of trades unions, in session at Columbus, O., adopted a resolution in favor of the organization of a National political labor party.

THE House has passed the bill forfeiting the unearned land grant of the Ontonagon & Brule River Railroad Company of Northern Michigan, involving 384,600 acres of land.

A BILL was passed in the House yesterday extending the laws of the United States over certain unorganized territories south of the State of Kansas, known as the public land strip, and providing that the public land shall be subject to entry by actual settlers under the Homestead law.

UNTIL Mr. Yerkes adopts a more conciliatory attitude towards his patrons it would be better that the Aldermen should not confer new favors on him in the shape of franchise. Mr. Yerkes is not much of a public-spirited citizen. Philadelphia has conferred no favor on Chicago by sending him here.

MRS. M. R. SMITH, manager of the Oshkosh Mutual Insurance Company, who is being prosecuted at Chicago for engaging in "underground" insurance business, has placed in the hands of her attorneys the names of over 200 members of the Board of Underwriters in Chicago, who, she charges, have been guilty of placing insurance illegally.

THE markets for butter and poultry were badly demoralized yesterday. Butter declined two cents per pound, while turkeys and chickens in marketable condition sold as low as two cents per pound. The latter were especially weak, as the warm weather came coincidently with the fact of a larger supply than was wanted by buyers. Of course, the figures named do not pay freight, to say nothing of the value of the birds due to cost of food and care of raising them. The commission-men are simply unable to find a market for all that is offered, no matter how cheaply they try to sell; but the number of letters they receive calling them swindlers and thieves is something fearful to think of.

LORD LONDONDERRY must have made many wry faces when issuing his commission to Mr. Thomas Sexton as High Sheriff of Dublin. He could not help himself, however. Under the act passed through the exertions of almost-forgotten Isaac Butt the Common Councils of Irish cities have the privilege of nominating three persons for Sheriff and the Viceroy must appoint one of the three. What could poor Londonderry do but select Sexton when the other gentlemen who were named were William O'Brien of *United Ireland* and Mr. John Dillon?

THE money market was very firm, and in some cases rates were marked up. Sterling bills were quiet and unchanged. Investment securities were dull. The New York stock market was active and lower.—The Chicago produce markets were generally lower, with activity in wheat and not much doing otherwise. Larger receipts of grain were expected for the coming week. As compared with Friday pork and meats closed 12½c lower, lard and oats unchanged, wheat ½c lower, corn ⅜c lower, rye steady, barley ½c lower, and flaxseeds quiet. The receipts in this city during last week exceeded the shipments by 436,900 bushels in wheat and 616,900 bushels in corn. The packing of Chicago since the close of last October includes about 830,000 hogs, against 1,224,000 for the same time last year and 1,013,000 for do in 1884.

AS WAS anticipated, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, through its attorney, Mr. Brooks, has rejected the "loaded" Stewart avenue ordinance passed by the boodlers of the City Council last Monday night. Mr. Brooks specifies the objectionable amendments, leaving it to be inferred that the other amendments incorporated would not be unacceptable to the company. Thus it is reasonable to suppose that the company would build the eastern approaches to viaducts at Archer avenue, Thirty-first, and perhaps at Thirty-seventh street, and that an iron fence would be erected instead of a wooden one. Of course, the company would offer no objections to Ald. Campbell's amendment providing that street-car companies should not be allowed to track the bridge. The Council should act in a spirit of accommodation tomorrow night. They should revise the ordinance so as to make it acceptable.

IT is not very encouraging to the coöperative packing-house scheme that the stockholders should divide into factions, even before a formal organization has been made, and let their angry passions control business meetings; nor does it look like success that one of these factions should be composed of butchers and the other of mechanics, even though both belong to the same general organization of Knights of Labor. This is not coöperation but antagonism. The packing-house will never be able to hold its own against competition with its stockholders or with directors and operators divided into two cliques pulling different ways. They must all pull together and pull hard, and unless they can harmonize their differences and act in concert they had better abandon the scheme at the very outset, for under such depressing circumstances it will be sure to end in ruin. Such an outcome would be very generally regretted, as there is an honest desire to see the experiment tested. If the leaders were united, and the workingmen concerned in it would make an earnest, sober, and united effort to establish the business, it would unquestionably command public sympathy, but they are certainly starting out in a very dubious manner, to say the least.

THE new shape which the Eads lobby have given to the ship-railway project should not delude Congress into the indorsement of their scheme. Aware that he cannot obtain aid from the Government, except under certain restrictions in the nature of ordinary security against a waste of the public money, Eads has abandoned that scheme, which looks like prima-facie evidence that the ship-railroad could not have been built except at a loss to the Government. He now comes forward, and in lieu of a subsidy asks for a national charter. This, too, should be refused. If Eads was not willing to accept the prudential conditions made by the Government, it shows that he is not confident of the success of his undertaking, and the National Government should not lend its influence or encouragement to induce subscriptions to such a scheme either at home or abroad. There are other ways of incorporating the ship-railway, provided the scheme can engage the help of capitalists on its merits. The latter will be quick to discover whether it has any merits, or whether there is any value in the investment. If capitalists won't touch it the Government should not, either directly or indirectly.

OUST THE COUNTY GANG IN APRIL.

There will be keen disappointment in Chicago if the bill prepared by the committee representing the leading commercial and political clubs of the city to reform the county administration does not provide for the electing of a new board to take the place of the present one next April.

The idea of allowing the present gang members not only to fill out the terms for which they were elected, but to add five months to those terms, is unworthy of consideration, and it is surprising that three serious lawyers of this city should recommend such a course.

One of the gentlemen whose term it is proposed to extend five months is George C. Klehm, the present Chairman of the County Board. This functionary gave an account at the last meeting of the body over which he presides of the financial pass to which he and his gang have brought Cook County. Here is the showing:

ASSETS.

Total appropriation for year ending Oct. 30, 1887	$1,388,020
Probate earnings	100,000
Balance on hand	13,945
Total	$1,501,965

LIABILITIES.

Judgments	$ 160,000
Notes	18,140
Warrants outstanding	945,193
Bills payable	251,452
Total	$1,475,785

It will be seen from this that only $25,480 is left to pay the expenses of the county for the rest of the fiscal year—to the 30th day of October next. Yet a committee of intelligent, taxpaying citizens seriously proposes to continue the régime which has brought about this disgraceful state of affairs seventeen months longer, when the whole thing could be stopped and reform commenced in five months.

If Klehm and his crowd are continued for the term indicated they will probably succeed in increasing the floating indebtedness to about $4,000,000. They added $1,475,785 to the debt in twelve months. If they keep on they will easily reach the $4,000,000 limit in seventeen months more. There is not a redeeming feature about this gang of boodlers that they should be continued in office. The Republican members of the Legislature from Cook County, the United Labor members, and some of the Democrats will unitedly ask that the present gang government of Cook County shall be ended next spring. Does any one suppose that the county Republican members will oppose the wishes of Cook County thus emphatically expressed? This talk of the conservatism of the rural members is all nonsense. The rural members will doubtless accord to Cook County the privilege of legislating for itself.

There is an imperative desire—rather an imperative demand—that the present system of Cook County government shall be ended as speedily as possible. To prolong the terms of such worthies is a poor way to meet the exigencies of the case. But it is a fact, well known to the members of the committee who have framed the prolonging bill, that the voters of Cook will not consent to issuing bonds to pay the debt, or vote to elect men who will increase the assessments as long as the ruling gang remains in power. They must be wiped out before there can be either reform or relief. And why should the people of the county be put to the expense and trouble of holding an election next fall in order to prolong the terms of four gangsters half a year when it will not cost a cent to elect new Commissioners next spring on the same day that the city and town officers are chosen? No answer that holds water has been given to this question.

AT THE MERCY OF THE BOODLERS.

If Judge Bailey's construction of the Horse and Dummy act as affecting street-car companies recently embodied in a decision of the Appellate Court is sustained by the Supreme Court, property-owners in Chicago will be at the mercy of an unscrupulous lot of boodle Aldermen. According to this decision it is not necessary for the street-car companies to obtain the consent of the owners of fronting property to lay their tracks on the streets of this city. All they will have to do is to obtain the permission of the Common Council boodlers. This consent, it is hardly necessary to say, is always obtainable. The street-car companies know this to be the case, and since the decision half a dozen ordinances giving the required permission have been introduced into the Council. Harvey Weeks, as might be expected, was the first to apply. And now it is reported that the North Side company, having failed to secure the consent of the property-owners along Jackson, Monroe, and Dearborn streets to the laying of a loop cable line on those thoroughfares, proposes to go to the Council and ask the boodlers' consent, entirely ignoring the property-owners. That is to say, the only two east and west streets north of Harrison and the only north and south street east of Market in the business district are to be given up to double cable loop-lines, not only without the consent of the fronting property-owners but despite their protest. This is simply intolerable. The outrage on the property-owners is bad enough. The premium it places on Aldermanic knaves is scandalous.

One of the very first measures that should be introduced when the Legislature meets is a bill providing, as in the case of the Elevated Railroad act of 1883, that no permission should be granted to a street-car company to lay tracks except on the petition of the owners of lands representing more than one-half of the frontage. The authors of the Horse and Dummy act hardly contemplated that the Common Council of Chicago could do as it listed with the property of citizens. Their blunder should be remedied by legislation at the earliest date possible. The boodle Aldermen should be stripped of their dangerous power. The only protection left to property-owners now is the Mayor's veto, and that is a mighty uncertain quantity.

THE FALLACIES OF SOCIALISM.

A Socialistic organ in this city, misnamed the *Knights of Labor*, replies to a recent article in THE TRIBUNE upon the failure of the Socialists to define the form of government they propose to set up, with a long-winded and scurrilous screed which amounts to no answer at all. The questions asked by THE TRIBUNE have not been answered, not only by this paper, but by any other Socialist or Socialistic book or newspaper. We still ask them for an authoritative statement as to what kind of a Governmental machine they propose to set up, and how it is to be selected, which will give force and authority to their doctrines, provided a majority of the people in any State should decide to adopt them and give them a trial. The most that they have done thus far is to promise the workingmen a kind of fools' paradise in which every man is to be equal to every other man, and in which a vague, indefinable authority called the "State" is to take care of the whole community and provide for the workers and the drones alike. But what is this "State"? Who is to make it? Where will it get its authority? How will it exercise it? And if the wards of this so-called "State" get discontented with it how will it prolong its existence? These are leading questions which the Socialists have not answered.

If the Commercial Club proposes to discuss Socialism with its advocates it should press these questions and extend the area of interrogation still further. It should endeavor to find out from them how they are going to reduce the "many men of many minds and many kinds" down to the common level, unless they have some Procrustean patent for cutting off the long ones and stretching out the short ones. Their scheme makes no account of human passions and weaknesses and diversity of temperament. There was never yet an aggregation of men for a common purpose in which the strong would not trample upon the weak, the smart take advantage of the dull, the mean overreach the generous, and the ambitious and avaricious seek to control the rest; and it always will be so as long as human nature remains in its present diversified and depraved condition. It is possible that Socialism might be made practical after the millennium arrives; but the world is not much nearer that period now than it was in the days of the patriarchs and prophets.

Suppose, then, that the Socialistic scheme were adopted, and even suppose that in some mysterious manner its "State" could be set up, how would it regulate and control human nature and keep it down on anything like a general level, except by the very methods now in use? How would it preserve its own authority except by the use of the forces now existing, which constitute the machinery of modern governments, such as police, sheriffs, and soldiers?

In a discussion of this subject the Commercial Club would also do well to confront its opponents with these three indisputable facts: First, that Socialism would reduce people to one of the worst forms of slavery. It denies personal liberty. All freedom of action, of opinion, of choice, and of effort must be surrendered to the "State." Second, it denies the right of individual ownership of property. No man can possess anything which he can call his own. He cannot own a foot of the land he digs or plows, the house he built and in which he lives, the tools he made and with which he works, or the products which he may raise. He may possess the clothes on his back and acquire a title to his food after he gets it into his stomach, but he can lay claim to nothing else. Third, Socialism denies the right of reward. No man can enjoy the fruits of his toil or skill. They must go to the "State," to be divided equally among those who work honestly and those who shirk work. In brief, these three conditions, the denial of personal liberty, of personal ownership, and of personal reward or profit, will reduce men to the conditions of slavery. But how long will men consent to remain in this form of Socialistic slavery? With what form of government does Socialism propose to keep them down, and how will it mold the rich and poor, the strong and weak, the honest and dishonest, the capable and incapable, the miserly and generous, the innocent and cruel, the industrious and lazy into one common mass to be managed by this "State"? And who elects or chooses the "State"? It is easy enough to promise an elysium of enjoyment, but how is the elysium to be run and kept from developing with fatal certainty into a chaos of human misery?

THE CHICAGO TOWN SYSTEM.

The Illinois Revenue Commission favors substituting County for Town Assessors, and a city paper goes one step farther, advocating the substitution also of County for Town Collectors. Both are right substantially, only neither goes far enough. However it may be in the rural counties, the town system in a city like Chicago is bad and ought to be totally abolished. Not a vestige of it should be left. In a farming community it may work well and be deserving of all the praise bestowed upon it by the eldest Adams; but it can no more meet the needs of a city than a town pump could take the place of our waterworks. If the State at large wants to adhere to the system in the levying and collecting of taxes, well and good; but a great city should not be compelled to do so.

Chicago has three towns, corresponding in territorial limits to the three divisions of the city, and under the law, as it now stands, each town is a tax district. In area and population the West Town exceeds both the others combined. Several of the wards contain more population than the largest counties in the State. West Chicago alone has more inhabitants than twenty-five average counties in Illinois. How can one Town Assessor properly assess such a district in the time and by the machinery now provided by law? It can't be done. There is no uniformity in valuations possible with three Assessors. The total for the city is $190,000,000, and the property-owners in each division insist that they are overtaxed, as compared with the valuations in the two other towns; and uniformity is the very essence of equity in this matter of taxation. Then when it comes to collections there is a great deal of tax-evasion inevitable from this tripartite system. The assessments are made in the spring, the collections in the following winter. A good many owners of personal property change their residence during that interim, and if the change is from one side of the river to another the effect is a bar to the collection of the personal tax assessed. In the aggregate this class of items foots up quite a large sum. The cost of collections is much larger under this three-pronged system than it would be under one Collector for the entire city. Other comparatively minor objections to the town system could be urged, and all without a conceivable offsetting advantage.

But one of the worst features of township organization in a vast city is the "town meeting" to levy town expenses, which seems to be a necessary part of the system. County taxes are levied by the County Board, and city, state, and park taxes are regulated by law, but the town tax is not levied by the Town Board, nor does any town officer have any voice in the matter, as an official. It is levied by a mob. That mob may be large or small, orderly or disorderly, local or imported. The town meeting may be wholly controlled by a gang of outsiders. There is no way to determine where any participant in it lives, or whether he is a voter or not. By a viva voce vote the tax is ordered, and there is no escape from the levy thus sanctioned. To see how such a system as this works it is only necessary to recall the town taxes of Chicago for 1886. On the South Side the town tax is $12,943, on the West Side $95,184, and on the North $33,610. The rates make a more remarkable showing than the amounts. The West Side rate is 15.7 cents on $100, the North Side 15.2, and the South .01.2.

These figures tell their own story, and should command the attention of the General Assembly. Without waiting to grind out the General Revenue bill, the Legislature should promptly pass a law abolishing towns in cities, and that, too, with an emergency clause attached, so that it can go into operation previous to the spring election.

LITIGANTS SHOULD PAY FOR LITIGATION.

While all the recommendations made by Klehm in his so-called "inaugural" speech Monday last are intended solely to increase the amount of the county revenue, and in no instance did he recommend economy of expenditures, some of his proposals are worthy of more than passing attention; all the more so that there is very little chance that Klehm or any of his present gang associates will have anything to do with the disbursement of the increased revenue that may result from giving them effect.

The proposition to increase the fees of court in civil cases, for instance, is an excellent one. Litigants ought to bear the cost of litigation. The courts ought to be made self-sustaining as nearly as practicable. The present system of a specific insignificant fee encourages litigation and involves the county in large arrearages for costs. The law as it stands seems to have been devised for that purpose. The most desirable change would be one requiring that the litigant who demands a jury shall pay at least half the jury fees in case of success and the whole in the event of defeat. If the law is amended to provide for this it will not only diminish the expense of the courts to the taxpayers, but will save the time of multitudes of jurors and will expedite business and do away with a great many vexatious and frivolous lawsuits. If the suitors had to pay the expense of juries not one jury in a dozen now demanded would be required. The great majority of litigants would agree to try the cases before the court. Let the party demanding a jury in a civil case pay the expense of the luxury, and this simple rule will save the taxpayers an immense sum of money wrongfully taken out of their pockets to pay juries which the litigants themselves should pay.

The dockets of all our courts are always crowded. The numerous Judges are a year or more behind the business of their courts. Increasing the fees and providing that litigants shall pay jury expenses would very soon clear the docket. The proposition of Klehm in this direction is a good one, although he did not originate it. THE TRIBUNE has frequently urged this reform, and hopes it will be given effect by the Legislature at as early a date as possible.

Another recommendation, borrowed from numerous grand-jury reports, is that the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace be increased, so that the Criminal Court shall be relieved of much small business. This ought to be concurred in by the Legislature. Nearly one-third of the cases now sent to the Criminal Court should be disposed of in the Justice Court. This could be done under the present law if all the Police Justices were fit for the positions they hold. But they are not. The Judges of the Circuit and Superior Courts and the Governor can do as much to remedy this state of affairs as an act of the Legislature. If the former are more careful in their selections for Justices next month, and the Governor is equally careful in his nominations, there will be a very decided improvement in the personnel of the Justices of the Peace for this city after next April. The law can then probably confer increased jurisdiction on the new men with safety.

These are perhaps the only recommendations among others adopted by Klehm that have in them any degree of merit. The law as it stands provides that property shall be fairly and equitably assessed. What Klehm wants, however, is that the property of Cook County, and particularly of Chicago, shall be assessed far higher in proportion than the property of any other part of the State. That is his interpretation of "equitable assessment." It was the doctrine he preached before the State Board of Equalization, and which resulted in Cook County property being unduly taxed. The proposal that the city should take care of its own sick and infirm is unworthy any attention. The city constitutes seven-ninths of the population of the county, and pays a still larger proportion of the taxes expended for the support of the county, and unless the county is divided into two parts, the city constituting one and the towns the other, Klehm's chatter about the city taking care of its own sick and infirm is wretched demagogy and nonsense. His proposal that the State take care of the insane is impracticable, for the reason that any legislation in that direction would be promptly voted down by the country members. It is probable that the recommendation in reference to forfeited bonds will be fully met by the enforcement in this city of the Washburne police court ordinance, which, if given a fair chance, will break up straw-bailing and result in a county revenue from the State's-Attorney's office.

TEACH THE CHILDREN TO READ.

The point was made in THE TRIBUNE a few days ago that if we have taught a pupil to read well and to understand the meaning of the ordinary words met with in reading we have given to him or her the key to all knowledge. It was not always so. For many ages books were so scarce as not to be at the command of any except a favored few, and most of those books were written with an obscurity of style that required a genius to fully understand their contents. During that long course of ages a man could scarcely learn anything without the aid of a teacher unless he were one of those rarely-constituted individuals who can strike out a line of knowledge for themselves. Now the conditions are entirely changed. The lore of all ages in the past and the current news of the day from all climes are placed at the command of any and all who have learned to read a single one of the languages of civilization. It is not now necessary to learn Hebrew in order to be able to read the Old Testament or Greek for the New. We are not obliged to learn a dead language or remain utterly ignorant of the thoughts of those who wrote the non-religious classics of either ancient or modern times. The man who can read English, or German, or French, and especially the first-named in this country, has at his command a wealth of literature for which the peoples of other ages sighed in vain—if they were intelligent enough to suppose it possible that such stores of information would ever be at the service of a human being. A good daily newspaper alone furnishes in the course of a few years a very respectable stock of knowledge outside of that which properly belongs to the news of the day. Books on almost every conceivable topic are plenty and cheap, while in very many places there are libraries in which books can be read without cost or borrowed for home reading on the same liberal terms. By teaching a man to read intelligently we render him comparatively independent of the individual instructor except where the taste or the muscles must be cultivated and directed by comparison or example. Without this one acquirement the whole literature of the world is literally a sealed book. The man unable to read is swathed in the bands of ignorance, with little hope of being able to rise very far above the level of the brute, and is in danger of seeking enjoyment in channels that are far below the brute level.

Considerations like these cannot be too forcibly pressed home upon the attention of educators, and especially those who are responsible for the course of instruction pursued in or for a given community. They should be made to see, if they do not recognize it already, that the first duty is to arrange matters so that every child shall be taught to read well the language of the country. Nothing else should be allowed to stand in the way of securing this result. Even the arts of writing and "ciphering" may be neglected in comparison with this. That is, they should be made secondary to it, much more the long string of ologies and uages that are now taught at the public expense to a few, while a much larger number is allowed to "burst in ignorance" in youth and grow up to manhood bereft of the ability to gain information from books or take an interest in perusing them. The invention of the typewriter has already rendered ordinary writing less necessary than it was a few years ago, and may yet entirely revolutionize our methods of committing thoughts and facts to paper. And there should be little difficulty in learning arithmetic or in mastering any of the subsequent steps right up to the top of the mathematical tree by one who has learned to read and is really anxious to learn. We are not arguing that it is undesirable to teach the rising generation at the public expense anything beyond the art of reading. Our aim is to help to the conclusion that this art is so very important that the neglect of it for any other branch of study, either with reference to the same or different individuals, is a crime against society and a menace to its safety.

A CLEVER LITERARY IMPOSTURE.

The Philadelphia *Times* has exposed a clever literary imposture practiced upon the *Century Magazine* editors and Houghton, Mifflin & Co. It will be remembered that the *Century* not long ago printed among its war papers a very graphic account of life on the Rebel cruiser Alabama, purporting to have been written by P. D. Haywood, one of the crew, and accompanied by two other papers on the same general topic, the one written by the executive officer of the Alabama and the other by the surgeon of the Kearsarge. The two latter are authentic, but the first-named was a fiction, so far as the pretended Haywood's connection with the Alabama is concerned, as he was not one of the crew and had never even seen the Alabama. His narrative appeared last April, and such was its success that two months later Houghton, Mifflin & Co. of Boston engaged him to prepare a more detailed paper on the cruise of the Alabama, which he did, and which was printed in the weekly Riverside series. This book had a large sale and led to fresh negotiations with Haywood for more books on the War which it is safe now to say will not be published. It appears that Haywood simply copied from Semmes' "Memoirs of Service Afloat" and Capt. Bullock's "Secret Service of the Confederate States in Europe," the description of the Alabama, the course she sailed, and the prizes she took, and interwove with them numerous old sailors' yarns and adventures on the sea, both real and imaginary, and palmed the whole off on the publishers, who issued it as a valuable contribution to the history of the War.

The career of the impostor himself is not without interest. His real name is James Young, and as such he was known in Philadelphia in 1868, where he was engaged as an engineer. He was a skilled workman, and turned his abilities subsequently to bad account as an expert forger. His first exploit was the robbery of nearly $50,000 from the late Joshua Searle, who died recently in New Orleans, and who at the time was a broker in Philadelphia. Young escaped with the money to Minneapolis, and for some reason was not apprehended. In that city he turned up as James H. Horton, and before he had been there long obtained a considerable sum of money from an old schoolmaster by means of a forged mortgage. Luck still followed him, for when his rascality was discovered the schoolmaster, in the goodness of his heart, declined to prosecute him. He next appears in Lancaster, Pa., still as James H. Horton, and there he makes a sensation by the robbery of bankers in that city to the tune of over $50,000 and the banking-house of Peterson & Co. of Philadelphia of $25,000 by forgery. The Pinkertons had him on their list and finally succeeded in catching him in Providence, R. I., where, as F. A. Vaughan, he was speculating in stocks and making love to a maiden lady who had money. By partial restitution to the Lancaster bankers he escaped the penitentiary again and drifted to Philadelphia, where he has since resided. During the star-route trials he offered to furnish the Government with important testimony against Dorsey and turned over certain documentary evidence, which was put into the hands of the Pinkerton agency and found to be the work of the cunning forger and engraver. Since that time little has been heard of him until the present exposure of his literary forgery and piracy was made. It is said that more of his works are now in the hands of publishers and some of them in press. It is an interesting question whether some of the other War papers purporting to have been written by participants may not be of Haywood's invention under some other name. The Alabama fraud was first suspected by criticisms of its accuracy made by Semmes' family and officers of the cruiser. The accuracy of other papers in this series has also been questioned. Whether it be so or not, the literary career of this romantic criminal is a remarkable one. Had his ability—for this particular Alabama article shows extraordinary talent, both in the text and the illustrations, the drawings for which he also furnished—been used legitimately he might have taken a high position, but forgery seems to be a habit of his nature. The pretended pirate of the Alabama has only been a land pirate, but a very successful one.

MORRILL'S IRONICAL RESOLUTION.

The resolution introduced in the Senate by Senator Morrill of Vermont must have been intended as a bit of irony at the expense of the Democratic House, and as such it is clever. It runs as follows:

Resolved, That the promise of making "a revision of the tariff in a spirit of fairness, not to injure any of the domestic industry, but to promote its healthy growth, so that any change of law must be, at every step, regardful of the labor and capital involved, and without depriving American labor of ability to compete successfully with foreign labor, and without imposing lower rates of duty than will be ample to cover any increased cost of production which may exist in consequence of the higher rate of wages prevailing in this country," appears so obviously hopeless and impracticable that any further attempts at revision by the present Congress, in contravention to the foregoing cardinal declarations, are to be regarded as inexpedient and detrimental to the revival of the trade and industry of the country.

The material part of the above resolution is taken word for word from the Democratic National platform of 1884, and Mr. Morrill made the citation evidently to taunt the Democratic House with its failure to redeem a solemn party promise at the last session. As a satirical reflection on the Lower House the resolution will do very well, and, like hot coals on the back of a slow-moving turtle, may hasten action in the Democratic wing of Congress, where all revenue bills must originate during the coming session. The Senate can only await the action of the House, and an occasional display of ironical humor by the Republican Senators may tend to expedite matters and lead to the passage of a bill leaving in the pockets of the people 100 millions of revenue not needed for the uses of the Government.

Of course Senator Morrill did not intend his resolution to be construed literally. In that event the distinguished Senator from Vermont would have written himself down a crank. Because the Democratic House did not at the last session fulfill the promise of its party to revise the tariff "in a spirit of fairness," it does not follow that a just measure of revenue reform that will relieve the Treasury of its unnecessary surplus may not be put through this winter. The last session was taken up with preparatory work, performed under embarrassing circumstances immediately after the accession of the Democratic party, with an ignorant, timid President, and with inexperienced men in the Cabinet as well as in Congress, and a great deal of time was lost in wrangling over the "spoils." Many bills which failed of consideration last winter will no doubt go through during the short session. Already the important bills regulating inter-State commerce and the manner of counting the Electoral vote have been pushed rapidly along, and after the holiday recess business may be transacted with still greater celerity. Then, too, the Democratic leaders were soundly thumped at the fall elections for the defaults of the previous session, and the President and the Cabinet have taken alarm and importuned the House to make speedy amends for its failure to lessen tariff taxes. Moreover, the total retirement of the 3 per cent bonds within a few months has put a new face on the matter and placed before the Democratic House the alternative of reducing needless taxes about 100 millions, or producing a currency constriction by piling up an immense surplus in the Treasury, or of squandering the hard earnings of the people in profligate appropriations. If revenue reform was opportune at the last session it is imperative now; and woe to the Democracy if they adjourn without cutting down war taxes no longer needed.

Taken literally, Senator Morrill's resolution would imply that excessive tariff bloodletting must continue for no other purpose than to afford enormous bounties for a few overprotected manufacturers. Of course, Mr. Morrill did not intend to be so understood. He would not levy on the people an excessive tax of 100 millions per annum solely to swell the Treasury surplus and cause a destructive contraction, making money scarce, debts high, and wages low. He would not have the taxpayers assessed to pay the holders of undue bonds a bonus of from 12 to 37 per cent. Certainly he would not contend that the Government should collect vast needless revenues with one hand and squander them with the other. Surely, in order to escape these serious National difficulties, Senator Morrill would favor remitting taxes for which the Government has no use and thereby cheapen to the consumers the cost of fuel, clothing, furniture, building materials, and other great necessaries of life. What difficulty can there be in casting off a burden when no benefit to the masses is to be gained by bearing it longer? If certain manufacturers subsidized by excessive duties ranging from 50 to 80 per cent cannot stand a reduction it will serve the public welfare for them to engage in some business which does not require the savage taxation of the masses for the advantage of a rapacious few.

THE TRIBUNE can only regard Senator Morrill's resolution as ironical, and his speech in support of it as thinly-disguised satire. Otherwise it would be rapacious and brutal. Looking at the matter seriously, however, it must be said that if the Democratic House, owing to sheer incapacity, cannot propose and pass a judicious revision of the tariff through the House, they will sign the death-warrant of their party so far as concerns the next Presidential election. A party with such impotent leaders will be shipped to the head-waters of Salt River.

ANOTHER heretic has been unearthed—A. C. Armstrong, recently appointed to the Chair of Church History at Princeton. It is said there is no question of his scholarly qualification for the place, but, as he is only a licensed preacher and not an ordained minister, it was decided he should be regularly ordained by the presbytery before he took the place. When he was presented as a candidate for orders before the New York Presbytery the mischief came out. The Rev. Dr. Howard Crosby took him in hand, and after a very brief examination discovered that he believed there were discrepancies of statement in the Bible, as well as contradictions of natural law, and that he even went so far as to aver it was possible that errors had crept into the original revelation, all of which led Dr. Crosby to declare that if Princeton indorsed such views then the seminary was rotten. The heretic's further experiences were almost humorous. The Rev. Dr. John Hall, an eminent light in the denomination, thought that perhaps Mr. Armstrong was all right on the essentials, and merely recognized apparent inconsistencies, and the Rev. Dr. Booth was of opinion that Crosby and Armstrong did not understand each other. The heretic was then turned over to Dr. Booth to see if he understood him. The latter's examination had still more disastrous results, for Mr. Armstrong went so far as to say that, whatever may have been God's intention of making His revelation infallible, it had been a failure, for errors had crept in. The he

...ronical, and his speech in ... thinly-disguised satire. ... be rapacious and brutal. ...ter seriously, however, it ... the Democratic House, ...capacity, cannot propose ...us revision of the tariff ... they will sign the death- ...rty so far as concerns the ...ection. A party with such ...ll be shipped to the head- ...r.

...has been unearthed—A. ...ently appointed to the ...story at Princeton. It is ...question of his scholarly ...e place, but, as he is only ...and not an ordained min- ...he should be regularly ...resbytery before he took ...e was presented as a can- ...fore the New York Pres- ...came out. The Rev. Dr. ...k him in hand, and after ...nation discovered that he ...e discrepancies of state- ...as well as contradictions ...that he even went so far ...as possible that errors ...the original revelation, ...d Dr. Crosby to de- ...Princeton indorsed such ... seminary was rotten, ...her experiences were al- ...The Rev. Dr. John Hall, an ...he denomination, thought ...Armstrong was all right on ...d merely recognized ap- ...ncies, and the Rev. Dr. ...ion that Crosby and Arm- ...erstand each other. The ...urned over to Dr. Booth to ...d him. The latter's exam- ...ore disastrous results, for ...nt so far as to say that, ...e been God's intention of ...tion infallible, it had been ...s had crept in. The here- ...ocked Dr. Booth with the ...St. Paul's Epistle had ... except to the peo- ... to whom it was ad- ...pon, before finally dis- ...rong, it was agreed that ... more hearing, and a con- ...has been appointed to get ...hus the matter stands; but ...far enough to show how ...scholars to conform to the ...ailed about the time Ed- ...' went stamping round.

...IEY BENTON of Missouri is ...statesman and ought to be ...

...istrious George Washing- ... Country, making arrange- ...sional caricaturist to send ...Irs. Washington, warranted ...s to subscribers for a comic ...

...e Republican party are due ...work it has done in smooth- ...e difficulties of a minor and ...at pertain to the canvassing ... Electoral vote for President ... When the Republicans re- ...ears from next March they ...ke a practical return for the ... that has prompted such ne- ...e that the Democrats do not ... country for another quarter ...

...olmes that his refrigerator ...ng a good deal of warmth ... Chicago.

...seen the publication of a ... in the newspapers accom- ...pologies as this year. The ... apologize for devoting so ...an effort made labored ex- ...re itself.

...f the free-delivery system ...provement in postal mat- ...with general approval; but a ...with whom time is becoming ... more valuable, will protest ...aded adoption of the rapid- ...n is already endured.

..., there, Capt. Eads! Bless ...till tinkering at that ship ...

...Old Suez, is that you? Is it ...t given up that ship-canal ...

...inues to prevail that Mr. ... might have been horizon- ...one-half and still exhibited ...

...polonize great numbers of ...ounty, Mo., has drawn forth ...slation to the effect that such ...ave on the well-being of sur- ...nd on white labor with which ...night come in competition; ... have had a thought for the ...lves. What have they ever ... should be made to banish ...

...gaining ground that "Will- ... Jim Cummings.

...laims to have discovered ...oster's weather prophecies. ...or has six full-grown and re- ...ich give him warning of ap- ...changes in the weather, ...rently having its own field ...ending strictly to its own ...f this as an important con- ...logical lore. Whether the ...y true in the case of Prof ...calculated to stimulate in- ...bly open up a broad field of ...xplored. The American chil- ...re than twenty States of the ...ilized.

...h when the President's ...n? A year ago it was a cry- ...Journal.

ENT NOTES.

...is called "A Banker from ...lot begins in New York and ...rd Canada.—*San Francisco*

...o the Government to an- ...f storms by firing cannon. ...nendable. Each signal can- ...t with a weather prophet.—

...r tells how water can be ... writing paper. We don't ...known a man to write a few ...riting-paper that kept him in ...ears.—*Burdette.*

..."mported suitings?" "Bet ...g, ain't they?" "Immense." ...t is, Brown's a regular ...fession." "Yes, I've noticed ...ar'ger."—*Detroit Mercury.*

...like a position on this pa- ...plicant—Yes, sir. Editor— ...r qualifications for the busi- ...es, I think so. At least I ...nce on a bet.—*New Haven*

...d to have the last word, ... the *Peavine* remonstrated ...ontributor to the Poets' Cor- ...sheet for writing on both ...e quietly retorted, "Well, ...on both sides of yours?"—

...earnestly spake the good ...ing financier, "do you feel ...appy?" "I do," replied the ..."I do." "You are on the ... the clergyman solemnly. ...interrupted the dying man. ...nt's Canada on the other ...burg Dispatch.*

..."Did you hear, dear, of the ...k?" Mr. De Winkle—"Wha- ...atter?" "The doctor said it ...mprudent exposure in cold ...r only last month she was ... husband was just like you

...too mean to buy her a $500 sealskin sacque." "Oh, she was!" "Yes, and now she is in her ...." "Well, a pretty fair sort of a coffin can ...e got for $40."—*Omaha World.*

The rockers on a chair never stick out half as far behind at any other time as when a man is crawling around in the dark barefooted.—*Dansville Breeze.*

It is said that the favorit amusement of the Czar of all the Russias is to lie at full length for hours in front of an open fire. We suspect, however, that he does this not so much for the fun as in order to detect any Nihilist who might take it into his head to come down the chimney after the royal nibs.—*Lowell Citizen.*

Miss Ingenue—How is it one never sees any but the most desirable young men attentive to your daughters? Mrs. Worldly—You see, my dear, in the beginning I engage the young men in a game of cribbage, where the cards are dealt one at a time. If they deal five and then stop that settles them. They play poker.—*Puck.*

Mrs. Winks—"Why, I did not know American Indians ever had idols." Mr. Winks—"They haven't." "But the paper says the chief of a tribe of Digger Indians daily worships a stone duck." "O! well, that's not remarkable, Rose we've been boarding I've felt as if I could worship a genuine churn myself."—*Omaha World.*

The family had just returned from listening to the handsome young Englishman, who is just finishing America with his lectures on "Palmistry," and they were discussing the subject with great enthusiasm. "Ah me," sighed Billy the cat, moving uneasily in his chair, "talk about palmistry; he should have known you, mamma."—*Burdette.*

Missionary—"Yes, our work is progressing nobly. The Indian squaws of Lower Brule Agency now have a sewing circle and meet twice a week." Omaha dame—"I am afraid that is not much of an advance." "Why not?" "Just think of the vast amount of scandal such——" "O! calm your fears; they are not civilized enough for that yet."—*Omaha World.*

A Philadelphia theatrical manager says he intends to "keep on changing and improving" a certain play "until it perfectly conforms to the public demands." It is believed that if he carries out his intentions there will be nothing left of the play but a strong ballet, two or three bloodhounds, a pair of mules, and about $80,000 worth of diamonds and Worth dresses.—*Norristown Herald.*

PERSONALS.

Senator Vance is the only member of the United States Senate who takes a religious paper. Surprise at this announcement will be modified when it is known that the Government pays the bill.

Susan B. Anthony has already encamped at the Capital, and is laying siege to the Senators in behalf of her favorit sixteenth amendment to the Constitution. She claims that twenty-five Senators are in favor of woman suffrage.

"Attorney-General Garland anticipates with great pleasure his withdrawal from public life," says a Washington dispatch. If the prospect affords him half the satisfaction it does the people the Pan-Electric statesman is a happy man indeed.

Gen. Hoke, now at the head of the new Georgia, Carolina & Northern Railroad, was a Major-General in the Confederate army at 27 years of age. When the War was over he wanted to go to New York and start life anew. He had no suit but his old gray uniform, and he had this dyed by an old servant, while his mother covered the buttons with pieces of an old bombazine dress.

Gov. Pattison of Pennsylvania, while hunting last week in the mountains near Altoona, made the acquaintance of an eccentric old character named Jacker Campbell. The latter looked the Governor over critically and said: "Well, you're a purty fine lookin' man, an' you make a purty good Governor, but you haven't got half the brains that Jefferson Davis had." Jacker is an old-time Democrat, and during the War came near getting a rope around his neck in Huntington County for his forcibly expressed admiration for Davis and his cause.

M. Pasteur was the recipient of distinguished honors in his journey to Bordighiera, where he is to spend a few weeks in recreation for the first time in nearly four years. The Mayor of Nice and the Bureau de la Société Medicale met him at the station and presented him with a magnificent bouquet of roses. The distinguished savant replied, not in his own name, but in the name of his wife and family, and declared that when he often flagged from overwork his wife stimulated him to pursue his scientific studies and work out the problems he had in view.

SLINGS AND ARROWS.

London fashionable society has given up "slumming." Its members find filth enough in the homes of their friends.—*Dallas News.*

If Mr. Cleveland is a candidate in 1888 we have no doubt that he will receive the united support of the English press.—*Brooklyn Union.*

The President's rheumatism of the knee may be due to his nursing the cold corpse of ex-pumpery.—*Cincinnati Commercial-Gazette.*

Prayers for the poor are usually made Sunday, so that those who pray cannot order coal for the poor on their way home.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

It is at least a matter for congratulation that the Washington police force has been again organized before Congress gets fairly under way.—*St. Paul Globe.*

"One Thing that Gen. Butler Did" is a headline in an exchange. We know what it is. He did it in 1884, but it wasn't anything to brag of.—*New York Graphic.*

The President's recommendation of a National penitentiary for Federal prisoners also suggests an inebriate asylum for Ministers to Mexico.—*Omaha Herald (Dem.).*

Failing in her ambition to become a great commercial centre, St. Louis is now striving for prominence as a great scenter of iniquity—in other cities.—*Omaha Bee.*

The American opera is a great success in Chicago. There are so many foreigners in the Garden City that the performers are very readily understood.—*St. Paul Globe.*

In a decent world, now, if some one were to troll the tune of "The Campbells Are Coming," the decent world would hold its nose and break for the brush.—*Dallas News.*

The affidavits that District-Attorney Benton is as good a civil-service reformer as Senator Vest would make Falstaff envious at the rejection of Goodman Bardolph as security.—*Providence Journal.*

Henry George is going to start a paper in New York Jan. 1. Mr. George has evidently had so much Progress that he wants to try a little Poverty by way of a change, and he could not go about securing it in a better way.—*St. Louis Republican.*

A child weighing but one and a half pounds, and whose head will easily go into a dessert coffee-cup, was born the other day at Galena, this State. The mugwumps need not be discouraged because the President has apparently gone back on them. Their tribe is increasing.—*Peoria Transcript.*

The Cause of Democratic Wrath.

New York *Mail and Express:* Isn't it the fact that the cause of Democratic wrath is not the President's virtue, but the necessity for the whole party to pretend to be as good as its chief? A stalwart Democrat offering a civil-service resolution must feel a good deal like the bad boy who is forced to go to Sunday-school. Outwardly they are both seemly, but inwardly there is a terrible amount of profanity.

Democratic Incompetency.

Cincinnati *Commercial-Gazette:* The country cannot fail to note the utter inability of the Democrats to efficiently manage National affairs. They keep the country distracted upon questions of tariff and currency, never acting affirmatively, but always threatening action of an undefined character. The result is continued uncertainty and distrust in every channel of the Nation's business.

A Back-Action Boom.

St. Louis *Globe-Democrat:* Judge Gresham's Presidential boom has received a big lift from an unexpected quarter. Jay Gould charges him with being influenced in his decision in the Wabash case by his aspirations for residence in the White House, and adds, by implication, that he (Jay) will do his best to keep him out of it. That information ought to bring Gresham a good many votes in the nominating convention.

Thurman and McDonald.

Louisville *Courier-Journal* (Dem.): The failure to send for Thurman was discreditable to the advisement, if not to the discernment, of the President. The presence of McDonald in the Cabinet would have supplied the missing Western ingredient and saved the Administration some errors it might as well have avoided.

Jay Gould's Indignation.

Pittsburg *Commercial-Gazette:* Judge Gresham's action inspires Jay Gould with the burning indignation that the industrious burglar must feel when he has just about tunneled the bank wall only to lose his labor through the zeal of some superserviceable official in moving the funds to safer quarters.

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J. T. SHAYNE & CO.,
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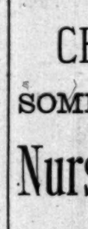
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2 Candle Sticks, 1 Ink Well, 1 Pen Rest, 1 Paper Cutter, } ALL OF SOLID BRASS,
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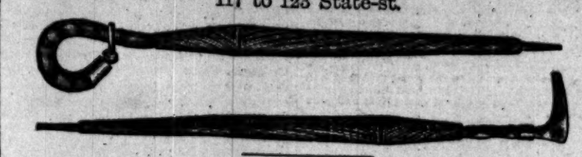
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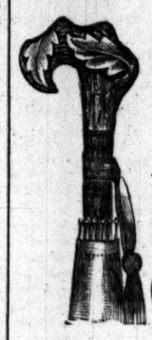
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Gorham Silver Co.

We are the exclusive owners for Chicago of this latest Refined Novelty in Umbrellas, hand-made, of Pure Silver by Gorham Co., which speaks for itself. No two handles alike. The mold of each destroyed to preserve originality.

We Suggest an Early Call to Examine What We Concede the Finest Stock of Umbrellas in the U. S.

MANDEL BROS.
MANDEL BROTHERS.
117 to 123 State-st.

Great Annual Christmas Sale
—OF—
FINE KID GLOVES
MONDAY MORNING, 8 O'CLOCK.

5,000 Doz. 4-Button 1st Choice Genuine Paris-made Kid Gloves,
100 Doz. Misses' 4-Button 1st Choice Genuine Paris-made Kid Gloves,
50 Doz. Boys' 2-Button, all sizes,
150 Doz. Gents' Fine Kid, plain and embroidered,
—ALL AT—
$1.00 pair.

With Every Purchase.

HANDSOME GLOVE BOX
PRESENTED TO ALL.
Free Gratis for Nothing.

100,000 Unique Glove Fasteners will be presented with every purchase. Extraordinary inducements offered where the purchase is for ½ or one dozen pairs.

GREATEST GLOVE SALE IN OUR 30 YEARS' EXPERIENCE.
MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.

ESTABLISHED 1860. OPEN EVENINGS.
SHOURDS, STOREY & KASPER,
State and Randolph-sts., - - CHICAGO, ILL.,
LEADERS IN LOW PRICES IN
Diamonds, Watches, and Jewelry,
Are offering the following Bargains in Diamonds and Watches:

500 Diamond Rings	$ 10	to	$ 20
300 Diamond Rings	20	to	40
150 Diamond Rings	50	to	100
100 pairs Diamond Earrings	12	to	35
75 pairs Diamond Earrings	40	to	100
50 pairs Diamond Earrings	100	to	200
25 pairs Diamond Earrings	200	to	1,000
100 Diamond Lace Pins	12	to	30
500 Diamond Crescents, &c.	50	to	150
200 Diamond Collar Buttons	5	to	85
150 Diamond Studs	10	to	500
100 Diamond Bracelets	30	to	300
1,000 Diamond Scarf Pins	5	to	100
50 pairs Diamond Sleeve Buttons	12	to	80
Gold Spectacles and Eye-Glasses	$5 per pair.		
GOLD RINGS, of every style, less than other places.			

50 solid 14-k. Gold G. M. Wheelers, Stem-Winding	$50	to	$ 65
50 solid 14-k. Gold B. W. Raymond's Stem-Winding	75	to	100
30 solid 14-k. Gold Appleton & Tracey Stem-Winding	65	to	90
25 solid 14-k. No. 50 Elgin Stem-Winding	65	to	90
300 solid gold Elgin Watches, Gents' size	$30.00		
150 Gold-Filled Elgin Watches, Gents' size	18.00		
100 Gold-Filled Waltham, open face	16.50		
50 Gold-Filled Waltham Hunting, Ladies' size	20.00		
1,000 Solid Gold Ladies' Watches, stem-winding	25.00		
300 solid 14-k. Gold Walthams	30.00		
50 solid 14-k. Gold Elgin, Stem-Winding, Ladies' size, with 8 Diamonds set in any Initial	50.00		
50 solid 14-k. Gold Chatelaines, for Girls	15.00		
30 solid 9-k. Gold Chatelaines, for Girls	12.00		
1,000 3-oz. Coin Silver, Stem-Winding, Gents' size	12.00		
500 2-oz. Coin Silver, Stem-Winding, Gents' size	10.00		
Nickel Watches for Boys and Girls	$3.50	to	6.00

If you want to buy a fine Diamond of any value, or a fine Watch, or anything in Gold or Plated Jewelry, Sterling Silverware, Silver-Plated Ware, Clocks, Optical Goods, &c., we will sell it cheaper than any house in Chicago.

The above goods are all first-class and warranted in every respect, and we will refund all your money if you can duplicate the goods for any less price, wholesale or retail.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Vessel-Owners' Towing Company of Chicago, Ill., will be held at the office of the company, 240 South Water-st., at 10 o'clock a. m., Tuesday, Jan. 11, 1887, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before it.
GEO. D. KIKKHAM, Secretary.
Dated Dec. 11, 1886.

Men's and Youths' Fall Hats. All leading American, English, and French styles. Finest Goods, Lowest Prices. BARNES & CO., Fashionable Hatters, 86 Madison-st. (Tribune Bldg.)

TO-MORROW! MANDEL BROTHERS. TO-MORROW!
117 to 123 State-st.

150 feet of space devoted to our Linen Handkerchiefs.

Ladies' pure linen hand-embroidered, H. S. Initial Hdkfs., 25c
Gents' pure linen, H. S. hand embroidered Initial Hdkfs., 25c
60 and 75c value.

Ladies' French hand-worked Hdkfs., regular $1.00 and $2.00 value, 47c
A CHOICE REFINED GIFT.

Six Hdkfs. in a beautiful box, for Misses and Youths, to delight them 50c a box

Ladies' white sheer lawn and linen cambric H. S. Hdkfs., $2.25 Doz.
Regular Prices 40 & 50c each. An always welcome present.

SALE OF
MUFFLERS!
Positively the Most Stupendous Bargain Yet Offered
CHOICE
63c.
Cashmere Mufflers, Silk Mufflers, Brocaded Mufflers, All-Wool Mufflers, 63c
Cannot Be Duplicated for Less than $1.50.

EXQUISITE
Heavy Brocaded
Silk Mufflers,
$1.21.
This includes many of our choicest styles, which were sold as high as $5.

Ladies' Mufflers, Gents' Mufflers, Children's Mufflers, All on Sale To-morrow Lower than Ever. 25c

The entire front of the south half of our establishment devoted to Silk Hdkfs.

Ladies' extra quality Japanese Silk, H. S. Hdkfs., double H. S., 47c

Gents' extra size and weight H. S. Japanese Silk Hdkfs., imported especially for fine trade at a high cost. Tomorrow. 97c

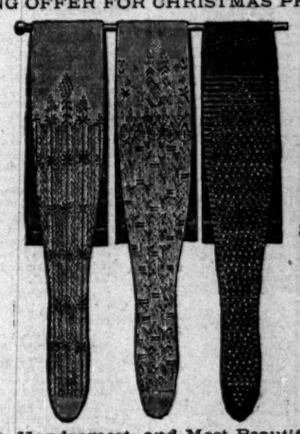
A lot of Brocaded Silk Hdkfs., samples of import order lines, at 69c
Among these are many worth 4-fold.

China Pure Silk H. S. Hdkfs., full size, for Ladies and Gents. Incomparable. Warranted to equal any 50c Hdkf. ever offered. 25c 25c

TO AVOID AN INEVITABLE RUSH WE URGE AN EARLY CALL.
MANDEL BROS.

MANDEL BROTHERS.
117 to 123 State-st.

CHRISTMAS OFFERING.
PARISIAN NOVELTIES IN THREAD SILK HOSIERY
1,000 PAIRS AT HALF PRICE.
TEMPTING OFFER FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

THE VERY BEST QUALITY MADE IN SILK.

WILL GIVE YEARS OF SERVICE AND PLEASURE COMBINED.

The Richest, Handsomest, and Most Beautiful of Goods.
$5.00 Pair!
With Fancy Box. Honestly worth double the price.

ANOTHER GREAT BARGAIN.
Children's Ribbed Silk Hose, all sizes, in Fancy Colors, Heaviest and best French Goods; never sold for less than $2.50 pair; Closing Price,
50c Pair!
MONDAY MORNING, 8 O'CLOCK.

HASKETT
FREE GIFT!
MONDAY ONLY.
Every lady purchasing goods to the amount of $1.00 or over will be presented with an Elegant Carved SILVER-PLATED NAPKIN RING, FREE. Worth at least fifty cents.
STORE OPEN EVENINGS.
HASKETT & CO.,
486 & 488 West Madison-st.

THE SAPHO,
A NEW COIFFURE
For Back Head-Dress, light in weight, easily arranged in two minutes; becoming to every lady. The most desirable Coiffure yet introduced.
THE PRINCESS COIFFURE,
Especially adapted to ladies with short hair.
THE RUSSIAN BANG,
In connection with the SAPHO COIFFURE, makes a complete head-dress at a moderate cost.
MANICURE SETS,
Entirely new, in various styles, at low prices. Especially selected for Christmas Gifts.
We invite an early inspection of above goods.
E. BURNHAM,
71 STATE-ST., Central Music-Hall.
Wholesale.....6 East Washington-st.

CHICAGO REAL ESTATE.

THE MARKET GENERALLY QUIET IN ALL BRANCHES.

Mysterious Hints About Important Transactions Being Discussed on the Quiet—Suburban Property at Neglected Points Looking Up—Important Transfers—An Encouraging Outlook for the Early Months of Next Year—The Lafayette Place Mansions—Among the Architects.

The transfer lists of last week were small affairs in comparison with those of the preceding week, but the time when a sale reaches the public in that way is largely a matter of chance, or rather of the convenience of the buyer, and the lists are a poor guide as to the actual condition of the market. Last week was, however, rather quiet. It is a time of the year when people are beginning to square up their business, and no great activity is expected. But it is the almost universal testimony of owners, buyers, and brokers that the market is in a very strong and hopeful state. About every broker one meets looks wise and hints of big deals going on slyly, which it would be imprudent to mention for the present. There is about as much inquiry as usual for inside properties, and the prediction many made a short time ago that trade in them would soon come to a standstill has not yet been fulfilled. Some of the best men in the business say that the months of January and Feoruary will make a handsome showing in that class of holdings. Owners do not manifest the slightest disposition to make concessions, but there is complaint among would-be buyers that rents have not advanced proportionately to prices. The complaint has considerable foundation, but it was not to be expected that property in such a city as Chicago and with every prospect of a gradual appreciation would always remain in the market on the basis of 8 per cent net. The constant tendency is toward an equalization of the rates of interest between the East and the West, and the prices of realty could not escape the effects of that tendency. A few of the brokers believe that the rents of business property in the spring will be disappointing—either at the present level or lower—but the leases thus far made certainly encourage the opinion that there will be a moderate advance in good localities. Acre property is as strong as ever, and its friends are as enthusiastic in their predictions as heretofore. There is every sign of activity next spring. Some important transactions are pending to the south of the city. Somebody has been buying farms in Thornton, and there is a rumor of a new enterprise there, but of what sort the gossips do not say. The money market continues to work close. Eastern lenders complain of the increasing competition of Western money. Chicago concerns are getting the very cream of the farm mortgages. They refuse to loan on many tracts which are eagerly sought for by Eastern houses.

Wilder Cook & Co. have made the following sales: The northwest corner of State and Taylor streets, two-story brick building, to Capt. Law to H. C. Walker, $26,000; the adjoining forty feet, C. C. Clark to H. C. Walker, $32,000. This property is to be improved at once.

Elmer E. Prescott has purchased of Margaret E. McCutcheon six and two-thirds acres, between Indiana and South Park avenues and Seventy-first and Seventy-fifth streets, for $1,000 per acre. This makes eighty acres of which Mr. Prescott is the owner between the limits named.

Simpson Dunlop has sold for H. W. Austin of Oak Park to Charles Harmon of Chicago for $40,000 twenty acres of land near the Austin Avenue Station of the Northwestern Road. The property will at once be subdivided and placed on the market.

Saturday's Transfers.

The following instruments were filed for record Saturday, Dec. 11:

CITY PROPERTY.

West Jackson st, 300 ft e of Halsted, n f, 25 ft to Boston av, dated Nov. 13 (M. R. and M. Galvin to A. F. Beidler)..... $ 7,000
West Van Buren st, 25 ft w of Cicero court, s f, 25x113 ft, with 73 ft in same block, dated Nov. 1 (A. M. and R. Benedict to Joseph Stickney)..... 4,500
West Van Buren st, near above, s f, 50x115 ft, with 97 ft in same block, dated Nov. 24 (Horace Cunningham to same)..... 7,275
West Van Buren st, near above, s f, 25x113 ft, dated Nov. 24 (Henry Cunningham to same)..... 1,500
Robey st, 98 ft n of Crystal, e f, 25x107 ft, improved, dated Dec. 10 (W. D. Kerfoot to Henry Hartman)..... 3,000
Lewis st, s w cor of Belden av, e f, 47x124 ft, dated Dec. 6 (Louis Oberbeck to F. C. Oberbeck)..... 3,000
West Twenty-first st, 25 ft e of Fisk, s f, 25x100 ft, dated Dec. 6 (F. Schwuchow to John Baumel)..... 1,075
Twenty-sixth st, 100 ft e of Sanger, s f, 40 x125 ft, dated Dec. 7 (David Thomson to Charles Thomson)..... 3,000
Morgan st, 339 ft s of Taylor, w f, 25x100 ft, dated Dec. 10 (Michael Hofert to Fannie Appel)..... 4,500
Harvard st, n w cor Francisco, undivided ½ of 297x297 ft, dated Oct. 16 (C. V. Chandler to R. R. Cherry)..... 3,000
Hastings st, 144 ft e of Lincoln, n f, 24x124 ft, dated Nov. 1 (R. R. Rhodes to M. Polz)..... 675
Harvard st, n w cor Francisco, undivided ½ of 297x297 ft, dated Dec. 11 (R. R. Cherry to E. A. Cummings)..... 3,000
Emerald av, 175 ft n of Twenty-ninth st, e f, 25x115 ft, dated Dec. 10 (Albert Crane W. and B. Reichardt)..... 1,975
Wade st, 191 ft e of Currier, n f, 25x100 ft, improved, dated Dec. 8 (B. and D. Kesting to M. Bialkowski)..... 1,000
Twenty-seven lots in Block 8, Sec. 19, 39, 14, dated Dec. 1 (H. A. Willis to E. A. West)..... 4,500
West Ohio st, 48 ft w of Ada, s f, 24x127 ft, dated Oct. 20 (C. and A. Sheehy to John Nelson)..... 1,200
La Salle st, 253 ft n of Thirty-seventh, w f, 25x120 ft, dated Dec. 11 (Albert Crane to Bond & Peterson)..... 750
Gross Parkway, 325 ft e of Rockwell st, s f, 25 ft to alley, improved, dated July 15 (S. E. Gross to A. Ginter)..... 2,100
Gross Parkway, n e cor Rockwell st, s f, 25 ft to alley, improved, dated June 25 (Same to L. A. Scherrer)..... 2,100
Honoré st, 347 ft n of Thirty-ninth, e f, 24x123 ft, dated Dec. 1 (Gross & Bowman to A. Detlaff)..... 1,400
Park av, 118 ft e of California, n f, 194x179 ft, dated Dec. 4 (J. L. Campbell to James Robinson)..... 3,500
North Market st, n e cor Elm, w f, 34 1-5x100 ft, improved, dated Nov. 5, 1877 (Edward Weidenbaum to E. S. Dreyer)..... 6,500
West Van Buren st, s e cor Kedzie av, n f, 295x100 ft, dated Oct. 28 (Bradford & Bowen to Elizabeth Coaling)..... 14,200
Van Horn st, 317½ ft w of Leavitt, 25x195 ft, improved, dated Dec. 9 (Frank Siais to Veclav Zelizny)..... 1,045
Sedgwick st, 49½ ft n of Starr, w f, 24½x80 ft, improved, dated Dec. 10 (G. C. Anderegg to E. S. Dreyer)..... 3,100
Marion st, 517 ft n of Division, w f, 25x107 ft, dated Nov. 20 (Henry Jorgensen to M. Geissler)..... 3,100
Deering st, 253 ft s of Lyman, w f, 24x105 ft, dated Dec. 8 (E. S. Dreyer to Michael O'Gorman)..... 1,000
West Seventeenth st, 312 ft e of Hoyne av, n f, 24x125 ft, dated Dec. 11 (John Schwerien to A. Schwerien)..... 800
Gross Parkway, 300 ft e of Rockwell st, s f, 25 ft to alley, improved, dated July 26 (S. E. Gross to F. A. Egerston)..... 2,100

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Deming court, 350 ft e of Clark st, s f, 50x148 ft, dated Dec. 8 (J. L. Cochran to A. H. R ntelman)..... $ 5,000
Halsted st, n of Graceland av, e f, 40 5-10 ft to Evanston, dated April 20 (A. K. Strong to S. P. Hodges)..... 2,250
Sheffield av, s of Sulzer st, e f, 150x200 ft, dated Sept. 6 (L. A. and J. B. Waller to R. A. Waller)..... 7,500
School st, s w cor Perry, n f, 175x125 ft, dated Dec. 6 (Kenmitz & Wolff to Fritz Jacobs)..... 2,537
Wolfram st, 240 ft e of Racine av, n f, 25x125 ft, improved, dated Dec. 11 (Philip Brandel to T. A. Cummings)..... 1,600
Melrose st, 264 ft e of Sheldon av, n f, 24x125 ft, dated Sept. 20 (S. E. Gross to F. Grabooski)..... 500
Melrose st, 168 ft e of Sheldon av, n f, 24x125 ft, dated Dec. 4 (same to Wm. Berry)..... 500
School st, 168 ft w of Paulina, s f, 24x125 ft, dated Oct. 18 (same to E. R. Bath)..... 575
School st, 223 ft e of Clark, s f, 25x124 ft, dated Dec. 2 (C. Buckingham to J. Larson)..... 900
Melrose st, 125 ft w of Perry, n f, 25x125 ft, dated Dec. 3 (Kemnitz & Wolff to W. Hartman)..... 500
Roscoe st, 72 ft w of Paulina, n f, 24x125 ft, dated Nov. 24 (H. Vogelgasang to A. B. Anderson)..... 900

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Evans av, 169 ft n of Forty-seventh st, e f, 25x120 ft, dated Oct. 23 (George M. McKey et al. to M. A. Fonkin)..... $ 800
Fifty-seventh st, n w cor Kimbark av, s f, 30x96 ft, dated Dec. 1 (O. M. Wells to Charles G. Field)..... 4,500
La Salle st, 127 ft n of Fifty-seventh, w f, 49 3-10x186½ ft, dated Dec. 7 (W. H. Martin to J. A. Quackenbush)..... 2,500
School st, 214 ft n of Byron, w f, 24x122 ft, dated Dec. 4, 1884 (M. Laflin to F. Strelow)..... 425
Greenwood av, 52½ ft n of Fifty-fifth st, w f, 150x164 ft, also 96x164 ft on Ellis av, dated Oct. 27 (Lydia G. Dominick to Harvey M. Harper)..... 5,000
Calumet av, 225 ft n of Forty-ninth st, w f, 50x152 ft, dated Dec. 4 (Alonzo Ramson to Edward Walier)..... 5,075
Forty-third st, 142 ft w of St. Lawrence av, s f, 25x122 ft, dated Dec. 7 (Dr. Almon Brooks to Samuel Despres)..... 1,250

WEST OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Part of n w ¼ of s w ¼, 36, 40, 13, lying w of Clarkson av, dated Dec. 1 (Wm. A. S. Van Duzer to Nils F. Olson)..... $ 21,000
McLean av, 250 ft s of Crawford, s f, 100x125 ft, also 50x125 ft on same av (W. L. Mass Jr. to M. J. DeWitt)..... 3,000

Summary for the Week.

The following is the total amount of real-estate sales within a radius of seven miles of the Court-House filed for record during the week ending Saturday, Dec. 11:

Location.	Sales.	Amount.
City sales	147	$636,316
North of city limits	37	87,917
South of city limits	55	171,640
West of city limits	12	46,700
Total	251	$ 914,573
Same last week	289	10,867,488
Same weeks last year	275	1,648,436
	210	962,863

Among the Architects.

The mild weather of the last week has given winter building a renewed impetus and a number of new jobs have been commenced to be completed for spring renting, while architects generally report considerable new work in hand. Sprague & Newell are engaged on plans for a block of five two-story dwellings, to be erected for Oscar Burdick on Oakenwald avenue. The fronts will be of Connecticut brownstone and pressed brick and the buildings will cost $20,000. T. M. Crowley has just commenced work on ten cottages for himself at Nos. 804 to 824 Washtenaw avenue, to cost $20,000. J. H. Carpenter has made plans for a block of four dwellings for Jacob Kramer to be built on Robey street, between Adams and Jackson streets, to cost $15,000. The same architect has planned a block of stores and flats on Thirty-fifth street for George Braun, to cost $25,000, and a $6,000 residence on South Park avenue, near Sixty-seventh street, for himself. H. Hildinger has made plans for a three-story flat building at Wicker Park for A. Nonast; also for a flat building for G. King at No. 817 West Twelfth street. W. Oldhaber has made plans for a four-story flat building, 25x80 feet, to be built for Theodore Schultz at the corner of Division and Robey streets, at a cost of $11,000; also for a flat building for William Wetman, at No. 317 Huron street, to cost $7,000; and a flat building for Louis Feuerer, at the corner of Sheffield avenue and Centre street, to cost $10,000. P. W. Ruehl has planned a two-story residence for Dr. Tirka, to be erected on West Taylor street. It will be of pressed brick and stone, and will cost $10,000. John Otter has made plans for a three-story flat building for C. E. Ekholm, to be erected at No. 218 Townsend street, at a cost of $8,000; also for an $8,000 store and flat building for Thomas Moore, at the corner of Huron and Sedgwick streets. Donnellan & Nothnagel have completed plans for a $7,000 residence for Mr. Lawson, to be erected on Huron street; also for three residences for T. Thomas on Ashland avenue, to cost $16,000. J. K. Cody has designed a residence for H. F. White, to be built at No. 436 Elm street, at a cost of $6,000. Ostling & Burgeris have completed plans for a $10,000 flat building for N. J Ek, to be erected at the corner of Erie and May streets; also for a $5,000 residence for T. Scully in Lake View; also a $6,000 store and flat building for John Dethke, to be erected at the corner of Racine and Wrightwood avenues; also for a $30,000 residence for Dr. Williams on Wrightwood avenue. McAfee & Lively have prepared plans for a $5,000 residence for James Smith, to be built on Cottage Grove avenue, between Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth streets.

A Large Transaction in Acres.

The largest actual sale of acres this fall was consummated last week, the property being situated on the northeast corner of Kedzie avenue and Twelfth street. There were twenty acres and the price was $4,000 per acre, but the names of the parties are withheld for the present. The land formerly belonged to the Martin Andrews estate, and was sold four or five years ago at $1,800 per acre. Fifteen years ago ten acres of the original eighty-acre tract were sold at $4,200 per acre; so the property has just about recovered its value at that time. The property transferred last week fronts on Douglas Park, the Wisconsin Central has a station on it, and the City Passenger Railway will be running cars by it next summer.

An Important Exchange.

H. L. Hill has made for D. K. Pearsons and J. G. Earle an important exchange of properties to the south of the city. Mr. Earle sells to Mr. Piersons ten houses on the southwest corner of Wabash avenue and Eda street, eight houses on the southwest corner of Calumet avenue and Thirty-seventh street, four houses on Thirty-seventh street east of the boulevard, and two stores, each 25x80 feet, with flats above, on the east side of Cottage Grove avenue, south of Thirty-first street. The transfer in each of these cases includes the fee of the land. The price for the whole was $118,000. In part payment Mr. Piersons transfers to Mr. Earle for $64,000 eighty acres on the Grand Trunk Road between Fifty-first and Fifty-fifth streets. The balance is paid in cash.

A $50,000 Trade in Residence Property.

Snow & Dickinson have sold for Mrs. Ann E. Webstor to R. M. Hooley for $50,000 a lot ninety-four feet front by 150 feet deep on the west side of Dearborn avenue, between Maple and Elm streets. A three-story house, with brownstone front, occupies the north thirty feet of the land.

The Lafayette Place Mansions.

The work of securing figures on the new Lafayette building that it is intended shall cover the Ogden block, was continued through the week, but no conclusion was reached in the matter, although there now seems to be no doubt that the work will go forward in a few days. The effort has been to get the cost within $750,000, and it is believed that it will be possible to do so, although some cutting down may be necessary. If the figures prove satisfactory, ground will be broken Wednesday next, and the work begun in real earnest. The structure now occupying the centre of the lot will soon be a thing of the past, and the new building will rise rapidly. It will be known as the Lafayette Place Mansions, and will be one of the largest and most imposing structures in the West.

Building Permits.

The following building permits were issued yesterday:

S. C. Hayes, three two-story flats, 60x43 feet, Nos. 13 to 17 Albany avenue, to cost $9,000.

F. Fench, three-story flat, 21x36 feet, No. 681 Van Horn street, to cost $3,500.

Julius Sitonfski, one-story cottage, 20x30 feet, No. 854 James avenue, to cost $500.

Various Notes.

The property recently bought by J. D. Jennings for $17,300 was incorrectly located by the daily transfer list on State street. It was fifty feet, east front, on Wabash avenue, seventy-two feet north of Twenty-first street.

Quite large additions will be made next spring to the packing-house facilities at the Stock-Yards. There is a popular impression that strikes and the competition of other cities has restricted this business somewhat, but it keeps on growing, and some of the leading houses there complain that they have not room enough. Other large concerns have an eye on that region, and building of one sort and another will be on a large scale the coming year. Two or three important Eastern concerns have recently been trying to secure sites in that vicinity.

Small stores for retailers, with flats above, have been found to be among the most profitable sorts of realty when in good localities, and there will be a considerable increase in them next spring. Plans have been made for several on Wabash avenue, south of Twelfth street, and some new ones will be erected on North State street. The enormous development of the residence quarters of the city and suburbs has stimulated the construction of these buildings. Every locality has to have its drug-stores, groceries, meat markets, etc., and plenty of people can usually be found to occupy the upper stories for homes.

It is quite the fashionable thing to go about the city asking people to sign for an elevated railway in front of their property. The number of these schemes is growing rapidly, and the friends of each make the most extravagant claims as to the prospects of getting them through and reaping profits from them. One of those enterprises contemplates a structure running south on Fourth avenue and having branches through the thickly settled southern suburbs. It is proposed to use an electric motor. The objections of its rivals are that Fourth avenue is too narrow and that electricity as a motive power is not yet available for such a purpose. The old scheme which contemplates the use of State street or some equally important thoroughfare still lives, and its promoters claim that they have secured two-thirds of the frontage they need. As for the Monroe street arcade road, most real-estate men consider it impracticable.

There has been in the last few weeks a notable development of new warehouse schemes. This has no doubt been stimulated by the Neeld defalcation. Those who lend money on warehouse receipts feel the need of responsible parties behind them, and it is thought that organizations might be formed which would increase the confidence of capitalists and bankers in that class of security. Several attempts have been made to buy or lease land near the Stock-Yards for the erection of such buildings, but it is not known that any of them have succeeded. Property on the railroad lines on the West Side has also been looked at, and a lot north of the river on North Water street, west of La Salle avenue, was recently bought by the Western Warehousing Company. But some of the concerns organized as warehouse companies have taken that form merely to secure a charter. Their storage business is not the main purpose of their existence. They are like the "safe deposit companies," which are not safe deposit companies at all, but own and rent buildings for miscellaneous purposes.

The "last words" of the brokers Saturday indicated that there were three or four transactions in inside property ranging from $50,000 to $200,000 which are pretty sure to go through within a short time—possibly this week. Capitalists will not let inside properties alone, although the signs a few weeks ago indicated that they had given them the cold shoulder, and although some of the best judges declared that prices had gone too high.

HORRIBLE CALLOUSNESS.

Held His Mother-in-Law in the Fire and Prayed for Her Soul!

London *Spectator*, Nov. 27: The horrible details of the trial for matricide just ended at Blois, France, where a woman and her husband have been condemned to death, and two brothers of the woman to penal servitude, for the burning of their mother, after steeping her night-dress in paraffine-oil, imply a species of callousness more intense in its degree and more curiously limited in its kind than any that we can recall in the whole records of crime. The callousness to suffering which was exhibited in the burning of a mother for the purpose of obtaining her small savings of $900 can hardly be exaggerated; but all the more extraordinary is the apparent solicitude which was shown, though it doubtless tended to increase the danger and risk of the guilty parties, to secure the spiritual safety of their victim. They took care that the old woman, whom they were going to burn, should see the priest and receive absolution before the crime was committed, and even while they were in the very act of committing it they recited, it is asserted, the "De Profundis" for the benefit of her soul. By sending for the priest they unquestionably added to the evidence against them in case the crime should be discovered; so that they were not so callous but what they ran some risk rather than endanger, as they thought, their victim's salvation by sending her to the invisible world unabsolved. And while in their cruelty they were actually holding down the tortured old woman on the fire they were still anxious enough about her well-being as a spirit to pray for her soul. Callousness so fearful to bodily suffering, combined with such seemingly inconsistent solicitude about spiritual suffering, is certainly a very strange phenomenon, though it is true enough, of course, that the same union between complete callousness and keen susceptibility often occurs in a man's feelings about himself. One man will bear shame as stoically as if he did not feel it, and shrink from the smallest physical pain. Another will bear physical pain as if he did not feel it, and shrink from the smallest vestige of shame. One man will be quite callous to moral censure and shrink from the minutest appearance of ridicule; another will be callous to ridicule and shrink from any show of dislike; a third will be quite indifferent to dislike, and shrink from contempt as if it were unendurable. If, then, callousness and sensitiveness are so often capriciously combined even in a man's own feelings about the attitude of others towards him, it is not, perhaps, very surprising if there is a similar caprice in the callousness and sensitiveness evinced by persons, or even classes, in their feelings for others; if you cannot foresee when they will be indifferent and when they will be sensitive, when they will be wholly without sympathy and when they will be compassionate, or even full of disinterested anxiety. As a rule, however, we may safely say that callousness is commoner in relation to feelings which go through a good deal of wear and tear every day, and during a good many hours of every day, than it is in relation to feelings which are comparatively seldom called into exercise. Just as the skin of the hand becomes callous soonest, because it is most frequently exposed to wear and tear, and becomes most callous in the laborer who is constantly using his hands, so the feeling of sympathy with physical suffering, which is constantly liable to be appealed to in the life of the hardest-worked classes, becomes callous sooner than the feeling of sympathy with moral or spiritual suffering where the latter is rarely, and yet at the same time on those rare occasions, very vividly, excited. A medical student who faints at his first operation soon comes to watch the most frightful operations without even a fluttering of the pulse; and the priest who is quite overwhelmed when he first hears the confession of a great crime, soon comes to look upon such confessions as part of the routine of his life. Indeed, it excites no deeper thrill of horror in him than it does in the Judge, or even the jailer, to whom contact with crime is part of their professional work. Just so the peasant who is accustomed to see the worst physical pain inflicted—on animals at least—as a matter of course, and even to endure a good deal himself with a dull fortitude, makes light of the horrors even of a mother's martyrdom though prompted by his own greed, whilst he considers with the keenest interest the best mode of attenuating the sufferings of his victim in the spiritual world, and sincerely, though most impiously, entreats the blessing of Heaven on the transit of the sufferer's soul. It is hardly possible to conceive a grimmer contrast than the feelings of a man who, while he held his mother-in-law on the fire with a rake, prayed for her soul and congratulated himself that he had secured her the absolution of the church for her sins. One could partly understand the callousness of simple brutality carried to any degree of supreme indifference to the victim's pangs; but such a brutal callousness as was shown in this case, in close proximity to a genuine anxiety for the victim's spiritual welfare, is hardly paralleled, we should think, in the long story of the morbid eccentricities of crime.

POPULAR CONVERSATION.

What They Find to Say When They Meet—Several Brief Conversations.

Puck: "Why, Clara, is that you?"

"Why, Minnie!" (They kiss.)

"I haven't seen you since you came back from the country. Did you have a nice time?"

"Perfectly lovely. Did you?"

"Perfectly magnificent. How is that dear little Fido of yours?"

"O, he's just as lovely as ever. I'm teaching him to walk on his hind-legs now."

"O, isn't that too sweet for anything! How are the children?"

"All well but Johnny; he has the croup."

"O, isn't that perfectly awful! Have you got the same cook?"

"That horrid German creature? Thank goodness, no. I have a French woman now."

"Is she good?"

"Elegant. O, Minnie, have you seen Mrs. Delancy's new hat? It's last year's made over, with her old white ostrich-feather dyed brown—I knew it the moment I set my eyes on it—and that same old piece of red velvet that she's worn for the last five years. Isn't it ridiculous! Is Mr. Delancy in straitened circumstances, or is it economy?"

"I'm sure I don't know. I think she's perfectly horrid, anyway. What a perfectly lovely hat yours is!"

"It's awfully nice in you to say so. Yours is simply grand. But I must be going. Do come and see me soon."

"I'm going to. Good-by, dear."

"By-by."

The Legion of Honor.

Home Journal: From the institution of the Legion of Honor by the first Napoleon to the year 1852 only five ladies recived the decoration, and they were all nuns. A change was made in 1865. The empress went to visit Rose Bonheur at Fountainebleau and on her return sent her the cross of the order. It was thought this would be the commencement of the recognition of the eminence of women in secular departments of life. But the tide turned into its old channel, and the next decorations were again to nuns. The Franco-Prussian war opened up a new chapter in the annals of the order. A female telegraph clerk and cantinière were decorated for acts of heroism performed at great risk of life and resulting in an important services to the French army. The recent war with China has added two more to the list of decorated ladies, both of them nuns, and both eminent for their services to the wounded on the field of battle. And now once more the tide of distinction seems to have set in the direction of art. The latest Chevaliére—there are in all but thirteen living—has received the insignia for her services to archæology rendered during the recent expedition to Persia.

No Tariff on That.

"Name something which we export," said a teacher in a public school in Baltimore the other day.

"Beef," yelled one of the boys.

"Yes, we export beef. Now, name something which we import."

"Pauper labor," shouted the same lad, and he went to the head of the class without being told.—*Wall Street News.*

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

One of the most model dairy farms near Chicago is owned by one of her best-known citizens; the entire product from his select herd of cows is used in the production of *Eureka Bread*, stamped D. F. B., his Oyster Crackers, Snow Flake and Soda Biscuits, and other choice goods, which are known all over the city and throughout the Northwest on account of their excellence and purity. Certainly Mr. Bremner's reputation for producing such excellent goods is proven beyond question by the numerous additions made to his extensive bakery of late years.

Ladies are attracted by the large and beautiful display of Millinery at W. H. Hagedon's, 44 Madison-st. Exceedingly tasteful and stylish bonnets, made of the finest material, imported from Paris, can be obtained at very reasonable prices.

Love-knots, the latest novelty, in all colors, green rush work-stands, easels and scrap-baskets, rattan and reed chairs, and new pattern baby-coaches, suitable for Christmas gifts, at Schmidt's Rattan-Works, 111 Wabash avenue.

Mrs. Durlacher, 232 Wabash avenue, manufacturer of ladies' fine perfect-fitting underwear, tea-gowns, children's suits and cloaks, and old ladies' caps.

A splendid Christmas gift. Good singing German canary, with a square brass cage, only $4 at Kaempfer's Bird Store, 127 South Clark street.

The handsomest brass swing tea-kettle, easels, fire-iron setts, foot-rests, etc., ever shown at J. D. Bangs and Co's., State and Van Buren streets.

Ladies desiring holiday gifts in fine-art needle-work call. C. Thumser, 221 Wabash and 655 Madison. Stamping a specialty,

Buy the best furniture at bottom prices for the holiday season at Baldwin & Durham's, 280 and 282 Wabash avenue.

Jos. Rodgers & Sons' (Sheffield) cutlery and all kinds of brass goods at Dalton's, 51 State street.

Millinery at your own price at Haynes, Wabash and Madison, on account of the fire at the hotel above.

For Christmas numbers of all papers go to C. MacDonald & Co.'s, 55 Washington street.

Watches at wholesale prices at the Shurly Co.'s, 75 State street.

Swedish Movements and Massage.

Made so popular by the good results obtained by A. G. Schloesser, M. D., S. G. (formerly assistant physician in the Imperial Royal Hospital of Vienna), Rooms 3 and 4 Central Music-Hall, are recommended to all afflicted with lateral curvatures, rheumatism, stiff joints, sleeplessness, dyspepsia, constipation, neurasthenia, paralysis, liver and kidney ailments, displacement of the womb, etc.

Retail at Wholesale Prices.

During the holidays the large crockery store of French, Potter & Wilson, corner of Wabash avenue and Washington street, is presenting decided bargains in French and English dinner sets, dessert sets, ice cream sets, tea sets, etc., and a fine line of parlor lamps. These goods are being retailed at wholesale prices. It is a rare opportunity to obtain useful and elegant holiday gifts.

Try It.

Try the new C. B. & Q. line to St. Paul, Minneapolis, or the Northwest. New sleepers and new dining-cars.

When a gentleman wishes to make a lady a present of gloves it is now the custom to present her with a certificate for the number of pairs desired. These are issued by the City of Paris, State and Washington streets, originators of the plan, and enable the recipient to select just what she wants at her leisure.

Don't fail to buy Christmas presents at The Maker Co.'s Pocket Book Factory, No. 82 State street, up one flight. Ladies' satchels, cigar cases, albums, fancy boxes, etc. Largest variety, reliable styles, reasonable prices.

SCHLESINGER AND MAYER.
State and Madison-sts.

HDKFS.

IMPORTER'S SALE OF HOLIDAY HANDKERCHIEFS.

We place on sale Monday Morning, Dec. 13th, a New York importer's entire stock of Handkerchiefs, and offer same in connection with OUR OWN LARGE STOCK,

At Less in Many Instances than the Cost of Import Duty.

All Kinds and Styles Ladies' & Gents' Initial HDKFS., Laundried and Unlaundried. AT 25c, Worth up to ONE DOLLAR.

Anything and Everything in LADIES' FINEST Irish & French Needle w'k HDKFS., AT 25c, 45c WORTH 50c TO $1.50.

GENTS' EXTRA SIZE REAL China Silk Hemstitched HEKFS., AT 25c, Selling by one of our neighbors at 47c.

GENTS' FINEST QUALITY REAL JAPANESE Silk Hemstitched Hdkfs., White, Fancy Colored Borders, Initial, &c., &c., AT 49c, Worth $1.50.

LADIES' AND GENTS' FINEST QUALITY SILK MUFFLERS, AT 49c, $1.09, $1.89, Worth $1.50 to $4.00.

Opening in Our Basement Salesroom of all sorts of Handkerchiefs under 25c.

The Biggest Bargains Ever Offered.

HANDSOME VIENNA BOXES, As Illustrated, for Nothing.

State and Madison-sts.

SCHLESINGER AND MAYER.
State and Madison-sts.

ENGRAVING —AND— SILK CASES FREE

GRAND CHRISTMAS SALE

Silk Umbrellas!

MONDAY, DEC. 13.

Prices Very Much Lower, Qualities Very Much Better. London Umbrellas, New York and Philadelphia Umbrellas. Paris and Vienna Novelties.

150 Ladies' and Gents' ENGLISH SILK Umbrellas, Gold Headed, Silver Handle, Natural Stick, AT $1.75, Real actual worth $3.50.

200 Ladies' and Gents' NOVELTIES IN Silk Umbrellas, Including Silver Crooks, Bails, and Onions, Real Gold Stones, Tiger Eyes, Natural Sticks, etc., AT $2.75, Worth $5.00 and $6.00.

185 Ladies' and Gents' Highest Cost, Nobbiest, and Most Extreme Styles in Silk Umbrellas, Including Best Spitalfield Silks and Finest Gold and Silver Crook Handles, etc., AT $4.75, Worth up to $12.00.

Each Umbrella an Oddity. No Two Alike.

EXTRA SPECIAL

100 Finest Quality Silk Umbrellas, with all kinds of handsome mountings, put up in beautiful Alligator Cases, rich Satin Lined,

At $4.75; worth $12.00.

The very thing for a handsome Christmas Present.

State and Madison-sts.

SCHLESINGER AND MAYER.
State & Madison-sts.

GLOVES

IN Kid, Cape, Castor, Dogskin, and Gant de Suede.

Lamb Lined. Rabbit Lined. Plush Lined.

Four Special Bargains Monday, Dec. 13.

10-Button Unglaced Kid Gloves, Heavy Emb'd, AT 95c, Worth $2.00

4-Button Misses' Perrino Kid Gloves, AT 45c, Worth $1.25

Boys' Long Kid Mittens, Heavy Lined, AT 75c, Worth $1.25

1,200 Pairs Men's SANQUAH GLOVES AT 35c, Worth $1.00

Handsome Vienna Boxes Gratis.

State and Madison-sts.

ARLINGTON PHOTOS

CABINETS, $2.00 per doz. with 1 Panel.

Wabash-av. prices have indeed fallen. Rainy weather as good as sunshine. The quality of this work is unsurpassed at any price. Our $10 life-sized Portrait with elegant 6-inch new receding frame and silk plush lining is the finest Portrait in Chicago for the price. Call and judge for yourself. 289 Wabash-av.

SCHLESINGER AND MAYER.
State and Madison-sts.

GRAND CHRISTMAS SALE OF Watches and Clocks IN OUR JEWELRY DEPT. Tomorrow, Dec. 13th.

1,000 Chatelain Watches in Gold, Silver, and Nickel.

GOLD WATCHES, Warranted 10 Carat, $11.85 Worth $20.

SILVER WATCHES, $6.25 Worth $15.

NICKEL WATCHES, $3.65 Worth $7.

Every Watch Guaranteed as Represented, and Warranted for one year.

450 Elegant 8-Day French Clocks

At $4.44 Quoted Quite Recently to be worth $20.

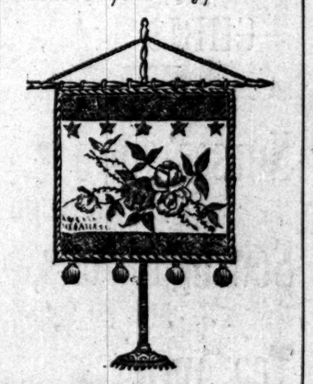
Including Glass Shade, Ebony Stand and Chenille Cord Trimming.

The above Clocks ready for immediate delivery.

State and Madison-sts.

SCHLESINGER AND MAYER.
State and Madison-sts.

Immense Sale OF Christmas Cards AND BOOKS, Tomorrow, Monday, Dec. 13.



50,000 Christmas Cards and Cushions

The largest collection ever shown in this country,

At 5 cts. At 10 cts. At 25 cts. Worth up to One Dollar and Fifty Cents. None worth less than 25 cents.

Sunday-School Fairs, Churches, etc., should avail themselves of this sale.

SALE OF 30,000 Boys' and Girls' Bound Books.

Prices cut in half. Entire stock at 39c.

Worth up to Two Dollars.

50,000 VOLUMES CLOTH-BOUND Standard Publications, At 29c.

Publishers' price, $1.25.

State and Madison-sts.

SCHLESINGER AND MAYER.
State and Madison-sts.

Christmas Sale OF LADIES' HAND BAGS AND Fancy Leather Goods, TOMORROW (MONDAY), DEC. 13.

3,000 BAGS

At $1.81 Worth up to Seven Dollars.

Alligator Bags, Seal Bags, Plush Bags,

With Purse attachment, Out and Inside Pockets, English Steel Frames, Calf-lined.

SPECIAL NOVELTIES IN Cigar Cases, Purses, Bill Books, Dressing Cases, Card Cases, Pocketbooks, etc., AT REDUCED PRICES.

State and Madison-sts.

SCHLESINGER AND MAYER.
State and Madison-sts.

Something Every Lady Needs! USEFUL and ORNAMENTAL!

HOLIDAY SALE OF High Cost WORK STANDS Tomorrow, Monday, Dec. 13.

At $3.73,

Worth Up to Ten Dollars.

Made of Choice Berlin Willow and Rattan. Elegantly Lined in Satin and Trimmed with Ribbons, Chenille, and Lace.

Only having a limited quantity we advise an early call.

State and Madison-sts.

LESINGER AND AYER

and Madison-sts.

stmas Sale OF LADIES'

ND BAGS AND Leather Goods,

W (MONDAY), DEC. 13.

00 BAGS

1.81 Worth up to Seven Dollars.

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se attachment, Out e Pockets, English nes, Calf-lined.

L NOVELTIES IN Cases, Purses, Books, ing Cases, etbooks, etc., UCED PRICES.

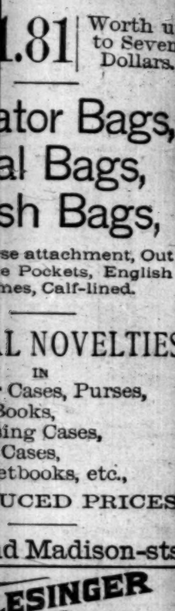
d Madison-sts.

LESINGER AND AYER.

nd Madison-sts.

g HOLIDAY SALE OF High Cost WORK STANDS

ds! Tomorrow, L! Monday, Dec. 13.



$3.73,

to Ten Dollars.

ice Berlin Willow Elegantly Lined d Trimmed with nille, and Lace. g a limited quan- e an early call.

Madison-sts.

J.T. Lester & Co

STOCK BROKERS AND

Commission Merchants

GRAND PACIFIC HOTEL.

Orders for COTTON FUTURES executed on the New York and New Orleans Cotton Exchange. Private Wires and Prompt Service.

E. S. DREYER & CO.,

Who have lately visited the Quarries and properties of the

GEORGIA MARBLE CO.,

Would be pleased to meet any parties interested at their office,

N.E. Cor. Washington & Dearborn-sts.

P. E. STANLEY & CO.,

Bankers and Brokers,

96 WASHINGTON-ST.

REAL ESTATE

Bought and sold on commission.

LOANS

On Improved Property in Cook County at CURRENT RATES.

INVESTMENTS

In Municipal, School, and First Mortgage Bonds, on Improved Farms and City Property.

$60,000 TO $75,000

Capital and Services

Of an expert office and credit man may be had by a thoroughly substantial business house in Chicago. Man and money ready at 24 hours' notice.

R. C. ALDEN,

Business Counselor and Promoter, 416 Pullman Building.

Small Hopes, Adams, Lee Basin, and Great Hopes

Mining Stocks bought and sold. Write or telegraph to SAM'L A. GAYLORD & CO., Stock Brokers, St. Louis.

Francis B. Peabody & Co.,

Mortgages, Building Loans, Investments.

No. 115 Dearborn-st.

B. E. GALLUP, A. G. GARFIELD

GALLUP & GARFIELD,

Real Estate and Loans,

Telephone No. 132. 132 La Salle-st.

GWYNNE & DAY,

Established 1854. No. 45 Wall-st., New York. Transact a General Banking and Brokerage Business in Railway Shares, Bonds, Etc., For Cash or on Margin.

Gogebic (Iron Ore) Mining Stocks

Bought and sold by HENNESSY & CO., 182 La Salle-st., Room 41.

Orders solicited.

MONEY TO LOAN

On Chicago improved property in sums of $2,000 and upwards. D. O. STRONG, 16 Portland Block.

MONEY TO LOAN

On Chicago improved real estate in sums of $2,000 and upwards. D. G. HAMILTON, 94 Washington-st.

SUBSCRIBE

For Aremum Building Association stock, and pay 50c a month per share. It kept up until stock reaches maturity, in from 7 to 9 years, it will net you over 40 per cent on investment, or you can at any time draw all you have paid, with 6 per cent interest. Send for prospectus to E. A. MACK, Sec'y, 83 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 6 PER CENT On Cook County real estate security. E. NORTON, Attorney, 822 Opera-House Building.

9% Net 1st MORTGAGE FARM SECURITY. Send for pamphlets and blank forms. Chicago references. COFFMAN & ALLEN, Bankers, Chehalis, Wash. Ty.

Street's Stable Car Line.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—A semi-annual dividend of $3 per share on the preferred stock of Street's Stable Car Line has been declared, payable on the first Tuesday in January, 1887, at the Nat. Bank of Illinois. The transfer books of the Company will be closed on Dec. 20, 1886, and reopened Jan. 3, 1887.

S. M. FISCHER, Treas.

Chicago, Dec. 11, 1886.

BUSINESS.

MONETARY.

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States the last two Saturdays were;

	Dec. 9.	Dec. 3.
New York	$133,839,608	$143,000,626
Boston	16,376,554	14,428,307
Chicago	10,196,059	11,084,573
Philadelphia	10,874,889	11,525,000
St. Louis	2,766,028	2,741,174
Baltimore	2,353,511	2,328,226

New York exchange was quoted as follows yesterday: Chicago, 70@75c discount; Boston, 10c premium; St. Louis, 50c discount.

The bank clearings in this city last week were remarkably large, making a favorable comparison with those of settlement week, and they were almost 15 per cent above those of the corresponding week of 1885. Reports of the condition of business were very favorable. Trade is much better than there was any reason to expect at this time of the year. This is particularly gratifying in view of the warm weather, which of course cuts down transactions in winter goods.

The Chicago money market was firmer than ever Saturday. Rates were marked up by some of the bankers, who said they had no funds to lend on call at less than 7 per cent. This applies of course to persons with whom they have no standing arrangements. Time money was in good demand, 8 per cent being a common rate. The country orders for currency were small. Eastern bills sold at 70c and 75c discount. In foreign bills there was no change.

Securities were dull. Sales over the counter included $5,000 City Railway 4½s at par, $1,000 City 5-65s at 100¾, and $2,000 West Shore 4s at 104.

The decline in the New York stock market looked more like the long-expected reaction than anything else we have had since the rise began. Yet there was very little excitement in this city, and it was more evident than ever that the quantity of stocks held here on narrow margins is small. Trades have recently been of the scalping sort, and many operators have protected themselves with stop orders. There was not much disposition to buy on the decline, for it is generally believed that, once started, the market will go off a good deal. Furthermore, a number of the leading speculators, who largely give color to local opinion, are now in wheat and will do next to nothing in stocks the rest of the year. Some of those New York correspondents who have been most positive in their bull opinions advised realizing sales early in the day, and did not encourage their friends to buy again till the market becomes steady. Believers in New York & New England pointed triumphantly to their favorite as showing great strength, and declared that if the rest of the list would give it half a chance it would soon go up.

The earnings of the Wabash Road decreased $12,000 the first week of this month. The earnings of the Canadian Pacific increased $28,000 and those of the Northern Pacific $3,100.

A meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago National Bank has been called for tomorrow to vote on the question of increasing the capital stock from $300,000 to $500,000, the new stock to be issued at a premium of 50 per cent, and the present shareholders to have the preference in its allotment.

Anybody who will examine the statistics of the New York Associated banks will not be surprised that financiers have uttered warnings as to the condition of the money market. The surplus reserve has fallen from nearly $10,000,000 to a little over $4,000,000 since Nov. 20. The loans are still increasing and the specie decreasing. A surplus reserve of $4,000,000 is not large enough, and unless the tendency among the New York banks changes soon the present anxiety will become positive distrust as far as those institutions are concerned. In other parts of the country, while the money market is close, the banks are no doubt in a stronger condition. The following are the figures for the week from the New York banks:

Loans	$252,413,500	Increase...$1,566,800
Specie	76,032,800	Decrease.. 1,795,400
Legal-tenders	18,091,200	Decrease.. 491,900
Deposits	260,174,000	Decrease.. 807,400
Circulation	7,881,000	Decrease.. 41,400
Reserve	94,124,004	Decrease.. 2,287,300
Reserve required	90,043,500	Increase.. 201,850
Surplus reserve	4,080,500	Decrease.. 2,085,450

Business at the Chicago Clearing-House for the week ending Dec. 11:

Day.	Clearings.	Balances.
Monday	$11,576,442.49	$ 642,415.34
Tuesday	10,330,974.66	1,358,929.14
Wednesday	10,571,121.27	692,711.00
Thursday	9,365,273.65	702,270.48
Friday	9,590,715.37	1,165,081.59
Saturday	10,196,050.51	1,057,380.06
Total	$61,630,577.95	$5,678,687.61
Preceding week	64,680,877.99	5,666,943.96
Corresponding week last year	52,457,523.39	6,298,798.35

Board of Trade Clearing-House:

Day.	Clearings.	Balances.
Monday	$ 633,477.50	$189,862.50
Tuesday	425,080.00	146,943.75
Wednesday	374,388.75	101,396.25
Thursday	296,304.75	87,892.50
Friday	233,625.00	70,893.75
Saturday	330,913.75	76,445.00
Total	$2,218,689.75	$672,993.75
Preceding week	2,606,613.75	629,606.25

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—[Special.]—There was a declining market through the day, which, following upon the decline of yesterday, indicates the general movement for liquidation before the holidays. There was nothing to be called even a temporary recovery today, and the market closed very little above the lowest prices. The extreme declines were made about 2 o'clock, the most important up to that hour being East Tennessee first preferred 3, Reading 3¼, Nashville & Chattanooga 2½, Missouri Pacific 2, Norfolk & Western 2½, Hocking Valley 2¾, Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis 2¾, Lake Shore 2¾, Tennessee Coal 12, Richmond Terminal 1½. Just at the close there was a recovery of ¼ to ½ from these extremes. The conspicuous net declines for the day were: Tennessee Coal 5, East Tennessee ¼ first preferred 2½, second preferred 1¾, Canada Southern 1, Hocking Valley 1¼, Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis ⅝, Chicago, St. Louis & Pacific preferred 1, Erie ¾, Kansas & Texas 1⅛, Lake Shore 1½, Missouri Pacific 1⅛, Chattanooga ¾, Northern & Western preferred 1¼, Pullman Palace Car 1¼, Reading 2¾, San Francisco ¾, preferred ¾, St. Paul ⅝, Omaha ⅞, Union Pacific ¾, Wabash preferred ⅝, Western Union ⅝.

The last week has shown the effects of the general movement to liquidate before the end of the year, and comparing the average prices of last Saturday with those of today there had been a decline of from 2 to 7 per cent on the entire list of active stocks. The largest were Richmond Terminal 7 points, the Wabash stocks 5, Reading 5, Western Union 4, Norfolk & Western preferred 4, while the general decline on all the other coal stocks, Vanderbilt stocks, and Grangers ranged from 2 to 3 points. There were some plausible attempts in some of the morning papers and news bulletins to explain the slump in prices yesterday. One argues that it was the prospect of "tight money until after Jan. 1," another that it was due "mainly to the Reagan Interstate Commerce bill," etc. The real cause, however, was that all conservative people are becoming apprehensive about the results of the speculation in cheap and fancy stocks, many of which have advanced 50 to 75 per cent in their prices of four months ago, without any corresponding increase in either the present or prospective value of the properties represented, and many others of which are still nearly up to their highest prices of the year, notwithstanding that their condition and prospects are very much worse than a year ago. This feeling has undoubtedly taken hold of the banks, and they are discriminating severely in regard to the stocks taken as collaterals, although the discrimination in many cases is erratic. The market opened lower for the majority of stocks, the only notable exception being Richmond Terminal, which opened 1¼ higher, at 45, and sold successively at 46¾, 45¾, and 46 up to 12 o'clock. The general market declined during the first fifteen minutes, after which it rallied by 11:15 to about the closing prices of last night, and then gradually settled down to the lowest prices of the forenoon about 12 o'clock, at which time the decline ranged from ¼@2 per cent from last night's prices, the latter on Missouri Pacific, which from 75@76 is the most active Southern stocks. The bank statement at 12 o'clock showed a further expansion of the banks by the increase of over $1,500,000 on the loans and a decrease of $2,000,000 in the reserve. The statement was generally viewed as indicating the probability that the banks would in the next week endeavor to recover their position, and consequently would adopt a more conservative policy. The effect of this was to cause an active selling movement and a further decline of ¼ to 1⅜. The special features of the forenoon were Reading, the East Tennessee stocks, and Norfolk & Western, all of which were weak, and Louisville and Richmond Terminal, which were comparatively strong. But after 12 o'clock the Vanderbilt stocks and bituminous coal stocks were also weak and from ¼ to 1¾ lower, Tennessee Coal being 4 points lower.

SALES AND QUOTATIONS OF STOCKS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing Dec 11	Closing Dec 10
Am. Cot. S. T.	1,800	47¾	46¾	46¾	47¾
Atlantic & Pacific	400	15¾	14¾	14¾	15
Ark. & Tex., Inc.	100	35	35	35	35
Buff. R. & P.	100	35	35	35	35
Canadian Pacific	100	68	68	68	68
Canada Southern	10,950	69	67¾	68¾	68¾
Central Pacific	1,020	47¾	46¾	46¾	46¾
Ches. & Ohio	200	17¾	17¾	17¾	18
Do 1st pfd	200	27½	27½	27½	27½
C. B. & Q.	300	126¾	125¾	126¾	126¾
C. C. C. & I.	2,200	81	79¾	79¾	80¾
Col. Coal & I.	3,400	30¾	29¾	30¾	30¾
Cameron Coal	2,500	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾
C., St. L. & P.	100	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾
Do pfd	300	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾
C., W. & M. pfd	100	105	105	105	105
Cedar Falls	200	16	16	16	16
Den. & Rio G.	3,810	34¾	34	34¾	33¾
Del. & Hud.	3,220	106	104¾	106	104¾
D., L. & W.	24,100	142¾	140¾	141¾	141¾
Erie	24,100	26¾	25¾	25¾	26¼
Do pfd	100	74½	74½	74½	74½
Do seconds		100¾	99¾	99¾	100
E. T. & Ga. (new)	8,745	16¾	15¾	15¾	15¾
Do 1st pfd	3,400	80	76	81	81
Do 2d pfd	5,610	39¾	38¾	39¼	39¼
G. B., W. & St. P.	2,850	15¾	13¾	13¾	14¾
Hocking Valley	17,600	41¾	40¾	41¾	41¾
L. E. & W.	100	17	17	17	18
Jersey Central	18,910	57¾	55¾	57¾	57¾
Kansas & Texas	14,350	20¾	19¾	20¾	20¾
L. E. & W.	225	20	20	20	20¾
Lake Shore	28,740	97¾	95¾	96¾	97¾
Louis. & N.	26,300	67	65¾	66¾	66¾
L. N. A. & C.	100	65	65	65	65
Manhattan Con.	650	103¾	101	103	103¾
M., L. S. & W. pfd	100	101	101	103¾	103¾
Michigan Central	2,240	90¾	85¾	90¾	90¾
Minn. & St. L.	400	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾
Do pref.	2,800	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾
Missouri Pacific	10,704	113¾	110	111¾	113
Mobile & Ohio	100	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾
Memphis & Chas.	100	54	54	54	
N. Y. Sus. & W.	4,380	12	11¾	11¾	11¾
Do pref.	3,840	33¾	32¾	33¾	33¾
N. Y. & N.	20,050	96¾	94¾	95¾	96¾
N. Y. C. & St. L.	300	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾
Do pref.	3,820	29¾	28¾	28¾	29¾
N. Y. Central	11,475	110¾	108¾	110¾	110¾
Nor. & W.	3,460	25	23¾	24	25
Do pref.	20,910	59¾	55¾	56¾	59¾
Northern Pacific	1,100	37¾	36¾	36¾	37¾
Do pref.	6,710	64¾	62	63¾	63¾
Northwestern	4,625	115	114¾	114¾	114¾
Do pref.	100	137¾	137¾	137¾	137¾
Nash. & Chatt.	5,300	101	99	99¾	102¾
New Cen. Coal	100	17	17	17	18
Ont. & Western	1,200	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾
O. R. & N. Co.	2,600	105	103	104¾	104¾
O. Trans-Con.	2,600	35¾	34¾	35¾	35¾
Ohio Southern	100	17	17	17	17
Ohio & Miss.	2,470	31¾	30¾	31¾	31¾
Pacific Mail	4,085	51¾	49¾	50¾	50¾
P., C. & St. L.	1,141	92	91	91¾	92
Peoria, D. & E.	400	33	32	32	32¾
Philadelphia Co.	800	51¾	51¾	51¾	51¾
Reading	135,700	44¾	41¾	43¾	45
Rock Island	1,000	127	126¾	127	127
R. & W. P. T.	13,420	45¾	42	44¾	45¾
St. L. & S. F.	100	33	33¾	33¾	33¾
Do pfd.	1,000	65	65	65	65¾
St. Paul	26,670	94	93	93¾	94¾
Do pref.	100	119¾	119¾	119¾	119¾
St. Paul & Duluth	200	60¾	60¾	60¾	60¾
St. Paul & Omaha	4,410	51¾	50¾	50¾	51¾
Do pref.	300	118	118	118¾	113¾
St. P. M. & M.	1,000	131	130	130	131
Southern Pacific	5,0	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾
Tenn. Coal	4,151	109	98	101	110
Tex. Trust Rcts.	11,700	24	23¾	23¾	24
Union Pacific	14,850	64¾	62¾	64¾	64¾
Wabash	1,857	19¾	18¾	18¾	18¾
Do pref.	6,370	36¾	34¾	35¾	36¾
Western Union	44,680	76¾	74¾	75¾	76¾

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	135	Fargo	127
American	137	United States	63

GOVERNMENT AND RAILROAD BONDS.

United States 3s	100¾	M. K. & T. gen. 6s	99¾
U. S. 4s coupons	122¾	Northern Pac. firsts	118½
U. S. 4½s coupons	110¾	Northern Pac. 2ds	103¾
Pacific 6s of 1895	122¾	Northwestern consols	138¾
Louisiana stamped 4s	83¾	N. W'n deb. 5s	108
Missouri 6s	103	St. L. & S. F. gen. 6s	113
Tenn. 6s settlements	105	St. Paul consols	131
Tenn. 5s settlements	103	St. P., C. & P. firsts	119
Tenn. 3s settlements	75¾	Tex. Pac. land grants	18
Central Pacific firsts	119	T. P. R. G. ex coup	75¾
Den. & R. G. 1sts	118	Union Pacific firsts	117
Den. & R. G. W. firsts	79	West Shore	104¾
Erie seconds	99¾		

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 11.—[Special.]—Stock sales and quotations:

	Sales.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.
Atchison	2,601	97	97	96¾	96¾
A. & P.	260	12	12¾	11¾	12
Boston & Albany	1	150¾	150¾	150¾	150¾
Bell Telephone	85	203¾	203¾	203¾	204¾
C. B. & Q.	142	126¾	126¾	126¾	126¾
C., B. & No.	190	82	82	82	82
L. E. & Ft. Scott	745	49¾	48¾	49	49
Mexican Central	1,670	14	14¾	14	14¾
N. Y. & N. E.	3,570	63¾	64¾	63¾	64¾
Union Pacific	1,225	64	64¾	64¾	64¾
Wis. Cent.	1,500	23¾	23¾	22¾	23

Bond sales and quotations:

$600 Mex C ser'p	55¾@57	$2000 Wis Cent 2d	86@86¾
350000 Mex. C. 4s	56¾@57	10000 M. H. & O 6s	1918100
5000 do 7s	59¾	10000 Ogn S L 6s	104¾
1000 St P & Dub Div	119	5000 S K 5s	100¾
1000 L & N 7s	115¾	5000 Cal So inc	65

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 11.—[Special.]—The market closed unsettled: Pennsylvania, 57¾@57¾; Lehigh Valley, 56¾@57; Lehigh Navigation, 60@60½; Reading, 22 11-16@22¾.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Dec. 11—2 p. m.—Consols, 100 11-16 for money and 100¾ for the account. Atlantic & Great Western firsts, 53¾; Canadian Pacific, 70¾; Erie, 27½; do seconds, 10¾; Illinois Central, 125¾; Mexican ordinary, 51; St. Paul common, 97¾; New York Central, 118½; Pennsylvania, 59¾; Reading, 20¾. The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance today is £50,000.

PARIS, Dec. 11.—Three per cent rentes, 85f 95c for the account.

MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were weaker Saturday, and most of the time they looked very heavy, but recovered a little in the latter part of the session. Everything favored strength in wheat except the set of opinion towards the idea that the market has got to fall back some before another advance can be counted on. Other articles took their tone from the same source of inspiration.

Provisions were irregular and easier. Hogs were steady early, but closed weaker under the estimate of 260,000 to arrive this week. The shipping demand was moderate, buyers being generally unwilling to pay the prices asked by packers. Cables were dull, with a decline of 6d in bacon and hams in Liverpool. Pork was rather unsettled and weaker under free offerings by packers and local speculators. It opened 2½c higher, at $11.30 for January, declined to $11.12½, and closed at $11.15 bid, with December at 25c discount, February at 30c premium, and May at 65c premium. Lard was very quiet. The cash demand continues good, 2,000 tcs being taken by shippers at $6.07½@6.12½, but there is little being done in a speculative way. It opened 2½c higher, at $6.17½ for January and closed at $6.15½ bid, with December at 5c discount, and February at 7½c premium. Ribs were less active and lower. They opened 2½c lower, at $5.75 for February and closed at $5.62½ bid, with January at 2½@5c discount, and March at 7½c premium. The packing of this city since Nov. 1 includes 830,000 hogs, against 1,224,000 last year and 1,015,000 in 1884.

Flour was quiet and firm at full former prices. The sales were equal to about 1,425 brls, and included one lot for export. The foreign advices are more favorable to holders.

Wheat was less active, but moderately firm. Cables were again higher and the closing advices were very strong, with some houses asking their correspondents for firm offers of wheat for prompt shipment. The export demand at the seaboard was better and forty boat-loads were reported taken. The clearances from three Atlantic ports were equal to about 194,000 bu wheat. Outside orders showed a falling off in number and volume, and the trading was more largely confined to the local crowd than for some days past. The closing tone was rather weak, due to the efforts of the scalpers to "even up." May opened ¼c higher, at 85¾c, sold down to 85½c, and closed at 86¾c, with December at 84½c discount and January at 7½c discount. Cash sales in store were reported at 77¾@78c for No. 2 and 71c for No. 3.

Red winter wheat was dull. Cash sales in store were reported at 78c for No. 2 red, but the offerings were too light to allow shippers to operate.

Corn was dull and easier. The firmness in wheat prevented any considerable decline in price, but the continued heaviness in cash corn gave a weak tone to the market, and the close was easy at the lowest price of the day. The railroads gave notice that east-bound rates will be advanced 5c per 100 lbs Dec. 20, and this had a weakening effect on the cash market. The demand for shipments was light, and low grades were quoted about 3c lower. May opened unchanged at 43@43c and sold down to 43c at the close, with December at 42c discount, January at 6c discount, and February at 5½c discount. Cash lots in store sold at 38½@38¾c for No. 2 and 34½c for No. 3. Free-on-board lots sold at 39¼@39½c for No. 2 yellow and 38¾@38¾c for No. 3.

Oats were very dull. Futures sold off about ½c. May being at one time slow at 33¼c, but closed the same as Friday, at 33c. January closed at about 30¼c, with 1c less for December. No. 2 in store was quoted at about 29½c asked, and special lots sold at 27½c, with 30¼c for No. 2 white. Sample lots were quite heavy. No. 2 white was fully ½c lower, at 30@30½c, and No. 2 mixed ½c lower, at 27½@28c.

Rye was quiet at the decline of Friday. December was nominal at 54c, January at 54½c, and May at 61½c. Cash No. 2 sold at 55½c to go to store and at 56½@57½c by sample.

Barley was very dull and about 1c lower, owing to the fact of free offerings in proportion to the light demand. January was nominal at about 54c, and February sold at 54½c. No. 2 to go to store sold at 53½c. Sample lots sold at 52@57c for No. 2, with 62@66c for No. 4.

Flaxseed was steady and quiet. There was very little change in prices. No. 1 sold at 89½c to go to store and 92½@93c on track. January sold at 92c and May at $1.02.

Timothy seed was firm at the prices of Friday, but the demand was light. Prime was quoted at $1.78@1.79, with sales of common to fair at $1.72½@1.77. January was nominal at $1.83, and $1.85 was bid for March. Clover was quoted at $6.00 for prime, with sales at $4.00@4.50 for poor to fair. Hungarian was firm at 50c@60c, and millet at 55@65c.

Dressed hogs sold in a small way to the street trade at $4.90@4.75.

Hillstuffs were very quiet at $11.25@11.50 for bran, $11.87½@12.00 for medium middlings, $12.75 for fine do, and $7.00 for wheat screenings, all free on board cars.

It was rumored that Minneapolis parties were buying wheat in Duluth Friday. Possibly so, as the last named point yesterday reported the shipment of 60,000 bu.

"The gist of the cables from commercial men in the United Kingdom warrants the belief that the foreign situation in wheat is improving. And the indications are that more than one house has been quietly buying wheat in this market on foreign orders for several days past." This was the remark of a leading operator in reply to a request to tell what he knew of the position of the trade.

Warren received a report Friday evening that one or more French houses had that day bought about 1,000,000 bu red wheat in New York for future delivery. Sanderson telegraphed from New York Saturday: "Sold 65,000 bu Milwaukee No. 2 on spot. I was astonished at the price." And well he might be, if he had been asleep in Rip Van Winkle fashion for about a month. The same article was selling in the neighborhood of 75c at Boston early in November. At the price named straight Chicago No. 2 could almost be shipped at a profit on rail rates.

It was estimated on 'Change yesterday that the next statement of visible supply will show an increase of about 500,000 bu in wheat for last week. Later it was reported that New York would clear about 450,000 bu for the day, which will make the increase only about 250,000 bu. That will still leave the official aggregate a trifle less than the 60,000,000 around which there has been so much guessing and no little betting. Whether or not it will pass that limit is yet a conundrum, as Minneapolis dispatches say there are signs of a marked diminution in the volume of receipts at country points.

The Toledo Produce Exchange market report of last Thursday contains one sentence, the exceeding modesty of which ought to commend it to a wide circle of readers. It says, in reference to some statistics of the wheat movement on the Pacific slope: "It is very unsafe to print these things without consulting this circular."

The following were the receipts and shipments of produce for last week and the corresponding week last year, as reported by the Board of Trade:

	RECEIPTS. 1886.	1885.	SHIPMENTS. 1886.	1885.
Flour, brls	96,167	61,960	79,991	55,348
Wheat, bu	561,736	415,586	144,815	72,015
Corn, bu	2,630,000	940,112	1,005,467	676,196
Oats, bu	753,322	358,010	412,865	291,307
Rye, bu	21,402	43,704	8,441	24,759
Barley, bu	212,500	308,000	151,931	214,294
Dressed hogs, No	344	464	4,764	1,382
Live hogs, No	249,704	216,329	60,561	28,355
Cattle, No	48,980	46,810	15,900	14,586

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 11.—11:30 a. m.—PROVISIONS—Pork, 64s. Lard, 32s 9d. Long and short clears, 33s. Cumberlands, 36s. Long-cut hams, 48s 6d. Lard, 32s 9d. Cheese, 62s 9d.

2 p. m.—Close—PROVISIONS—Pork—Holders offer freely; prime mess, Eastern, dull at 63s 6d; prime mess, Western, 59s. Lard—Holders offer moderately; steady; spot and December, 32s 9d; January and February, 33s.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat—Holders offer moderately; firm; No. 2 Western Spring, 7s 6½d. Flour—Holders offer moderately; firm at 9s 7d. Corn—Holders offer moderately; firm; spot, December, and January, 4s 5½d; February, 4s 4½d.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—FLOUR—Receipts, 19,540 brls; exports, 1,373 brls and 15,055 sacks; firm and moderately active; sales, 18,500 brls.

WHEAT—Receipts, 35,750 bu; exports, 79,218 bu; spot ½@¾c higher, with more doing for export; options opened steady, later declined ¼@⅜c, afterwards advanced ⅜@⅝c, closing with a reaction of ¼@⅜c. Speculation more active; sales 14,224,000 bu futures and 294,000 spot; inferior spring, 75c; old No. 2 Milwaukee 99c; No. 2 spring, 91c; ungraded red, 84@92½c; No. 2 red, 90¾@95¾c elevator, 91½c rail delivered; No. 1 white f. o. b.; ungraded white, 85@90c; No. 2 red, December 90¾@91¾c, closing at 90c; January 90¾@91c, closing at 90⅝c; February 90¾@92½c, closing at 92⅛c; March 93¾@94c, closing at 94c; April 93¾@95¾c, closing at 95¾c; May 96 11-16@97⅜c, closing at 97c; June 97¾@98c, closing at 97¾c; July, 98¾c, closing at 98¼c.

CORN—Cash a shade and options ½@¾c higher, closing with a reaction of ¼@½c; receipts, 96,200 bu; exports, 16,320 bu; sales, 256,000 bu futures, 91,000 bu spot. Sales, 12,000 bu mixed Western spot at 46¾@48¾c; do futures, 46½@48¾c.

OATS—A shade easier. Receipts, 22,000 bu; sales, 35,000 bu: Western, 34@42c.

PROVISIONS—Beef dull; new extra mess, $7.50@8.00. Pork firm; new mess, $11.50@12.00; old do, $11.00. Lard dull and weak; steam rendered, 36.4c.

BUTTER—Steady; Western, 12@26c.

EGGS—Western fresh, 25@27½c.

SUGAR—Steady; crushed, 6¼c; powdered, 6¼@6½c; granulated, 5 15-16c.

MOLASSES—Dull.

COFFEE—Steady.

TURPENTINE—Steady at 36c.

COTTON—Quiet and steady; uplands, 9¼c; Orleans, 9 11-16c. Sales, 138 bales. Futures closed barely steady. December, 9.67c; January, 9.69c; March, 9.71c; April, 9.81c; June, 10.01c; July, 10.09c; August, 10.16c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 19,540 brls; wheat, 35,750 bu; corn, 10,450 bu; oats, 32,000 bu.

EXPORTS—Flour, 1,373 brls and 18,055 sacks; wheat, 79,219 bu; corn, 16,320 bu.

English Idea of American Criminal Justice.

London *Spectator*: The fifteen New York Aldermen accused of taking bribes for granting concessions of city railways seem likely to escape penal servitude. Two of them are under trial, and two of their confederates have testified that they received £4,000 apiece from a single railway, and formed a regular "ring," with an understanding among themselves that they were to make money by plundering all who wanted anything from the city. It was supposed that their punishment was inevitable; but the Judge ruled that the evidence of confederates required strong corroboration, and part of the jury, taking advantage of that ruling, refused to consider the remaining evidence sufficient. The Aldermen are to be tried again before a new jury; but it was noticed at the time that the difficulty of impaneling twelve men who had formed no opinion on the case was extreme, and it is probable that great efforts were made to place jurors "open to argument" upon the jury. If that were so, the probability of a conviction is not great, and it is possible to understand why law-abiding Americans are seldom severe in their comments on vigilance committees. When the law cannot be worked, they say, the rights of the community revive; and one of them is *to hang courts in which justice is refused.*

Cattle Inoculation a Doubtful Remedy.

The passion for inoculation as a safeguard against all sorts of diseases is certainly on the increase, but we doubt whether the evidence be, on the whole, favorable to that kind of safeguard. In a recent case in Cumberland forty-nine cattle were inoculated with pluro-pneumonia about three weeks ago, and of these forty-six are doing well, though there is, of course, nothing to prove that they are doing better than they would have done had no inoculation taken place. The other three fell dangerously ill; one died and the other two were slaughtered, the lungs being in each of these two cases found healthy, while other organs were affected much as the lungs of cattle attacked by pleuro-pneumonia are usually affected. We should expect that the issue of the experiment will not do much to advance inoculation with pleuro-pneumonia in the favor of cattle-owners.—*London Spectator, Nov. 27.*

Embezzler Reed Pleads Guilty.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 11.—William Reed, late Treasurer of the South Boston Railroad, was arraigned in court today, and pleaded guilty to embezzling $160,000. Sentence was deferred until next week. Reed appeared very feeble and broken in spirits.

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YOUNG AND MIDDLE-AGED MEN, and others who suffer from nervous and physical debility, exhausted vitality, premature decline, etc., are especially benefited by consulting its contents. Everything such sufferers wish to know is fully given in its pages. If in need of medical aid or counsel, read it before "doctoring" or investing in medicines or appliances of any description, and you will save time, money, and disappointment. If using medicine, or medical treatment of any kind, read it and learn the better way.

THE REVIEW exposes the frauds practiced by quacks and medical impostors who profess to "practice medicine," and points out the only safe, simple, and effective road to health, vigor, and bodily energy.

Beware of the sham curative articles called Shields, Generators,

"THE FAIR"

OFFERS GREATER BARGAINS THAN EVER.

THE LARGEST VARIETY OF HOLIDAY GOODS AND GIFTS

Suitable for Everybody, in All Grades and Qualities.

Presents for the Children.

Jointed Body Dolls, 12 inches long, Bisque Head,
Only 15c.

Kid Body Dolls, Bisque Head, long flowing hair,
Only 35c.

Bisque Dolls, with jointed body, 16 inches long,
Only 65c.

Indestructible Dolls, with kid body, long flowing hair, length 22 inches,
Only 85c.

Bisque Dolls, kid body, with long hair, moveable head, fancy gown, has shoes and stockings,
For 88c.

Fancy Dressed Bisque Dolls, jointed body and long flowing hair, 11 inches long,
Only 45c.

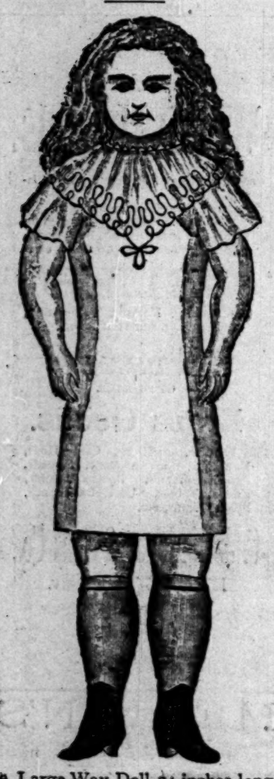
Bisque Kid Body Doll, with moveable head, very elegantly dressed in brocade velvet, with fancy trimmed bonnet, 19 inches long,
For $1.25.

The Mamma and Papa Model Wax Doll, with fancy gown and cap,
Only $1.25.

Elegantly Dressed Bisque Jointed Dolls, with long flowing hair, natural eyes,
For $3.50.

True French Dolls, dressed in satin, with Oriental lace trimming, and 22 inches long,
For $4.95.

A fine assortment of French Dolls from
$6.50 to $13.75.



A Large Wax Doll, 24 inches long, has fancy gown, real hair,
Only 25c.

China Limb Dolls only 3c.
Dressed Waxed Dolls, 13 in. long,
At 10c.

Bisque Doll Heads, with hair,
For 10c.

Toy Castors, 12c, 18c, 25c.

Chimes, 10c, 18c, 38c, and 58c.

Noah Arks, 10c, 12c, 20c, 25c, and upwards.

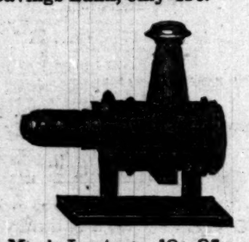
Mother Goose Railroad, containing Cars and Engine, for 85c.

Kitchen Sets, containing 10 pieces, for 10c.

Toy Wagons, full of Blocks, for 20c.

Toy Combination Safe, only 45c.

The celebrated Baby Mine Savings Bank, only 45c.



Magic Lanterns, 18c, 35c, and upwards.

China Tea Sets, 10c, 20c, 35c, 75c, $1.25, $1.45, and $2.45.

Tin Stoves, with Dishes, 15c, 25c, 45c, 65c, and 85c.

Farm Yards in wooden boxes, 4c, 20c, 38c, and 58c.

Vibraphones, a pleasing tone for children, 85c.

Toy Whips, 3c to 25c.

Drums, with Brass Rims, 20c, 48c, 58c, 75c, and 85c.

Toy Guns, 12c, 25c, 45c, and 85c.

Musical Flutes—Six-key, 6c, ten-key, 12c.

Toy Watches, with Chains, 3c, 5c, 10c, 15c, 20c, and 25c.

Punch and Judy Banks, 85c.

Wooden Money Boxes, with lock and key, for 10c.

Sad Irons of Stands, 5c, 10c, and 25c.

Brass Cornets, with 4 keys, for 10c.

Cannon, with 10 soldiers, for 22c.

Fine assortment of Rubber Dolls, 10c to 85c.

Toy Printing Presses, from $1.75 to $5.50.

Boys' Reins, 10c to 45c.

Toy Rattles from 10c to 25c.

Bagatelle Boards, 10c to $4.75.

Nicely Decorated Doll Play-House for 38c.

Mother Goose Target Game for 85c.

Brass Cymbals, 35c and 85c per pair.

Alphabet Blocks, 7c per set.

Pyramid Blocks, with Pictures and Alphabet, for 45c.

Building Blocks at 10c; larger sizes at 18c, 25c, and 38c.

Goat and Carts for 48c.

Bellow Toys, 5c, 8c, and 25c.

Nicely Painted Musical Tops for 15c.

Novelty Humming Tops at 15c.

Stuffed Hair Horses, with nicely painted wagon, only 85c.

Brass Bedsteads, 14x21, with Mattress and Pillows, only $1.25.

Stuffed Hair Horses at 50c; larger sizes at 85c, $1.50, and $3.95.

Toy Furniture Sets, 60c, 85c, and $1.45.

Revolving Musical Dolls, very pleasing Toy for the baby, 75c, 95c, and $1.25.

Toy Swords, 25c, 50c, and 85c.

Toy Canes, 10c to 25c.

Doll Carriages at 25c.

Livery Stables, 75c and 95c.

Grocery Stores at 75c and 95c.

Magnetic Toys, in glass boxes, 25c to 85c.

Lead Soldiers, 8c to 20c.

Toy Chairs, nicely painted, at 25c, 38c, 43c, and 58c.

Toy Tables, painted to match, at 58c, 75c, $1.00, and $1.25.

Toy Perambulators, made of willow and wood body, at 50c, 75c, 95c, to $5.00.

Shoo-Fly Rocking Horses, nicely painted and well-made, at 75c, 95c, $1.25, to $2.50.

Rocking Horses, we have all sizes, from 75c to $13.00.

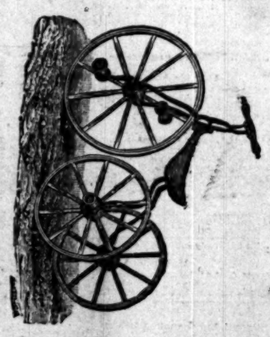
Express Wagons, made of hardwood, at 75c, 95c, $1.25, to $8.00 each.

Boys' Sleighs, strongly made and nicely painted, at 33c, 43c, 58c, to $2.50.

Girls' Sleighs, with boxes, at $1.75, $2.50, $2.75, up to $9.50.

Ten Pins, nicely striped and varnished, at 22c, 38c, 68c, and upwards.

Boys' Tool Chests from 7c, 18c, 22c, 38c, to $6.95.



Boys' Velocipedes, wood or iron, at $2.25, $3.00, $3.50, and up to $5.00.

Presents Suitable for Gentlemen

Solid Gold Watch, with the best Elgin, Waltham, or Springfield Movements	from $21.75 to $65.00
Solid Silver Watch, with the best Elgin Movement	from 9.00 to 21.00
Nickel Watches, with Elgin Movement	from 6.25 to 9.00
Solid Gold Pen and Pearl Holder, in Morocco Case	2.25, 2.50, 2.75, 3.00 and up
Solid Gold Pen Holder, nicely chased	.65, .95, 1.25 "
Gold Tooth Picks	.95, 1.25, 1.75 "
Gold Plated Pencils, large variety	.15, .25, .50, .75 "
Rolled Plated Cuff Buttons, handsome pattern	.38, .50, .75, .95 "
Gents' Vest Chains, Gold and Rolled Plated, in great variety	2.50, 3.00, 3.50, 4.50 "

Slipper Department.

Velvet Slippers, Embroidered, at	$1.00, $1.25, $1.50 per pair
Plush Slippers, in blue, embroidered with chenille, at	1.75 "
Men's Goat Everet at	1.00 "
Men's Genuine Alligator Slippers at	1.75, 2.00 to 3.00 "
Men's very fine Chamois-Lined Goat Opera at	2.00 "
Men's very fine Hand-Sewed Goat Opera at	1.50 "
Men's Kid, Oxford Tie Daninge Shoe, hand-sewed, at	1.75 "

Smokers' Articles.

GENUINE MEERSCHAUM CIGAR-HOLDERS, in cases, 75c, 95c, $1.25, and $1.50, upwards.
Genuine Meerschaum Cigarette-Holders, in cases, 25c to 95c.
Meerschaum Pipes, in plain and fancy styles, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75, $2.00, and upwards.
Meerschaum Smoking Sets, in plush cases, $3.95, $4.95, $5.95, and $6.95.
Segars, hand-made, long fillers, per box 65c, 85c, $1.25, $1.75, and upwards.
Segars, finest imported, per box of 50, $3, $3.50, $4, $4.50, and upwards.
Segar Cases, 50c, 95c, $1.48, $1.95, and upwards.
Men's Handsome Cigarette Cases, 50c, 75c, 95c, and $1.25.

Men's Furnishing Goods.

Men's Fine Ties at 18, 25, 45, and 75c.
Men's Fine Suspenders at 25, 35, 45, 65, 95c, and upwards.
Men's Fine Unlaundried Shirts at 75 and 95c.
Men's Elegant Night Shirts from 75c to $2.75.
Men's Fine Laundried Shirts at $1.25.
Men's Three-Ply Linen Collars for 8c, Four-Ply for 12c.
Men's Fine Linen Cuffs at 15 and 25c per pair.

Musical Instruments.

GUITARS.

The Bruno Guitar for $18.25
The Celestial for $15.95
Guitars for $3.95 to $12.95

BANJOS.

Special lot of Octave Banjos for 95c
Our Price $3.50
Banjos $4.95 to $11.95

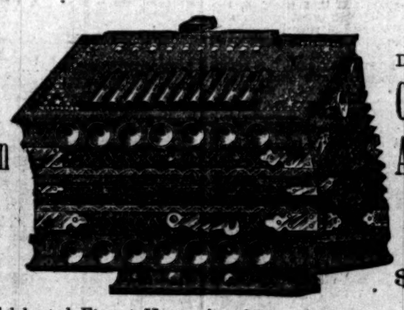
VIOLINS.

Special Line FROM $1.50 to $11.95.

Our CHEAPEST Violin Case, Bow, and Resin for 88 cents.

ACCORDEONS.

The Celebrated Imperial Accordeon From $3.25 To $6.95.



Special Double Row Chromatic Accordeon From $5.95 To $12.95.

The Celebrated Emmet Harmonica, Silver Reeds, for 20 cents.

Presents Suitable for Ladies

—IN OUR—

JEWELRY DEPARTMENT

CAN BE FOUND:

Solid Gold Chatelain Watches	From $11.75 to $15.00
Solid Gold Watches, Swiss movement	From 15.00 to 25.00
Solid Gold Watch, Elgin or Waltham movements	From 21.75 to 58.00
Genuine Diamond Ear-Rings	From 14.00 to 90.00
Genuine Diamond Rings	From 8.00 to 65.00
Genuine Alaska Diamond Rings, Solid Gold	From 3.00 to 6.00
Genuine Alaska Diamond Ear-Rings, Solid Gold	From 1.75 to 8.00
Genuine Alaska Diamond Lace Pins	From 3.50 to 9.00
Genuine Garnet Ear-Rings, Solid Gold	$1.25, $1.50, $2.00, and up
Genuine Garnet Bracelets, Solid Gold	2.00, 3.50, 4.75, and up
Genuine Garnet Lace Pins, Solid Gold	2.50, 3.25, 4.00, and up
Genuine Garnet Hair Combs, Solid Gold	3.75, 5.00, 6.25, and up
Ladies' Rolled Plate Vest Chains	2.50, 3.25, 4.50, and up
Solid Gold Lace Pins, in all new style settings	3.50, 4.25, 5.00, and up
Solid Gold Rings, Genuine Stone Setting	2.50, 3.00, 4.00, and up
Solid Gold Ear-Rings, Genuine Stone Setting	1.75, 2.50, 3.25, and up
Rolled Plated Ear-Rings, Genuine Stone Setting	$ .35, .45, .75, .95, and up
Rolled Plated Rings, Genuine Stone Setting	.50, .75, .88, 1.25, and up
Ladies' Goid-Plated Neck Chains	2.50, 3.25, 3.75, 4.50, and up
Rolled-Plated Bracelets	1.25, 2.50, 3.25, 4.00, and up
Amber Goods, full assortments and nice styles	.38, .75, 1.25, 2.20, and up

PLUSH GOODS.

95c PAYS FOR A Plush Work Box.

95c BUYS A Plush Album, Cabinet Size.

Fine Morocco Leather Albums FROM **95c to $18.00 Each.**

Elegant Autograph Albums, 15, 25, 50, and 75c, AND UPWARDS.

Plush Work Boxes Fine one as high as **$7.95.**

Plush Jewel Cases, SATIN-LINED, **75c, $1.45, $1.95,** AND UPWARDS.

Plush Toilet Cases, complete, with Comb, Brush, and Mirror, $1.25, $1.95, $2.50, $3.95, to $25.
Plush Toilet Cases, Bottles and Cushion, from $3.95 to $7.95.
Plush Manicure Sets, 75c, $1.48, $2.95, and up to $5.50.
Plush Perfume Cases, Cut-Glass Bottles, 75c, 95c, $1.25, $1.50, upwards.
Plush Glove and Handkerchief Boxes, from 95c to $5.
Handsome Writing-Desks, from 95c to $3.95.
Elegant French-Plate Hand-Mirrors, 50c, 75c, 95c, and upwards.

LEATHER GOODS.

LADIES' **HAND-SATCHELS.** Patented, Riveted Frame, Leather-Lined, in Seal, Alligator, or Plush, only **58 Cents.**

LADIES' **HAND-SATCHELS.** IN SEAL, ALLIGATOR, OR PLUSH, ONLY **45 Cents.**

Ladies' All-Leather Pocketbooks, in Seal, Alligator, or Calf, at 25c.
Ladies' Purses, in genuine Seal, with patent nickel frame and inside pocket, at 23c.
Ladies' Plush Hand-Bags, very fine, from $1.75 to $3.95.
Ladies' Hand-Bags, very fine, $1.75 to $2.25.
Ladies' Hand-Bags, in genuine Seal or Alligator, $2.75 to $5.95.
Ladies' Plush Hand-Bags, with Manicure Sets, from $2.25 to $4.25.
Hand-Bags, with Toilet Sets, in Seal, Plush, or Alligator, $3.25 to $3.95.
Ladies' Pocketbooks, in Seal, Alligator, or Russia Leather, from 88c to $4.25.
Ladies' Pearl Card-Cases at 95c.
Ladies' Leather Card-Cases, in Seal, Alligator, or Russia, at 75c to $1.95.
Ladies' Hand-Bag, Seal or Alligator, all leather, in and out side pocket, with memorandum, for $1.75.

—IN OUR—

BASEMENT SALESROOM.

Work-Baskets, complete, satin-lined, 25c to 95c.
Elegant Easy Chairs, handsomely upholstered, $5 to $8.95.
Willow or Rattan Rocker, well made, large size, and cherry-stained, for $5.95.
Ladies' Folding Sewing-Tables, from 75c to $2.50.
Ladies' Willow Sewing-Stands, nicely trimmed, for $5.

"THE FAIR," E. J. LEHMANN & CO.,

STATE, ADAMS, AND DEARBORN-STS.

CURSES FOR A LITTLE GIRL.

LIBERTY OF THE NEW YORK "BOODLERS" IN DANGER.

A Servant-Maid Corroborates the Testimony About the Meetings at McLaughlin's House—This Evidence Much Needed by the Prosecution—The "Gang" in Despair Reviling the Woman—The Defense Outlined by Attorney Newcombe Who Makes a Personal Statement.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—[Special.]—If Arthur J. McQuade, member of the Board of Aldermen in 1884, is found guilty of bribery and sent to join his brother "boodler" Jaehne in Sing Sing prison, his conviction will be due to the keen eyes, the quick wit, and the good memory of a servant-girl. Katie Metz is her name, and a more cordially and thoroughly abused woman does not live in New York City this evening than she. The source from which the curses showered upon her came is creditable to her, however, for that source is the indicted Aldermen and their friends among the petty ward politicians of the town, who have been straining every nerve to assist in securing the acquittal of McQuade. Miss Metz has thrown cold water on their hopes in great bucketsful by furnishing what the State so badly needed at the last trial, corroboration of the stories told by Informers Duffy and Fullgraff as to the meetings of the "combination" held at McLaughlin's house, No. 454 West Thirty-fourth street, during the summer of 1884. This corroboration the servant-girl of Mrs. Harriet Massett, living at No. 456 West Thirty-fourth street, unexpectedly furnished, and all attempts of the defense to break down her story failed utterly and completely. Duffy and Fullgraff, at the last trial of McQuade, as they have at the present one, gave details as to meetings held at the residence of McLaughlin, where the arrangements by which the Broadway Surface Railroad was to be "milked" were perfected. As accomplices in the crime and informers as to its details, their testimony, so the court charged, was not entitled to the weight which should be given to that of unimpeached witnesses, unless it was corroborated. The jury in that trial held that there was no corroboration of the testimony of the informers sufficient to determine the denial of ex-Aldermen O'Reilly and O'Neil that any such meetings were held at which they were present. That corroboration, so vital to the State's case, is now furnished by the little Hebrew girl, who, in the presence of the court and jury, picked out from the crowd in the court-room ex-Aldermen McQuade, O'Neil, Fullgraff, and Cleary as persons whom she had seen going into and coming out of McLaughlin's house on several occasions in May or June, 1884. From pictures published in the papers she identified ex-Ald. Dempsey as another of the frequent visitors. All five of these were members of the notorious combination who sold themselves to the Broadway Surface corporation. So she corroborates the story of the informing Aldermen very materially, and seemingly sets the gates of Sing Sing prison ajar for them. Mr. Newcombe did all in his power to make the girl identify the pictures of Duffy, Miller, and Kirk as people she had seen visiting the Laughlin's, but the attempt was a complete failure. She refused to admit even the possibility that they were among the ten or a dozen visitors she had seen at the house. So she went from the stand leaving behind her the belief that she had told the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth as to what she had seen.

To say that the woman and her testimony created a sensation in court but poorly describes the situation. The series of incidents when she rose from her seat in the witness-stand and pointed out the indicted Aldermen one after another was dramatic in the extreme. It made McQuade extremely nervous for the first time since his appearance in court. Cleary blushed scarlet when she pointed him out in the crowd crouching behind the forms of larger men to escape her eye. O'Neil was the only one of the lot, except Fullgraff, who took the identification coolly and with seeming unconcern. He could afford to do so, for he had admitted at the first trial he had been to McLaughlin's house with Fullgraff when McLaughlin was ill. Ex-Alderman Reilly was not in court to be identified, and the witness could not identify him by the picture. Copies of a newspaper with the pictures of O'Neil and Cleary were passed to the jury and the two Aldermen were asked to stand up. They did so promptly. The witness positively identified McQuade as the man who rang McLaughlin's bell on the occasion of the first visit. Witness closed the door and stepped outside to see that they found the right place. She was shown picture No. 8 in the group, but did not recognize Duffy. She recognized Fullgraff by his beard.

Mrs. Massey was recalled and testified to the visit of Messrs. Nicoll and Purdy; also to the identification by the girl of five of the accused Aldermen. Friday the girl went down-town to the District Attorney's office.

Mr. Nicoll corroborated this, and said the girl was in court that day to see if she could identify the men. Turning to Gen. Tracy Mr. Nicoll said: "And you saw her here!"

"Yes," replied Gen. Tracy, "and I saw those people who picked out to her."

"No, you didn't," replied Mr. Nicoll; "you didn't see anything of the kind."

Counsel for the defense tried their best to treat this unexpected incident as trifling and unimportant, and Senator Grady assured McQuade and O'Neil that this bombshell in their camp had been foreshadowed by a letter he had received some days ago. We expected this, and are prepared for it," he asserted when asked what he thought of the testimony. Nevertheless, neither he nor his associates appeared overjoyed at the introduction of the new testimony. Miss Metz speaks English with much difficulty and with a strong German accent, and found considerable difficulty in following the involved and flowery language which Mr. Newcombe has a habit of using when he questions a witness, and which he used apparently for the purpose of confusing this witness in particular. But he could not confuse the shrewd little German, first, because she wouldn't answer a question until she thoroughly understood it, and, second, because Recorder Smyth would not permit her to get tangled up by Mr. Newcombe's perplexing and labyrinthian questions. She told her original story frankly and well, and refused to deviate from it in the least on her cross-examination.

The prosecution rested at this point.

Several members of the "Schnoror" Club testified that Fullgraff appeared before the club in October, 1884, and among other things said: "May God strike me dead, and may I never see my family again, if I ever got one cent for my action in the Board of Aldermen." A number of other persons were put on the stand and testified that Fullgraff had protested his innocence. Among them was a newspaper reporter, who said he had picked out Fullgraff as the most likely man of the gang to confess, and detailed at length the attempts which he had made to convince Fullgraff that the best thing he could do was to make a clean breast of it, but without success. After the reading of some further documentary evidence the court adjourned till Monday.

Documentary Evidence.

In the McQuade trial this morning the reading of documentary evidence was continued. It was after noon before Mr. Nicholl concluded the reading of the documentary evidence relating to the franchise. Clerk Twomey patiently sat in the witness-chair during the reading. At the close witness was cross-examined by Mr. Newcombe. He said that at the special meeting of Aug. 30, 1884, at 9 a. m., after the meeting opened, some one told him the doors were locked; some one on the outside had pushed on the door; witness thought Moloney directed some one to open the door after this. The witness testified that in all the years of his holding the position of Recording Clerk of the board there had never been as early a meeting as the one of Aug. 30, 1884.

Outlining the Defense.

When the prosecution had announced the resting of the case a motion was made to instruct the jury on the ground that a case had not been found. The Recorder denied the motion. Lawyer Newcombe then addressed the jury in opening the case for the defense. After scoring Fullgraff and Duffy, the informers, he outlined the defense. He had an important witness who was out of town on the first trial on a hunting trip. This witness would swear that he entered the public door of the Aldermanic Chamber after 9 o'clock a. m. Aug. 30, 1884. Reporter Kiernan was mistaken. He would prove that Kiernan never went into the cloak-room, nor tried the public door. He would prove that Kiernan heard the story in Morrow's barber shop and congratulated himself on having a "beat" on the other reporters.

After Mr. Newcombe closed he went on the stand himself and swore that Duffy's statement that he (Duffy) swore falsely before the Senate Committee by advice of Newcombe was utterly false. Witness never heard that any meeting took place at Fullgraff's and McLaughlin's, or anywhere else until after the first trial of McQuade commenced. In reply to Mr. Nicoll witness said that when he was retained by the Aldermen he tried to get a hearing before the Senate Committee; failing in that he was about watching and guiding his clients, one of whom was Duffy. He told Duffy there could be no impropriety in going before the Senate Committee and answering any questions which might be put.

INJUSTICE OF THE POOL SYSTEM.

Numerous Instances of Discrimination in Favor of Cities and on Different Articles.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—[Special.]—The Merchants' Committee of this city has been paying much attention to the questions of transportation affected by the proposed Inter-State Commerce bill, and has held communication on the subject with some of the leading railroad men of the country. The Secretary of the committee, T. E. Greene, takes exception to Commissioner Fink's position that the pooling system is necessary to the maintenance of uniform and reasonable rates. Speaking on the subject today, he said:

This is not yet proved. At the basis of all commercial advance is competition, and transportation is no exception. We cannot have cast-iron pools and competition. We must choose between them. Railway managers have asked that pools be legalized. If any railway combination is given the sanction of law, that sanction implies that the Government thereby becomes responsible for the charges made by the pool, the result of which would be perpetual friction. But while we want competition we do not want war, which is not legitimate competition and is hurtful to both carrier and merchant. I would add to the duties of the National commission that of determining the actual cost of moving any staple; that is to say, the actual and additional expenses incurred in transporting that particular article beyond fixed charges or dividends. As any sum charged below this bare cost must be a wrong to stockholders or to other shippers, let the railway be prohibited from accepting less than cost. This would prevent destructive railway wars, if taken in connection with compulsory publication of tariffs and the required obedience thereto. Then, under the clause prohibiting pools, let each road make its rates and acquire tonnage according to the advantages it may offer shippers. If the volume of traffic depended on good cars, good terminals, and quick dispatch it is easy to see what a powerful motive we should have for increased enterprise and better service. Had pools been legalized would the reduction in rates during the last decade have occurred? The City of New York will be materially benefited by the passage of such a bill. A modern device of the pool combination is to hold the freight rates steady from New York, while accepting from interior towns a rate one-half that charged this city. The plea is that such interior towns are not in the pool and are therefore not to be controlled; but the effect upon the New York dealer is the same as though it was part of the combination. If Auburn must have a low rate to Chicago in order to sell mowers and reapers as against the manufacturers on the spot, why is not New York entitled to the same rate? It is so entitled, of course, but it does not get it.

Another instance is that of window-glass. The dealers in this city found difficulty in selling to the Western trade, and upon investigation found that Pittsburg, while paying no other commodities a rate of 40 per cent under New York, paid upon window-glass nearly 70 per cent less—a clear case of discrimination which had slipped into the tariff without proper consideration by the railway managers. Another instance is that of sugar and molasses to Southern towns. The smaller and interior places are required to pay from New York twice the rates which a city but a few miles away from this is charged. As this is traffic between States the Commissioners are helpless. The matter of cotton piece goods has been brought prominently before the public by the demands upon the railroads of a lower rate on these cheap and staple articles, which, as has been well said, are the "flour and sugar of the dry-goods trade." Some concessions were obtained, but the merchants are not yet satisfied. The discriminations against these staple goods well illustrates the difficulties and dangers under which the merchants and manufacturers of the East are laboring. These difficulties must increase with time, and, if the immense business interests of the different sections of the country must be left to the mercies of pools, without appeals to commissions and without the element of competition among the carriers, then are we face to face with a danger which may stop our whole commercial progress.

Among the correspondence referred to by Mr. Greene is a letter to Jay Gould, in which his attention is called to unjust discrimination enforced by the Texas pool against the New York merchants seeking trade in that State, a reply thereto in which the charges are evaded, and a rejoinder in which the arguments of the original complaint are repeated and the restoration of fair rates to Texas again demanded.

ATTACKING A COMMON FRAUD.

The Trick of Preferential Assignments No Longer to Win.

A case of considerable commercial importance was decided yesterday by Judge Tuley, which attacks one of the most common and frequent frauds of the day—that of preferential assignments. In the fall of 1885 Geohegan & Co. made a voluntary assignment in the County Court after having given several judgment notes to divers members of the family of Geohegan. Judgments were entered on these cognovits just prior to the assignment. These notes were given to secure bona fide debts, and ran thirty days. A few days after they became due one of the parties who held notes and acting as agent for the others had a conversation with the members of the firm in regard to their business, and the question of making an assignment came up and the effect it would have on the judgment notes. The firms represented that if the judgments were entered it would enable them to form a compromise with their creditors. An assignment was resolved on, and the next day judgments were entered on the confessions and an assignment was immediately afterward filed in the County Court. A motion was subsequently made in the County Court to have the assignee instructed in making distribution to disregard any priority claimed by the judgment creditors and to distribute the assets equally among all the creditors. The motion was overruled and Marshall Field & Co., who had been left out in the cold by the confession, appealed. Judge Tuley yesterday held that while the evidence did not satisfy him that the judgment notes in question were clearly given in contemplation of their being used in connection with an assignment subsequently, yet the fact that the judgments were entered in pursuance of an arrangement between the assignors and the judgment creditors that the judgments should be entered and then an assignment made constituted a fraudulent preference. This was practically all one transaction, which amounted to giving a preference to those creditors who got the judgments, and was in violation of the insolvent law and void. The judgments would therefore be set aside as fraudulent.

TRAINING THE MIND AND HAND.

Practical Advancement in the Education of the Children of Jewish Parents.

The Executive Board of the United Hebrew Relief Association of this city calls attention in its last yearly report to the education of the children of Jewish parents, and says:

We may accept the manual-training school as the institution that is the best adapted to the purpose in view, and the most suitable to the conditions of the race. Aside from the fact that the knowledge of a trade is a priceless treasure, and a better gift than riches, the equal training of the hand and mind insures a more harmonious and perfect development of the thinking and reasoning faculties, and tends to foster a more manly spirit. The mind is open to new thoughts and new impressions. The dignity of labor is no longer a phrase upon the lip, the hollow sounding of a cymbal, but it is an idea, a feeling, a reality. Thought expands and reaches out into new fields that had else been left untouched; all the faculties of mind and body are trained and perfected; the physical man feels the same beneficent power as its mental counterpart; the individual becomes stronger, and better, and wiser, and the race grander and nobler.

It is to be earnestly hoped that there will be some among us who will deem this matter of sufficient moment to give it earnest consideration. He who lays the corner-stone of such a school will rear unto himself a monument more lasting than brass, that shall endure and bear the honor of his name after the marts of industry and all the engines of his wealth shall have crumbled into dust and been forgotten.

Manufacturers Oppose Tariff Reduction.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Dec. 11.—[Special.]—Pittsburg iron manufacturers propose to form an organization to fight tariff revision at every step and defeat it if possible. They think this can be accomplished by judicious management at Washington. They will send a committee there next week to strengthen the backbone of the protectionists and endeavor to make a diversion in the ranks of the reformers. They think they can prevent the change of the five votes necessary to secure consideration of the Morrison bill. Mr. J. D. Weeks, Secretary of the Western Iron Association, who has just returned from Washington, says the President is taking great interest in the matter, and is giving Morrison all the assistance in his power.

AGAINST SALOON RULE.

CULLERTON'S BOLD STAND AGAINST THE GROG-SHOPS.

His Protest Against the Worship of the Whisky Jigger and the Beer Barrel—Workingmen, Their Wives, and Children Must Be Protected—Grocery Saloons Denominated as Hell-Holes—His Earnest Advocacy of the Colvin $1,000 Ordinance.

Ald. Edward F. Cullerton of the Sixth Ward, who has probably the biggest head of any of the thirty-six City Fathers—Ald. Drew's being a possible exception—was smiling complacently at the Council meeting Friday night as he sat in his tip-tilted chair listening to the uninteresting committee reports. He has achieved some fame recently on account of his great speech of Monday night in favor of high license as a temperance measure. He is always an interesting member of the Council on account of his ability and aggressiveness, the pride of power which he displays in dealing with such small fry as Lyke, Hull, and Yore, and his half-contemptuous patronization of Colvin, Hildreth, and "Billy" Whelan. His tilts with Dixon, Drew, and Wheeler, the only members of the Council for whom he appears to have genuine respect, also contribute to bring him into prominence. His speech of Monday night, however, has elevated him to the standard of a reformer (reformer without quotation remarks). The speech ran in substance as follows. (It was in reference to Colvin's $1,000 license ordinance):

I support the measure without reference to politics, for the reason that it would reduce the number of saloons. I intend to go farther and introduce an ordinance prohibiting the sale of liquor in grocery stores. I believe politics should be divorced from the question. When I find every machine-shop and manufactory in the vicinity where I reside surrounded by saloons to such an extent that a man can't eat a meal or go home with his week's wages without entering them, I think a halt should be called. If the Aldermen saw what I see every day they would vote for $2,000. By stopping liquor-selling in groceries little children wouldn't be taking the stuff to their homes or drinking it in alleys.

This address was roundly applauded by 500 respectable citizens who had congregated in the galleries and lobbies to urge the passage of the Jackson street ordinance. There have been some questions since as to Cullerton's sincerity in the matter. His change of front has been so sudden and his fellow advocates have been such scaly characters that he was put down by many intelligent people as "working a scheme."

In conversation Friday night, however, Cullerton professed that he was entirely sincere in the matter. He said: "If you saw what I see every day you would condemn me to the pillory for not being in earnest in this business. Up in my neighborhood the men work hard all the year round and earn big wages, but their families are none the better for it. Why? At the opening of the alleyway leading to every lumber-yard, at the gates of every factory there is a saloon. There is a decoy of the 'saloonkeeper in every gang of workmen who entices his trade into the gate and alley saloon at every opportunity—at noon, in the morning before work commences, in the evening when work is over—surely every pay-day. I know men working in those shops up in the Fifth and Sixth Wards who earn from $20 to $35 a week whose "slate" at the gate and alley saloons runs up to $10 and $15 per week. Those men have families. They have to live on a pittance per week, less than their husbands and fathers spend in the doggeries. And it does not do the saloonkeepers much good. Half a dozen or so of them get rich and vulgar. But they enjoy no real comfort. The loafer who patronizes the saloonkeeper points the finger of scorn at the saloonkeepers' families. I was talking to a clergyman the other day. He resides in a manufacturing suburb, where the men earn $18 a week on an average. Most of them are stout, healthy Irishmen. I said to him: 'They must have lots of property out your way?' He replid, 'They have not, because they spend half their earnings in the grogshops, and the grogshop-keepers spend their gains in your fashionable saloons in Chicago whenever they visit the city.' I hear stories to this general effect every day, and if I can, I will try to mitigate the evil. That is why I am down on the cheap saloons. That is why I favor $1,000 license, or $2,000 if necessary. I think the $1,000 license would shut up half the 'man-traps' around the factories and workshops, and thus diminish half the temptation to workingmen to drink. I am for Colvin's ordinance, therefore, as a preventive and reformatory measure."

"How will your Sixth Ward constituents regard your advocacy of higher license?"

"I would not be afraid to go before them and explain my course. I think they would indorse me. But I have commenced on this matter regardless of politics. There is not a more selfish class of people in Chicago than the saloonkeepers. There are exceptions, of course. But as a rule they are ungrateful and want the earth. They are unreliable in politics. They are here today and away tomorrow. They set up the whisky jigger and the beer barrel as their gods. Those who do not worship those gods are excommunicated and be-blanked. I think it is time to protest against such tyranny. I think the workingmen are ripe for the revolt. The Labor party refused to hold political meetings in saloons last fall—refused to nominate saloonkeepers for office. They are beginning to appreciate the situation. The Labor men in New York have urged the enforcement of the Sunday law."

"But will the Colvin ordinance go through?"

"It must if it is fully explained. It will not be political. It will be supported by men of all parties in the Council. Harrison dare not veto it, and I have told him so to his face."

Here Cullerton drew a card containing the names of the Aldermen from his desk and proceeded to name those who would vote for the ordinance. He named the following: Dixon, Drew, Gile, Clarke, Wetherell, Henry F. Sheridan, Hillock, Cullerton, Hildreth, Yore, Wheeler, Kerr, Simons, Hull, Campbell, Landon, Ryan, Ernst, Colvin, Manierre, Tiedemann, and perhaps Linn and Severin. "That makes twenty-three," remarked Cullerton. "You see there are lots of Democrats in the number. The fellows that will be against us are mostly saloonkeepers." Here Cullerton ran over the list, mentioning Appleton, Mueller, Whelan, etc., to the end of the list.

"Do you expect to encounter much opposition?"

"O, yes. It will come mostly from the brewers, who are carrying half the cheap saloonkeepers. The brewers pay the license of those fellows, who are merely agents for the sale of the beer. I understand that some of the brewers have been to see the Mayor to warn him against supporting the higher license. The Mayor dare not veto the Colvin ordinance if it is passed. Mark my word for that. Next spring's election will result in displacing several of the saloon Aldermen. Then look out for squalls if the ordinance is not passed. I feel it to be almost a religious duty to break up the factory grog-shops," Cullerton said, as he arose to question the Clerk about a motion that Dixon had made.

"What about the grocery saloons!" he was asked later on.

"They are hell-holes—women and children traps. They must be wiped out." At this point Cullerton thought Dixon was getting away with him, and he arose to a point of order.

A well-known Democratic politician, a member of the Iroquois Club, who wishes his name not mentioned, said yesterday: "Whatever may have been the motive of Ald. Cullerton last Monday night in his remarks concerning the $1,000 license ordinance proposed by Colvin there is no doubt that his brief speech has had a very great effect on the public mind. It was forcible, apparently earnest, and it represented deplorable facts in a pithy and emphatic way. His remarks were heartily applauded by a large lobby of respectable taxpayers gathered in the Council in the interest of the Jackson street bridge ordinance, which indicated pretty plainly that they appealed to the sympathies and intelligence of reflecting people. There can be no doubt, as Cullerton said, that there are altogether too many saloons in the manufacturing districts. They are set like traps around the factories to catch the workingmen and fill them up with vile liquor that they may be stripped of their wages. A $1,000 license would diminish their number very much and therefore diminish the deadly temptations to the workingmen. Mayor Harrison said the other day that the enactment of the Colvin $1,000 ordinance would reduce the number of saloons by 1,200, leaving about 2,500 of the existing 3,700. Those that would be wiped out are located mostly in the manufacturing districts, among the wage classes. Very few of the down-town places would go out of the business. Cullerton is also right about prohibiting the sale of liquor in grocery stores. Those places are dangerous women and children traps. Under the cover of the "grocery," tippling by women is greatly encouraged and concealed. Hundreds of mechanics' and 'artisans' wives are ruined by too frequent visits to the grocery on various plausible pretexts, but really to get swigs of whisky. The husband's weekly or monthly bill is swelled by the cost of the wife's whisky, which is, however, disguised under various innocent names as tea, sugar, coffee, spice. The grocery-saloons ought to be discouraged to say the least, and the prohibitory law against selling liquor to minors ought to be more rigidly enforced in as far as they are concerned. It is disgraceful that fathers and mothers should send their children for liquor to these stores. As their parents will not protect them against such temptations, the laws enacted for their protection ought to be put into force. The picture which the Sixth Ward Alderman has drawn as to the result of their lax observance is not overdrawn.

"If Mr. Cullerton will act on his promise to keep this question out of politics, if he will prepare and introduce his ordinance and back it up with all his very considerable ability, and if he will use his undoubted influence among his immediate associates in the Council to vote for it, there is little doubt that he can secure a strong vote, not on party grounds, but in the interest of morality, the Aldermen voting as men desirous of promoting virtue and sobriety in Chicago, and of diminishing the inducements and incentives to vice, crime, and violence. It does not at all surprise Mr. Cullerton, very likely, that his motives should be suspected in this matter. Let him give sufficient earnest of his sincerity and he will obtain strong support. It is understood that the clergymen of the powerful church of which he is nominally a member will back him up in this matter and that a majority of the Knights of Labor indorse his proposition. With such powerful backing he may succeed. If he does, he will have done much to redeem his own character and will have earned for himself the gratitude of his fellow-citizens irrespective of party. Especially will he have earned the thanks of his fellow-Democrats for his efforts to emancipate them from the control of the whisky-barrel and to relieve many of their wives from the demoralization and temptation of the grocery demijohns."

A PERPETUAL TRAMP.

The Disease Which Makes John Snider Almost an Illustration of Perpetual Motion.

WABASH, Ind., Dec. 11.—[Special.]—The impression prevailing to some extent that the report published regarding the condition of John Snider, the celebrated "walking man of Blackford County," was a hoax, is erroneous. Yesterday THE TRIBUNE correspondent visited Snider and found him industriously performing the heel and toe act. His home is a log cabin of a single story located in the centre of a yard containing about one acre and inclosed by a rail-fence. Around this house a beaten path worn fully five inches below the surface of the soil indicates the route pursued by Snider in his weary tramp. To vary the monotony of his travels Snider has two other promenades—both in the rear of the dwelling—circular in form and ninety feet in diameter. During the last three months he has walked incessantly out of doors through rain, sleet, and snow, but as the exposure had begun to tell upon him his relatives set apart one room in the house for his pedestrian exercise.

Two years ago last April Sneider, then a robust man of 34, while at work in a field was seized with a spasmodic twitching of his arms and hands and severe crampings of the muscles of the body. He was incapacitated for labor of any kind, and the physician summoned pronounced the case a serious one. After a few days of suffering all symptoms of nervous derangement disappeared and for a week he was apparently as healthy as ever. Then the muscular convulsions manifested themselves in the limbs, he lost control of both legs, and the propensity to walk took complete possession of him, and with the exception of four hours every day—from 1 to 5 a. m.—he is constantly on his feet and traveling at the rate of four miles per hour.

Sneider is a man of rather dark complexion, with an iron-gray beard and short gray hair. His countenance is bronzed by exposure to sun and rain. Living in the same cabin with him are his wife and five children—two sons and three daughters—who support themselves by working on farms in the neighborhood.

At 5 o'clock in the morning, after a sleep of three hours, Snider begins his tramp, and continues walking, eating his meals as he goes, until 1 o'clock, when he sits down and sleeps soundly, being unable to rest in a recumbent position.

When he began his tramp he weighed 160 pounds; he now weighs 150 pounds, his muscles as hard as iron, and his vitality is unimpaired. He walks with a quick step of uniform length, striking his heels into the soil, the shock seemingly being grateful to the muscles. At times he sleeps as he walks, and for an hour, guarded by relatives, he swings around the circle snoring loudly, and upon arousing he runs at a rapid gait, as he says, "to rest himself." He suffers no pain, is cheerful and contented while in motion. While his recovery is impossible, Snider will probably live for years. The affection is a disease of the spinal cord, and from his hips down his physical condition is not subject to government by the brain.

During the autumn fair managers in this portion of the State were lively bidders for him as an attraction. At Warren he was on exhibition three days and was paid $200; at Dunkirk he was paid $50. He had an offer of $200 from Marion, and a New York dime museum manager made a fine offer for the season, which he refused.

GEN. HARRISON FOR SENATOR.

A Rumor that Judge Gresham Is a Candidate for Indiana's Senatorship Denied.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 11.—[Special.]—The statement sent out that Judge Gresham is here in secret conference with political friends relative to his candidacy for United States Senator is untrue. Ben Harrison has the nearly undivided support of Republicans, and the dispatch indicating a movement for Gresham is known to be of Democratic origin. However, the statement recalls the fact that in 1881, when Gen. Harrison was elected, Judge Gresham then being on the District bench here, concluded to be a candidate for Senator and wrote to every Republican member-elect of the Legislature, but did not receive a single vote. He has not been identified with Indiana politics for years and has taken no part in the hot canvasses between the Republican and Democratic parties. All join in the chorus of just praise accorded Judge Gresham for his fearless and able decision in the Wabash case. But this effort to assist Democratic schemes to obtain a Democratic Senator from Indiana, based upon the Judge's present prominence, certainly cannot secure his countenance. A rumor was started today that Gen. Harrison would not run for Senator this winter, but this is authoritatively denied. John B. Elam, Senator Harrison's law partner, said: "Gen. Harrison has not retired from the Senatorial race, and has no such intention. I have heard of no intimation from him that he is contemplating such a course as is rumored."

The Modern Forty Thieves.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 11.—[Special.]—The revelations recently made by Thompson and Roberts, now in the York jail, who confessed to the murder of a little boy, as to there being an organized band of negro men for the purpose of robbery, and sworn to kill any persons discovering them in their lawlessness, has led to the arrest of numbers of other negroes of that neighborhood, who have been committed to jail. Several other arrests will soon be made and the entire band of forty will be broken up. Startling developments may be expected when the final examination takes place.

Robbed of All They Had.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 11.—A family named Foster, consisting of man, wife, and baby, were robbed of $650—all they had in the world—on the incoming Rock Island train. Foster had sold his little farm in Northern Illinois and was going to Colorado to settle. His wife had the money in her dress pocket. On reaching the emigrant waiting-room Mrs. Foster first discovered that she had been robbed. She was very much affected by her loss. The family proceeded penniless on their journey for the Far West.

Ghastly Find of a Skeleton.

CONTOOCOOK, N. H., Dec. 11.—[Special.]—Portions of a human skeleton were found in the ruins of Clark Bros.' mill at Warner yesterday. The mill was burned the previous morning. There is no identification as yet, and there is a feeling that it is a mysterious murder. A knife and one or two other things were found with the skeleton.

A ST. LOUIS FIRE HORROR.

HALF A BLOCK OF BUILDINGS LEFT IN RUINS BY THE FLAMES.

Two Persons Thought to Have Perished—Two Firemen Injured—The Disaster Caused by the Collapse of an Overloaded Hardware Establishment—The Loss Estimated at Three-Quarters of a Million—List of the Firms Involved—Fire in the State House in Springfield, Ill.—Other Blazes.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 11.—[Special.]—The four-story building occupied by the A. F. Shapleigh & Cantwell Wholesale Hardware Company, one of the most extensive establishments of its kind in the city, collapsed a few minutes before 2 o'clock this afternoon, and was followed by a fire that made a clean sweep of a half-block. The damage will foot up three-quarters of a million.

The A. F. Shapleigh & Cantwell Hardware Company occupied nearly half the block on Main street, between Locust and Vine, from No. 412 to 422 North Main street. The company carried one of the largest stocks of hardware in the Southwest, making a specialty of guns, hunters' outfits, and barb wire, besides a magnificent stock in other lines of the trade. They recently received a heavy consignment from the East, and their warehouse on the opposit side of Main street being overcrowded, it was decided to put the new stock on the third and fourth floors of the building which they occupied as a store and salesroom. The building is one of the oldest in the business portion of the city, but a competent architect after an inspection said there was no danger, and the work of transferring the hardware to the upper floors went on. A halt was called four days ago.

The company employs nearly 100 clerks and salesmen, and the majority of them were at lunch today when the disaster occurred. At the hour indicated a crashing noise was heard on the fourth floor, the walls bulged, and the frightened employés on the first floor, who realized what was coming, rushed coatless into the street just in time to avoid a terrible death. The rumbling noise was followed by a loud report, and the fourth floor went plunging downward, carrying every floor with it to the basement. Several employés state there were men at work on the third and fourth floors, and that they had no opportunity to escape.

The collapse was followed by the fiercest fire of the year. An alarm was quickly given, and was followed by a general one, which brought every engine in the city to the scene. The fire leaped at once from basement to roof, and spread 200 feet up the street. Ten minutes after the collapse the interior was a mass of roaring flame that surged across the street, threatening the wholesale houses in that location. The fury was increased by the disastrous explosions of gunpowder and cartridges. The portion of the building directly on the corner of Main and Vine was blown down and two firemen injured. The chorus of cartridge explosions was kept up for an hour, and as the missiles were hurled in all directions it was extremely dangerous work for the firemen.

After destroying the hardware establishment, the flames worked south and got into Rothan & Co.'s wholesale saddlery house. The stock and building were destroyed.

The J. J. Beakey wholesale store and tinware house at No. 408 North Main street was next attacked. The stock was considerably damaged by water and fire, but the building was saved.

The building the Shapleigh & Cantwell Hardware Company occupied is owned by the State's Savings Institution Bank, and is valued at $150,000.

Two clerks in the hardware establishment were killed and cremated in the ruins. All others have reported. The missing are:

ARTHUR PALMER, 22 years old, clerk; recently from England.

JOHN MAHON, porter, 45 years of age, St. Louis.

Joe Furlong, a clerk, jumped from the third story and fractured his legs. Joseph Carpenter, clerk, badly bruised and cut. A number of other clerks were cut and bruised, and the narrow escapes were numerous. About one minute elapsed after the first indication of the collapse until the whole building was in ruins. It was the minute that saved the lives of a score.

The insurance of Shapleigh's stock is $347,500; building, $30,000; fixtures, $10,000; divided as follows:

On stock—Boston Underwriters', $10,000; Lion of England, $10,000; London, Liverpool & Globe, $10,000; New York Alliance, $10,000; Sun of England, $10,000; Commercial Union, $7,500. Each of the following companies had $5,000: Factory & Traders', New Orleans; British American, Howard, New York; People's, Pittsburg; Scottish Union & National, Commercial Union of London, City of London, Amazon, Cincinnati; Fire Insurance Association of London, Germania, New Orleans; Fire Association of Philadelphia, Mechanics' of New York, Mercantile, New York; Farmers', New York; American, Philadelphia; Rhode Island, Commercial, California, St. Paul, Minn.; Louisville Underwriters', Phœnix, London; Northwest National, Guardian of England, Montauk, New York; Washington National, New York; Phœnix, Hartford; American Central, St. Louis; Firemen's Fund, New York; Western, Pittsburg; Northern England, Pennsylvania Fire, Insurance of North America, Franklin, Philadelphia; Ætna of Hartford; Greenwich, New York; Citizens', St. Louis. The following companies have $2,500 each: Hamburg, Bremen, Western Assurance, Union of California, American, Boston; Commercial, Albany; Scottish Union & National, Virginia (Old Dominion), Westchester, New York; Long Island; Corn, Wisconsin; United States of England; Marine, St. Louis; New York Underwriters', State of Pennsylvania, Prescott, Boston; Spring Garden, Sterling; Citizens', Pittsburg; United Firemen, Philadelphia; Mercantile, New York; Milwaukee Mechanics'; Atlantic, Rhode Island; Granite State, New Hampshire; Manufacturers' & Merchants', New York; Glens Falls, N. Y.; Springfield, Mass.; North British & Mercantile, England; Scottish Commercial, Farragut, N. Y.; Hibernia, New Orleans; Pennsylvania Mercantile, Cleveland; New York Underwriters, Williamsburg, N. Y.; American, New York; London Assurance, Lancaster; Transatlantic, England; German, Quincy; Phœnix, Pittsburg; and Western. The fixtures were insured for $5,000 in the Fireman's of New York and for $2,500 each in People's of Pittsburg and Insurance Company of the County of Philadelphia. Subjoined is the insurance on building: Queen of London, $15,000; London of England, $5,000; Imperial, $5,000; Manufacturers' & Mutual of St. Louis, $2,500; and Illinois Mutual of Alton, Ill., $2,500. The insurance on Rothand & Co. is $10,000.

Extensive Woolen Mills at Clinton, Mich., Destroyed—Losses Elsewhere.

CLINTON, Mich., Dec. 11.—The extensive woolen mills of this village burned this morning at 6 o'clock; loss $180,000. The building was lighted by gas made from gasoline. A pipe had burst, filling one room with gas. Eddie Coddling, a bobbin-boy, went into the room with a lantern at 6 o'clock and an explosion followed. The fire spread rapidly over the mill. The boy was badly burned, but was rescued alive. Ed Hutchinson, the boss carder, was cut off in the second story. He jumped from a window and his leg was badly hurt. The building was of brick and five stories high. The business employed ninety people and was a prosperous institution. The mills were built in 1866 by a stock company of Clinton capitalists, but they were mostly owned now by David Hamilton of Detroit. The insurance is $89,000.

CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 11.—The Cincinnati & Newport Iron-Pipe Works, situated in Newport, Ky., were damaged by fire this morning to the amount of $25,000; fully insured.

COLUMBUS, O., Dec. 11.—A Backus dust-arrester exploded in the top of the west wing of the Columbus Buggy Company at 12:15 today, damaging the building and adjacent property to the extent of about $2,000. A fire resulted, which was controlled, and the principal damage will accrue from the amount of water used. Two employés, Joe Brown (colored) and William Freeland, were injured, but not fatally. The damage is fully covered by insurance. Had it not been for the superior fire-protection of the company in the form of stand-pipes a heavy fire would have ensued.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 11.—[Special.]—Fire broke out soon after 7 o'clock this evening in the weighman's office of the West End coal shaft, a short distance outside of the city. There were no appliances for controlling the fire and the engine building, tool-houses, and top-house were soon involved and are all burned down. A fire engine from the city went out and by its use the fire was prevented from communicating to the mine below. The men had come out at 6, and the mine had not been working a night run for some time. The cause of the fire is a mystery, as the weighman's office was heated by a steam coil and there was no fire there during the day. The property is leased by the West End Coal Company, of which F. W. Tracy is the principal stockholder. The loss is roughly estimated at $10,000 to $12,000 and is fully covered by insurance.

Four horses were suffocated in the burning yesterday morning of a small frame barn in the rear of No. 1935 State street, occupied by L. Fisher. Loss $900 upon barn and horses.

HONORABLE-SERVICE MEDALS.

Members of the First Regiment Who Are Entitled to Them.

Thursday evening there will be a presentation at the First Regiment Armory of the "long and honorable service" medals to those members who have been connected with the organization for nine years:

The following list embraces the names (with length of service to Dec. 15, 1886) of each member and ex-member entitled to this decoration:

Capt. Hazen T. Miles, Company C, twelve years and twenty days.

First Lieut. George W. Ford, Company C, eleven years, nine months, and twenty-two days.

Capt. Robert S. Buchanan, Company E, eleven years, eight months, and twenty-two days.

Principal-Musician Edward A. Griffin, eleven years, six months, and twenty-eight days.

Quartermaster-Sergeant William E. Crumbecker, eleven years, four months, and six days.

Capt. Gordon H. Quinn, Company D, eleven years, three months, and twenty-nine days.

First Lieut. and Quartermaster Adolphus L. Bell, eleven years, one month, and seven days.

Private Charles S. Dunk, Company B, eleven years, two months, and eighteen days.

Capt. and Adjt. Shea Smith, ten years, nine months, and twelve days.

Col. Edward B. Knox, ten years, seven months, and seven days.

Ex-Lieut.-Col. Harry S. Bowjer, ten years, six months, and twenty-eight days.

Lieut.-Col. Frank B. Davis, ten years and nineteen days.

Sergt. William H. Christoph, Company G, nine years, ten months, and ten days.

Ex-Capt. Charles D. Thompson, Company H, nine years, eight months, and five days.

Private George

to Catholic teachings. "Of course," the gentleman said, "George's views of land proprietorship, being new, will be discussed in connection with the vital issue of a priest becoming a politician in this country. The spirit of the propaganda at the present time is to discourage political action on the part of its clergymen except where the interests of the church are involved. The decree forbidding priests in Ireland to encourage the Parnell movement, issued a short time ago by the same Cardinal who has now summoned Dr. McGlynn to Rome, was dictated from the same motive. The order of Cardinal Simeoni to the priests in Ireland was nullified by the Pope when he was informed that the cause of the poor and justice were involved, and that the interests of the church would be very much compromised by confirming the act of the Prefect of the Propaganda. Stories are now being circulated about Dr. McGlynn by his friends as well as his enemies." Editor James McMaster of the *Freeman's Journal* is alleged to have stated to a reporter that Dr. McGlynn was a very insubordinate man. His brother says the contrary. Father McGeean's statement of the doctor's priestly life, published Thursday, is echoed by every priest. One priest said today that Father McGlynn is a man of strong convictions and is not afraid to express them; that it has often happened that his ideas did not meet with the approval of the ecclesiastical authority, but he never resisted when it was shown to him that it was his duty to submit. Father McGlynn kept himself form the reporters again today and refused to answer questions written out for him. A reporter called at the pastoral residence, No. 149 East Twenty-ninth street, and sent up his card. In half an hour the following came down in Father McGlynn's handwriting: "I will see no reporters. The article in the *Star* is an outrage. I had no interview yesterday with a reporter of the *Star* or any other paper." No statements can be made of Dr. McGlynn's side of the question, as he has kept silent himself, and only his nearest friends are acquainted with his intentions. All information obtained has come from the palace.

SUING THE NEW YORK "TIMES."

The Undertaker at Grant's Funeral Claims He Was Libeled.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Dec. 11.—[Special.]—Ebenezer Holmes, the senior member of the firm of E. Holmes & Co., undertakers, of Church street, Saratoga Springs, who was employed at the time of Gen. U. S. Grant's death to lay out, and embalm, and prepare for burial, the remains of the General, has, through his counsel, C. S. & C. C. Lester of this place, brought an action for libel against George Jones, Treasurer of the New York *Times*. The action is for an article that appeared in the *Times* Nov. 22.

The article referred to charged that the bill of E. Holmes & Co. was unjust and baseless, and "pronounced by the family of the deceased blackmailing in color and in no way meritorious"; that "Mr. Holmes was not in a fit condition to perform professional services for the time during which he claims he was rendering service"; that "Mr. Holmes was drunk at the hotel that evening, and was going to and coming from the bar all the time"; and that "again he was felt lest he should insist upon going to the cottage and create an unseemly scandal there by his condition and appearance."

Mr. Holmes alleges that the employment was not of his seeking, but that he was sent for by Mr. Arkell, who was then at Mount Mc-Gregor acting as the friend of the family of Gen. Grant. Mr. Holmes also says that he went there immediately with his assistants and necessary materials, and performed the labor required in the best manner. He adds that he employed professional assistance of the highest character, and everything was done under the immediate supervision of Dr. John H. Douglas and the press. Rev. Dr. Newman, and that Col. F. D. Grant was present and cognizant of all the proceedings. Mr. Holmes says that no suggestion was ever made by the family or by any person to him that the bill was not just and reasonable. He states that the allegations in the New York *Times* are calculated to do great injury to, and degrade him in the estimation of the public, and that he has brought this action so that, by a judicial investigation, where all parties can tell their story under oath, he can vindicate his character and integrity.

The action was begun by the service of a summons and complaint on George Jones of the New York *Times* Dec. 8. The damages are laid at $25,000.

GOULD'S HOLD UPON ST. LOUIS.

How Judge Gresham's Decision Is Received —A Big Monopoly in the City.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 11.—[Special.]—Judge Gresham's decision in the Wabash litigation and the scathing rebuke administered to the receivers were hailed with joy here. So secretly and effectively have Gould and his agents operated in the last ten years, absorbing railroad ferries and terminal facilities, that he has a complete monopoly of the transportation business on both sides of the river. Competing lines are shut out, and it has come to the one proposition: "If you can't pay me my rates you can't ship at all. An opposition is organizing, and the attack of Gould on Judge Gresham is strengthening and increasing public sentiment against him. The first successful attempt of the city to throw off his yoke occurred last night. Last spring an ordinance was introduced giving to the Iron Mountain Railway a valuable franchise, and construction so that Gould will have a complete monopoly for twenty-five years. It was known as the Iron Mountain Elevated Railway bill, giving the Iron Mountain a franchise to build an elevated railroad through the city for a mile to the Union Depot, and allowing no other line the use of the road. It was passed in the spring, although public sentiment was against it, but the Mayor vetoed it. It was taken up last night to be passed over the veto and required nine votes. Only six were found brave enough to vote for it, however, and the defeat is a triumph for justice.

The statement by Vicar-General Brady of this diocese that the Catholic Church did not look with favor on fairs and balls as a means of raising money for charitable purposes has dismayed many good Catholics. As the Vicar-General is a close friend of Archbishop Kenrick, his words are believed to echo the sentiments of that venerable prelate. A fair is usually made up of small lottery schemes, and the Vicar-General believes it develops and encourages gambling, especially in the young. From the fair to the faro-bank, it is argued, is not a long distance, and he believes that people who desire to contribute for the good of man and religion can do so without displaying a propensity to gamble.

STRUGGLING THROUGH THE ICE.

Belated Vessels Endeavoring to Make Their Way to Port.

FRANKFORT, Mich., Dec. 11.—[Special.]—The propeller Sanford made her usual trip to Manistee and return today. There is no ice in the little lake to interfere with navigation. The schooner Annie O. Hanson is now loading for Chicago. She will take advantage of the mild weather and make one more trip.

The body of Mary Laffrey, stewardess on the wrecked barge Marinette, was found on the shore near the wreckage this afternoon and brought here.

COLCHESTER, Ont., Dec. 11.—[Special.]—The barge Wilson and tug Folger are still icebound, the Folger with her rudder disabled and iron plating started. The mate of each boat is ashore awaiting orders. The propellers Buffalo and Portage have got through the passage on their way to Buffalo.

MANISTEE, Mich., Dec. 11.—[Special.]—The Leviathan succeeded in pulling the Marshall off this afternoon. She is not much damaged, and steamed up and came in the harbor alone.

CHEBOYGAN, Mich., Dec. 11.—[Special.]—The wreckers would have had fine weather to work on the City of Cheboygan had they remained a day longer at the wreck, as the air became mild soon after they left.

Small-Pox in the Springfield Jail.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 11.—[Special.]—The small-pox scare at the Sangamon County Jail still continues. The man Warren remains in the pest-house, and his case has developed into distinct and unmistakable small-pox. The city authorities have established a strict quarantine, and nobody is allowed to enter or leave the jail. The man who was caught there yesterday doing a job of whitewashing was immediately vaccinated and will be kept there nine days. The terms of the two prisoners expired today, but they are kept also. There is little probability that the infection will get beyond the jail.

Passengers on a Train Robbed.

FORT WORTH, Tex., Dec. 11.—A southbound passenger-train on the Fort Worth & Denver Railroad, while stopping at Bellevue this morning for water, was boarded by three robbers, who took from the passengers eight watches and $104 in money.

A STRANGE DIVORCE CASE.

THE MATRIMONIAL VENTURES OF PROMINENT NEW YORK PEOPLE.

Developments Which Surprised Their Friends—Helen Vane's Unhappy Experience in America—Arrest of the Thief Who Stole a Check for Over $10,000—A Young Woman Smuggler Confesses Her Crimes—Mayor Harrison Seeking Henry George's Help.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—[Special.]—Jerome B. Stivers, son of R. M. Stivers, the wealthy carriage-manufacturer, and his wife, Cora E. Stivers, 22 years old, are the principals in one of the most curious divorce suits brought in the city courts in years. Mr. Stivers has been well known in sporting circles for years. He and his wife, it is supposed, were married in Boston four years ago, but, to the surprise of everbody who knew them, the woman left him in September last, and the 21st of that month she and Thomas Vinton Murphy, son of ex-Collector Murphy of this port, were quietly married by the Rev. Edward M. Deems in the clergyman's residence, No. 404 West Twentieth street. After Mr. Murphy put his name to the marriage contract, previous to the ceremony, Mrs. Stivers seized the pen and with a firm hand wrote the name Cora E. Howorth. She was married under that name to Mr. Murphy. Mr. Murphy had been seen with the woman frequently before his marriage, and after that he was always with her, yet nobody wondered much, because it was reported that Mr. Stivers and his wife were about to be divorced. Today the papers in divorce proceedings, which were begun some weeks ago, were to have been filed by Gov. Abbett of New Jersey, counsel for Mrs. Stivers. Mrs. Murphy, or Stivers, is now living at the Gedney House. The clerk said that she had been brought to the hotel by her husband, Mr. Stivers, whom he knew. He further said that Mr. Stivers was not stopping there with her. It was reported that the woman had begun a cross-suit for divorce against Mr. Stivers, in which the name of Lillian Shandley, a young actress at Koster & Bial's concert hall, was mentioned.

Helen Vane's Sad Experience.

Miss Helen Vane, who was engaged in England to take the position in Mr. Wallack's company held last season by Sophie Eyre, left for home on the German steamship Ems this morning without the claim to fame that she would make her first bow to an American audience. The story of Miss Van's misfortune is a sad one. She was engaged on the strength of her success in London, and sailed for this country Oct. 18 full of hope and apparently perfectly healthy. She caught a heavy cold on the passage over, and was suffering somewhat uncomfortable from this cause when she landed, but no serious results were anticipated. When Mr. Wallack's company was called together for the assignment of parts, however, Miss Vane was unable to respond, as she was suffering, it was then supposed, from spinal meningitis. The best of medical care was furnished her, and for a few days it was thought that she might recover in time to appear in "Sophia," but she grew rapidly worse, and about three weeks ago her limbs were paralyzed so that she was unable to leave her bed at the Hotel Vendome. Her friends began to realize the fact that in all probability she would never appear again, although the physician thought that if she could be sent home the climate of England might possibly work an improvement, if not an absolute cure. It was decided to send her home as soon as she could be safely moved from the hotel, and yesterday afternoon she was taken to the Ems and made as comfortable as possible for the voyage. Mr. Wallack has shown his practical sympathy for the misfortune of Miss Vane by paying the salary which she was to have received during the entire time she has been here and the expense of her passage here and back to England, although other actresses have had to be engaged to play her parts.

A Check-Thief Captured.

Meigs & Pomeroy, bankers in the Drexel Building, sent a telegram today with a lot of Lake Shore Railroad shares to Jones, McCormick & Kennett, brokers at Broadway and Exchange place, Tuesday afternoon, with orders to deliver the stock and bring back a check for their value—$19,700. The boy was William McGanigell, an undersized lad of 18. He had handed in the stock and was waiting his turn at the delivery-window for his check when a well-dressed young man whom he took to be one of the clerks in Meigs & Pomeroy's, stepped up, and, handing him a letter, said: "Here, you hurry up and take this to No. 22 White street. I will take the check back. Run along." The boy ran along. He ran all the way to White street, only to find that no such person as named on the letter lived or did business there. Then he returned to Meigs & Pomeroy's only to discover that the fellow who sent him was a fraud and that the check was lost. Fortunately it was not certified, and payment was stopped at once by a warning that was telegraphed out on the tape to every leading house and broker in this and other cities. As their next step, the firm called on the police. Last night the thief was found at Fifteenth street and Third avenue in the person of William Egan of No. 446 West Fifty-first street. Egan is 21 years old. He had with him a companion, Michael Callahan, a young man who lived at No. 23 Second street. They were taken to police headquarters and hailed as old acquaintances there. Egan was in charge of an up-town district telegraph office until a year and a half ago, when he was arrested for stealing. Before he had been entrusted to his office for delivery. He was convicted and sent to the Elmira reformatory, where he met Callahan, who had been sent there for robbing an express wagon in the street. Both had only recently returned to their homes, and, being in need of money, were casting about for a way to get some, when Egan's experience suggested to him the device of robbing one of the messenger boys who ran about Wall street carrying unnumbered thousands every day. Callahan thought the idea a good one, and they went down to take a look at things. Little McGanigell was picked out by Egan as a likely subject. Callahan confessed his share in the exploit to Inspector Byrnes. He said that, seeing that the check was not certified, and fearing that the large amount would arouse suspicion were they to try to dispose of it, they tore it up and threw it in a sink. The telegraph boy had meanwhile been brought up to headquarters and confirmed Callahan's story. Egan by unhesitatingly picking Egan out of a crowd as the thief. The fact that no money —only a worthless check—was stolen is a nice point in their case.

Helping the Authorities.

The case of Josephine Schoorens, the German girl accused of smuggling laces from Europe to this country, was brought up today before Commissioner Shields. She made a written confession, giving the names of firms to whom she had sold the smuggled goods. She was discharged on her own recognizance. She will be used as a witness against those who encouraged her to commit the crime.

Harrison After George's Influence.

The *Tribune* will say tomorrow that one of the objects of Mayor Carter H. Harrison in his recent visit to this city was to secure Henry George's aid in his (Harrison's) canvass for renomination to the Mayoralty of Chicago next spring; that Mr. George has written to the Knights of Labor Assembly of which August Spies is a member that he will be there to address them some time in February, and that this will enable him to sow the seeds for Mayor Harrison's renomination on a Socialistic-Democratic ticket.

The Gresham-Gould Case.

The *Times* says:

A brief review of Jay Gould's political labors shows conclusively why he hates such man as Judge Gresham. It reveals the cause of the sneers with which he attempts to discredit this Judge and to destroy the force of his righteous decision. Judge Gresham is not a Gould man, and Gould sees that he cannot be hired to serve him on the bench or elsewhere.

The *Herald* says:

In removing Jay Gould's receiver from control of the Wabash lines Judge Gresham has won the approval of the whole country and the special gratitude of those who have their fortunes or their savings invested in the securities of railway or other corporations.

Off for Europe.

Among the passengers sailing for Liverpool today in the steamship Servia were Col. Payne, the Rev. Harcourt Vernon, Capt. Pedro Zuivaga, Horace C. Plunkett, Alfred Le Peidevin, Judge Fred W. Loew, Gen. W. H. Palmer, Capt. James Gardyne, H. De Castro, H. Weld Blundell, and Dr. Liepmann. The French steamship La Gascogne, for Havre, took out among other passengers the Viscount and Viscountess De Coetlegen, the Baron and Baroness von Linden, the Countess de Foresta, Col. Laussedat, Capt. John Martin, Henry M. de Thysebaert, Henry Carey Baird, Dr. J. Ashton, Dr. Landrien, and Dr. J. H. Ashton. Among the passengers of the North German Lloyd steamship Ems, which sailed for Bremen, were Col. J. A. Cockerell, Mrs. Cockerell, Dr. S. N. Linn, Capt. August Seir, H. Neville Ward, Henry Abbott, Joseph H. Hasty, and J. Mackay.

LOCAL POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

The Cook County Democratic Club Trying to Choose Officers.

The Cook County Democratic Central Committee met at the Sherman House last night for reorganization. Alderman Colvin was elected Temporary Chairman and Henry T. Murry Temporary Secretary. Committeemen to fill vacancies in Commissioners' districts were elected, as follows: Second, J. M. Brown, Col. Thomas Shurley, and William McGraw; Third, Charles Sigwalt and Ira Burchard; Fourth, D. E. Petrie and Frank McCarthy; Fifth, L. P. Boyle, Thomas Mulviel, and R. F. Hattendorf; Sixth, William H. Skelley and J. W. McCarthy. In the Seventh Ward the committeemen failed to elect delegates and J. H. Hildreth and John O'Brien were elected to fill the vacancies. There was a contest in the Eighth Ward, two sets of delegates presenting credentials. A long, wrangling discussion arose as to who were properly elected. W. F. Sheridan and James McCann contested the election of Jeremiah Carmody and William J. Cullerton. Both sides claimed fraud. A motion to select a set of committeemen from the four contestants resulted in the election of Cullerton and McCann. A contest in the Eleventh Ward between Joseph Scofield and Charles Conley was decided in favor of Scofield. The following permanent officers were then elected: President, St. Clair Sutherland; Vice-President, Timothy Ryan; Secretary, Henry T. Murry; Treasurer, William Best; Sergeant-at-Arms, Isaac Abrahams.

What Dixon Thinks of Labor Legislation.

Charles G. Dixon, Representative-elect, was seen at his residence, No. 548 Austin avenue, last night. He said in conversation that he did not think his party's representatives would introduce anything in the Legislature that would stir up any particular opposition on the score of its radicalism. One of the measures spoken of was a State court of arbitration or commission, to be appointed by the Governor, and so constituted as to make it impossible to make it a political machine. The party proposes compulsory arbitration, rather than voluntary, but only in such cases where the parties to the dispute fail to agree on the appointment or selection of arbitrators independently of the regularly constituted court or commission. Another question that he thought would be introduced would be a bill providing for State insurance of improvements upon real estate. His idea was that the result would be a fair and equitable assessment of all property, high and low, held by the rich as well as the poor. The insurance, he thought, could be collected as a tax and in the payment of losses the assessed value of the property was to be considered as the basis for a settlement. "Our proposition with reference to convict farming," he said, "has been misunderstood. The idea is to fence in a tract of land large enough to supply vegetables, etc., for the institution, the young convicts to do the work, and be instructed in gardening, so that when they are released they will have something to which they can turn. The question of county legislation has been discussed to some extent, and we will favor the election of the full Board of Commissioners next year. We propose to divide the county into three districts; the first would embrace the North and South Divisions of the city; the second the West Division, and the third the outlying county towns. We would elect five Commissioners from each district, on the minority or cumulative plan." He said the party would favor the farmers' association bill for the county government, its general features being favorably regarded. The Hennepin Canal scheme would be opposed, because it was the opinion that it was nothing more than a big job, designed to make a few persons rich. The only canal scheme that would be favored would be making a ship canal of the present canal, which runs from there to the Mississippi River via the Illinois River, producing slack water navigation by dams and locks. He thought if this plan was carried out and a current once started from the lake that the sewage problem would be solved and a supply of pure water secured. He said he was not complained that it was not the intention to have the State do anything in this matter, but only to listen to, and possibly accept, propositions from the City of Chicago in the direction of the improvements indicated.

In a general way he repudiated the idea that the labor party would fuse with the Democrats next spring. He said the party would nominate a full ticket, and stand by it whether beaten or not.

Mayor Harrison and Henry George.

A story is in circulation to the effect that Mayor Harrison was requested by the managers of the United Labor party when he went to New York recently to see Henry George and invite him to address the workingmen of Chicago. The object of the directors, said managers is, it was said, to pave the way for Harrison's indorsement for Mayor in the spring, it being conceded that he will have no difficulty in getting the Democratic nomination. When asked about this story yesterday Mayor Harrison said:

"There is not a word of truth in it. I didn't see George at all. The story had been published before I went to New York I would have gone to see him, and I am sorry now I didn't. As regards newspaper comment and the pretended holy horror at what is termed my 'fishing for the Socialist vote,' I tell you now I look upon it with contempt. It is all rot and hog-wash.

"But if I should do go for office again, and the Devil came to me and offered me his vote, do you think I'd be —— fool enough to refuse it? Not by a long shot. I'd not only accept it, but, what is more, I'd fight very hard with my opponent to get that Devil's vote; but I won't promise the Devil anything, though. You don't find me fooling myself that way either."

Trying to Make a Ticket.

The Committee on Nominations of the Cook County Democratic Club made another attempt to conclude the formation of the "regular" ticket for the annual election, to take place the last Tuesday in December. Charles Kern, the President, was on hand to give his advice, but even with his assistance the work was not completed. The Committee got very little farther along than the selection of Kern for President, H. T. Murray for Secretary, and St. Clair Sutherland for Treasurer. Edgar Terhune will succeed John J. Curran for Vice-President. The others are renominations. The great stumbling block has been the make-up of the Executive Committee. Kern wants to weed out some of the objectionable elements of the club, but the work is a delicate one, because radical action might result in an open breach. Besides that, it is desired to get men who have at no time opposed the party nominees, and men who will carry out Kern's ideas. All of them have not been found, and an adjournment until next Thursday was taken. The opposition to Kern will not develop until he gets his ticket in the field.

A Labor Banquet Arranged.

Local Assembly No. 1,307 of the Knights of Labor will give a banquet about Feb. 22, to which Henry George of New York and J. R. Buchanan of Denver have been invited. Mr. George has not yet either accepted or declined the invitation. Out of this grew a story that his coming here—if he comes—was part of a political scheme to make Mr. Harrison the next Mayor and Frank Stauber the next City Treasurer.

Found Guilty of Perjury.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 11.—The jury in the Chamberlin perjury case, in East Cambridge, today brought in a verdict of guilty, and the case was appealed to the Supreme Court. Volney R. Chamberlin, for many years one of the most extensive pork-packers in the East, was charged by John P. Squire & Co. with concealing the assets of the insolvent firm of Lincoln, Chamberlin & Co., of which he was a partner, and also with the crime of perjury in falsely swearing to the purchase of Government bonds. Lincoln, Chamberlin & Co. did a business of nearly a million dollars with Squire & Co., and the latter firm attached the estate and business of the defendant when the indebtedness of the defendant's firm to Squire & Co. amounted to $500,000. The business relations between the two firms had extended over twenty years, during which Lincoln, Chamberlin & Co.'s indebtedness to Squire & Co. constantly increased until 1875, when Squire & Co. endeavored to obtain a settlement by attaching the property of the defendant firm. The proceedings against Chamberlin had been pending for two years.

Cholera in Mendoza.

SANTIAGO DE CHILI, Dec. 11.—A telegram from Uspallata announces the fact that cholera has made its appearance in Mendoza. Seven cases were reported yesterday to have occurred among the prisoners in the penitentiary and prison. Great alarm is felt by the people.

A REST OF TITLES.

BILL FOR THE BENEFIT OF COOK COUNTY PROPERTY-OWNERS

And to Do Away with the Need of Costly Abstracts Going Back to the Government—A Three-Years' Limitation on Claims the Chief Feature of the Carefully-Prepared Bill—Text of the Proposed Measure.

A movement was set on foot some time ago by the Union League Club to have prepared bills for certain legislation, which seems desirable. At the solicitation of the Union League Club, committees were also appointed by the Iroquois Club, the Commercial Club, the Real Estate Board, and the Citizens' Association, which formed a general committee on the subject. A sub-committee was appointed out of that general committee, to whom was referred the subject of real-estate titles, and that sub-committee, after consultation with the general committee, has drafted the following bill, to be presented to the Legislature. The sub-committee drafting the bill was composed of A. M. Pence, John P. Wilson, H. B. Hurd, W. D. Kerfoot, George C. Walker, and John L. Thompson:

A BILL FOR REST OF TITLES.

A bill for an act in relation to the title to real estate where the records have been lost or destroyed.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly:* Whenever the public records relating to real-estate titles have been lost or destroyed for a period of more than ten years, any person claiming an interest in any piece or parcel of real estate derived from or through a person who was the owner thereof in fee in his own right, or as trustee, at the time of the loss or destruction of such records, or who was himself the owner thereof at the time of such loss or destruction, may make and file of record in the office of the Recorder of Deeds of the county in which such real estate is situated a declaration showing in whom the title to the premises was at the time of such loss or destruction; *Provided*, he can bring himself within the provisions of this act and make the declaration as required by Sec. 3 hereof.

SEC. 2. No declaration can be made or filed for record before July 1, 1887, and in case of the loss or destruction of such records for more than ten years prior to the passage of this act, no declaration can be made or filed after July 1, 1888.

SEC. 3. The declaration shall show substantially as follows:

1. The residence of the claimant.

2. What premises he claims, and the nature of his interest therein.

3. That he is at the time of making his declaration) in the actual possession of the premises otherwise than as a lessee, and that he has paid taxes thereon at least seven out of ten years next prior to the time of making the declaration.

Or, that he or the person through whom he claims was in the possession of the premises on the 1st day of January, 1887, and that he, or he and the person through whom he claims, have been in such actual possession continuously since that time, and that he, or he and the person through whom he claims, have paid taxes on the premises for at least two of the five years next prior to the making of the declaration.

Or, if the premises are vacant and unoccupied, he shall state that fact, and that he, or he and the person through whom he claims, have paid taxes upon the premises seven years of the ten years next prior to the time of making the declaration, giving the years.

4. The time of the loss or destruction of such records.

5. The name of the owner in fee of the premises at the time of the loss or destruction of such records, giving the names of all the persons interested therein at that time, and that the claimant derives his title through the person or persons named in the declaration as owner at that time, or if the claimant was the owner at that time it shall be so stated, and if the owner at the time of such loss or destruction of the records held the title as trustee such fact shall be stated, and also the names of the person creating the trust, and of the trustee, and the date of the instrument showing the trust.

6. That the person alleged in the declaration to have been the owner of the premises at the time of such loss or destruction of records derived title thereto otherwise than under or by virtue of any sale for taxes or special assessments, or under any deed issued by virtue of such sale.

SEC. 4. The declaration shall be subscribed and sworn to by the person making the same before a Master in Chancery of the county where such real estate is situated; *provided*, that if the claimant does not reside in this State, it may be subscribed and sworn to out of the State, and before any officer having power by the laws of this State to take acknowledgments of deeds out of the State, but the requirements as to showing identity of claimant and possession and payment of taxes shall be the same as in the case of a resident of this State.

SEC. 5. Such declaration may contain any number of pieces of real estate, whether the title is derived from the same or different persons or at the same or different times.

SEC. 6. Any Municipal Corporation may make and file such declaration of title herein provided for by its Mayor, President of the Board of Trustees, or any officer thereof, which the corporation may direct to make the same. Any private corporation may make and file such declaration by its President, Secretary, Treasurer, manager, or any person it may appoint for that purpose. The guardian of an infant and the conservator of the estate of any person may make and file such declaration for the use of such infant or such person. An infant of sufficient age to form an understanding may make and file such declaration for himself whether he has a guardian or not.

SEC. 7. Before a Master in Chancery shall give his certificate as hereinafter provided, the claimant shall satisfy him of the good faith of his declaration, and, if the premises are in actual possession, shall satisfy him that the claimant's allegations in relation thereto are true and that he has paid taxes as required by this act, or if the premises are claimed to be vacant and unoccupied the claimant shall satisfy such Master that they are so vacant and unoccupied, and that payment of taxes has been made as required in such case. And for the purpose of satisfying the Master the claimant, if he be a resident, and a witness in every case, shall appear before the Master, who may examine him or them upon oath, touching the matters alleged in the declaration, and the witness shall subscribe and swear to an affidavit substantially as hereinafter provided. The claimant must cause to be produced to the Master proper tax receipts or certificates of redemption, or when he does not have them then the official certificate of the County Clerk or other proper officer having at the time the keeping of the tax books, showing such payments. If the taxes shall have been paid by any person for the claimant, that fact may be shown by testimony of the person who made the payment.

SEC. 8. The declaration may be substantially in the following form:

DECLARATION OF TITLE.

State of Illinois, — County, ss.: —, being duly sworn, says that he resides at —, and that he makes the following declaration of title:

That he claims an interest in the following described premises (here insert description of same); that he claims the same (here insert the nature of his interest). (If he claims as trustee, it shall be sufficient for him to say that he makes his claim as trustee, giving the name of the person who created the trust, the name of the trustee, and the date of instrument creating the trust.)

That he is in the actual possession of said premises otherwise than as lessee, and that he has paid taxes thereon seven out of the ten years next prior to the time of making this declaration.

(Or, that he is in the actual possession of said premises and was, or the person through whom he claims was, in such possession on the first day of January, 1887, and has, or he and the person through whom he claims have, been in possession continuously since that time, and that he, or he and the person through whom he claims have, paid taxes upon said premises for the five years next prior to the time of making this declaration.)

(Or, that the said premises are vacant and unoccupied and he has, or he and the person through whom he claims have, paid taxes upon said premises seven years out of the ten years next prior to the time of making this declaration, to wit, the years —.)

That the records affecting the title to said real estate were lost or destroyed on or about the — day of —, 18—.

That at the time of such loss or destruction he was the owner of said premises in fee (or if such claimant was not then such owner, state who was), in his own right (or if claimant or such other person held the premises in trust, say: As trustee under a certain deed or will, or whatever the instrument may be, giving the name of the person creating the trust and of the trustee, and the date of the instrument.)

That the said (name of the owner at the time of such loss or destruction of the records) derived his title otherwise than through or under any sale for any tax or assessment, either generally or immediately.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this — day of —, 18—.

Master in Chancery of the — Court of — County.

SEC. 9. The affidavit of the witness may be substantially in the following form, and shall be attached to the declaration:

AFFIDAVIT OF WITNESS.

State of Illinois, — County, ss. —

— being duly sworn, says: That he resides at —, and is well acquainted with the person making the claim, and if the declaration is sworn to out of the State, and with his signature and that the name (as the case may be) to the declaration as claimant is in claimant's handwriting; that such claimant is in the actual possession of the premises (or that the same are now in the actual possession of said claimant), as set forth in the annexed declaration, or if the premises are vacant and unoccupied as the affidavit shall state that the witness is acquainted with the said premises and that the same are vacant and unoccupied as stated in said declaration).

Subscribed and sworn to before me this — day of —, 18—.

Master in Chancery of the — Court of — County.

SEC. 10. When the master is satisfied of the truth of all the statements contained in the declaration he shall attach his certificate thereto, which certificate may be substantially in the following form:

MASTER'S CERTIFICATE.

State of Illinois. — County, ss.

I, —, Master in Chancery of the — Court of — County, do hereby certify that I am fully satisfied that (name of claimant) is in the actual possession of the premises described in the foregoing declaration, and that the facts therein stated as to possession are true (or if the premises are claimed to be vacant and unoccupied that the premises described therein are vacant and unoccupied), and that the said claimant has paid taxes thereon as required by the act under which said declaration is made, and that declaration is made in good faith under a title derived otherwise than under a sale for a tax or special assessment.

Master in Chancery of the — Court of — County.

SEC. 11. Any Master in Chancery who shall draft such declaration, affidavit, and certificate, and administer the required oaths and make the examination and certificate as above required, shall be entitled for such services to the sum of three dollars ($3) and no more, and he shall be entitled to such compensation whether he draft the foregoing papers or they be drafted by other persons. Appropriate printed forms may be used, and the necessary insertions or erasures be made therein. The oath to the counter-claim herein provided for shall be administered by one of the Masters in Chancery in such county, and he shall be entitled to a fee of one dollar ($1) therefor. If such Master shall refuse to make a certificate upon any such declaration because he shall not be satisfied that the claimant is entitled thereto, he shall nevertheless be entitled to charge and collect the sum of three dollars ($3), the same as if he had granted such certificate.

SEC. 12. When such declaration, with the affidavit and the certificate thereto attached, shall be filed for record in the office of the Recorder of Deeds in the county where the premises are situated the same shall be recorded at large in a book or books to be kept for that purpose, and all the provisions of the act entitled "An act to revise the law in relation to recorders," shall apply thereto so far as the same may be applicable. But in addition to the indices now required to be kept, the recorder shall keep an index in which shall be entered the description of the real estate in the county in the order as nearly as may be in which it is required to be listed for taxes (the description may be the same as in listing for taxes), and as declarations are filed he shall enter opposite the respective tracts, corrected according to the declaration, in proper columns, the name of the claimant and the time of filing the declaration, and the book and page where recorded, which said index shall be kept conveniently for the inspection of any person wishing to look at the same.

SEC. 13. In case of loss or destruction or inability to produce the original declaration or affidavit of identifying witness, or Master's certificate, a certified copy thereof, made by the Recorder of the proper county, shall be as competent evidence in civil and in criminal cases and in other proceedings as the original documents would be if they were produced, and shall be prima facie evidence of the identity of the parties purporting to have signed the same.

SEC. 14. No omission, defect, or informality in such declaration, affidavit, or certificate shall have the effect to injure or destroy the force or effect intended to be given thereto by this act, or impair its operation as herein provided for, or prevent such declaration, affidavit, or certificate, or a certified copy thereof, from being used as evidence.

SEC. 15. After the lapse of three years from the date of filing such declaration of title, no suit or action shall be brought to assert any right, title, claim, interest, or demand, in or to such real estate, which shall be derived, directly or indirectly, from or through the person who shall be stated in such declaration to have been the owner of said premises at the date of such destruction or loss of such records.

Provided, however, that any person having any right, title, claim, or interest, whether inchoate, contingent, or vested, in said premises, which existed at the time of the destruction of the records aforesaid, and upon or for which no cause of action shall have accrued at the date of the filing of such declaration may, prior to the expiration of said three years after the filing of such declaration, file a counter-claim in said Recorder's office, which shall set forth such right, title, claim, or interest, and how and under whom derived, and the character and nature thereof, and which said counter claim shall be subscribed and sworn to before the Recorder or Master in Chancery in such county, and an action may be brought to assert or recover the right, title, claim, or interest set forth in such counter claim at any time within one year after the right of action shall have accrued, but not at any time within the period of three years after the filing of such original declaration and not afterward. A life tenant or trustee may make such counter claim in behalf of any remainder man, where the remainder be at the time vested or contingent.

SEC. 16. If any false statement shall be made in such declaration as to the ownership at the time of such loss or destruction of the records as aforesaid, such declaration may be set aside and canceled by a suit in chancery, and declared to have no force or effect on the application of any person injured or to be affected thereby, but after the lapse of three years from the date of filing such declaration, such declaration shall be conclusive as to the facts therein stated when invoked in favor of a purchaser from or under such claimant, except in suits or actions brought within said three years, or within the period allowed in Sec. 15 of this act for the beginning of suits or actions to assert or recover any right, title, interest, or claim set forth in a counter claim filed for record as provided in said Sec. 15.

SEC. 17. If claimant or person acting on behalf of such claimant, who shall falsely state that such claimant is in the possession or occupation of such premises in the declaration made by him, or shall knowingly make any other false statement in such declaration, shall be guilty of perjury, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary for not less than three nor more than ten years.

Any person who shall become an identifying witness, as required by this act, and shall knowingly and falsely swear to the identity of the claimant to any real estate as hereinabove provided, or shall knowingly and falsely swear to the occupation of such real estate by such claimant, shall, upon conviction thereof, be adjudged guilty of perjury, and shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary for not less than three nor more than ten years.

Any prosecution for any offense created by this act may be commenced within twenty years from the time of committing the offense.

SEC. 18. Words in this act importing the singular number may extend and be applied to several persons and things, and words importing the plural number may import the singular. Words importing the masculine gender may be applied to females. The word person or persons, as well as all words referring to or importing persons, may extend and be applied to males and females, and to bodies politic and corporate, as well as individuals, and the word "through" shall include "under" in any mode of acquiring title, either by purchase or descent. Any person acquiring title under such lien by virtue of a judicial sale or otherwise shall be considered a purchaser under this act.

BUTTERINE AND AGRICULTURE.

The State Board of Agriculture Thinks They Have Nothing in Common.

Judging from the sentiments expressed by certain members of the Illinois State Board of Agriculture oleomargarine and butterine manufacturers will not exhibit at the fat-stock shows in the future as they have done in the past, much to the regret of producers of "genuine" butter and dairy products. Samuel Dysart, one of the members of the board, from Franklin Grove, said yesterday at the Sherman House: "I will not favor having a butterine exhibit at our future shows. Our board is constituted for the interest of agricultural and not commercial products. Butterine is now regulated by law the same as tobacco, sugar, whisky, cigars, candles, and the like, and I cannot see why the board should show the manufacturers of butterine or oleomargarine favors any more than parties interested in any other commercial product affording a fixed revenue to the Government. It's not a fair deal to agricultural men."

J. Irving Pearce, who was also present, expressed the same opinion and claimed that the oleomargarine men must look elsewhere than to the Board of Agriculture for favors such as they have received in the past. Mr. Pearce yesterday received a communication from Robert Beverly, President of the Farmers' National Congress held recently at St. Paul, touching upon a most important move in behalf of agriculture. It stated that early in the winter a convention will be held in Washington to take counsel with cooperating organizations to concert measures and take action for the promotion of agriculture. It states:

In view of the present doubtful attitude of the great political parties of the country towards the measures proposed by resolutions at the recent convention and now pending and reported by committees of both Houses of Congress, and in view of the sudden appearance upon the political field of the compactly organized grand array of skilled labor calculated to withdraw attention from the affairs of agriculture, it is necessary that steps be taken to meet the demands of agricultural men and to advocate measures deemed necessary for the relief of business from the ruinous exactions of arrogant and irresponsible and defiant corporate power for the suppression of perils in the face of which the Government is without effective aid of our Government, and for the rightful recognition of the importance of our calling and the exercise of its proper influence in the great councils of the Nation. In the present industrial and political crisis the voice of agriculture, the great conservative reserve power of the Nation, should not be silent, her influence unfelt, her power unrespected, her rights disregarded, her necessities unrelieved.

The Farmers' National Congress will meet in Washington, D. C., Jan. 11, 1887. Mr. Pearce thought that some of the members of the board will attend. The matter will come before the board, which meets at the Sherman House this week, Wednesday or Thursday.

Three Killed in a Railroad Accident.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Dec. 11.—By two freight trains running into each other last night on the Memphis & Charleston Railroad Conductor T. F. Greer had both his legs cut off, and three tramps who were stealing a ride were killed.

Two freight trains on the Louisville, New Orleans & Texas Railroad collided last night near Leland, Miss., which made considerable of a wreck. No lives were lost. Passenger trains were delayed six hours.

Shot by an Assasin.

SCHLENBURG, Tex., Dec. 11.—M. Lewis, an old and respectable planter residing south of this place, was called to his door last night and shot by an assasin. Lewis died from the effects of his injuries today. His son-in-law, C. D. Slayden, who is suspected of having committed the crime, has disappeared.

THEY OUGHT TO ACCEPT.

THE CITY CLERGY INVITED TO THE OPERA TUESDAY NIGHT

NG TO GET A CAR.

at the State Street Terminus
Mr. Yerkes' Road.

stood yesterday evening that
l his company had released
of the heavy drain which
their pockets by reason of
of heart, had put back three
ippers" which for the last
laid off from duty on the
. It is fortunate that con-
vers stated it to be a fact;
ainly were no signs of any
ticed at the corner of Lake
s. The casual observer would
at passengers could not have
arried at all. The careful ob-
NE reporter who stood watch
n hand—could not see that
of the three cars made any
What the passengers thought
well in cold-blooded type. The
enerally described after the
ly truthful fashion: Forty
, men, women, and chil-
n largely in the majority,
side of State street waiting
arrive. The weather is quite
they would stand there just
ained, snowed, or froze. After
three minutes a car is seen
he bridge. The crowd begins
the centre of the street where
. To be sure it is muddy
ans are used to that. As the
they move faster, and meet a
from its stopping-place,
ogress a couple of hansoms,
ress wagons, and a dray or
d at haphazard through them.
owd who are good at athletics
d elude the vehicles and keep
car. Those who are not so
entirely reckless retreat three
s the case may be, to the side-
n sally forth. In this way
ore exercise, but do not
ers so much sport. When the
e moving car it finds that ev-
n. Two-thirds of the occu-
ound for the North Side and
two ahead to meet the car.
came from the North Side
et off. The crowd swarms
car, and does it so success-
with much jostling, hust-
of body and injury of
olitics, that by the
ar stops it is packed.
engers who want to get out
gle through the crowd that
In the meantime the car is
a crowd that would like to get
now exactly whether to try
this time the driver changes
one end of the car to the other,
and a stampede among the
such as he can't reach are
rged by fiendish hack-
rivers who have gotten
fine by long practice, and can
out of four or five senses
he hem of her robe. When no
to or on or upon the car and
start, it waits until another
may take three minutes or it
ut it gives the passengers a
icely settled in their positions
ride. Finally the car starts
or is likewise attacked and
ult.
and 5:20 last evening cars left
45, 4:45[4], 4:50, 4:51, 4:52, 4:55,
5:06, 5:10, 5:12, 5:15. And no
re less than fifteen people
s, and at times there were
a to one or two cars packed
o start. Cars so full that no
to get on them were kept
nd six minutes. As a
who wanted a particular
ten to fifteen minutes for it.
ot one in ten got a car inside
s. Several of these, that if they
twelve minutes they were well
man said that he had ridden
and had had a seat just
woman, evidently a copyistor
d she occasionally got a seat
re it to her. All this time just
t the cable trains of the South
ent sliding by a short 100 feet
osed of grip-cars and two pas-
h room and to spare.

NTEMPT FOR THE ENGLISH

st Expressed His Feelings at
C.—Gossip of the Slope.

o, Cal., Dec. 11.—[Special.]—
n, Dempsey, and Burke have
at Victoria, B. C.—Sullivan's
sobriety having appeased the
itish Columbians. When the
d the Pacific coast before he
vent by a protracted jamboree,
which he went to Victoria
d Lee. They had a match
the Victorian champion, and
ation of the defeat of the
preparations were made for a
ee won, however, and the bas-
s enthusiastic affair, was nev-
d. The Mayor presided, and
own the foot of the table.
d every bottle of wine that
ch into a beer glass and drank
inary malt, to the astonish-
orians. The latter, like most
s, are intensely loyal to the
, and when the Mayor opened
exercises he dwelt proudly on
eriority of the English navy
d prominence of Britishers
ivan, who had just licked two
champions and was expect-
e in the same direction, list-
guised impatience, and finally
eer-glass down on the table
outed "Dry up, you blanked
lick any blank-blank English-
alked in shoe-leather." Then
d Lee by the collar he ex-
s go, George; this is no place
gentleman," and bounced
with the unhappy sculler in
Sullivan departed on the
n Francisco; but before leav-
f ostentatiously threw all
money he had about
into the sound to em-
speakable contempt for the
. This last insult was too
etorians, and hostility was
im. The only reason possi-
him to exhibit again was the
come one by mischance may
him out. The San Francisco
o Costello and Tom Cleary,
e State prison for six and
espectively, have been par-
social status might be lost by
r full time.
heavyweight pugilist, who
ary and knocked out Clarence
Thursday night in an interior
igned cause of his death was
e real cause was opium

k brokers who failed in San
ly are not finding it as easy
to compromise with their
cannot show by their books
ased stock with the money
em. It is not likely that any
o State prison, but it is cer-
yers will get the bulk of the

t is divided at present be-
et-car ments strike and the
less than fifteen skeletons in
near Potrero, the south
is suspected that the un-
ave had contracts for bury-
dead have been using the
cemetery, others think that
represent the many crimes
couple of saloons formerly
ere the bones were found
frequented by wild vaqueros
nerally.
strike is confined to the Sut-
Road at present. The men
welve hours' work instead of
. There is a rather tough
ainst them. Bob Morrow,
company, is the bear broker
led and flatly refused to pay
leading director, is another
ho figured in the panic.
perintendent, is a political
ed on a charge of bribing a
e damages against his road to
hose husband was run over.

educed Rates
or Florida via the Pullman
Monon Route. Choice of
cinnati or Louisville. City
outh Clark street.

posed to lung troubles from
escape Consumption or other
nchial diseases by dee'care and
e by promptly treating us
ns as they arise. It is in these
NE'S EXPECTORANT exercises
effects, and has produced the
of its cures. Besides removing
and Colds, which left to them-
tly the exciting causes of other
ut, this standard Remedy always
mmation, promotes easy ex-
nses the Lungs of the substances
m.

GOOD MARKET FOR BEARS

HOLDERS OF STOCKS TAKE THE OPPORTUNITY TO UNLOAD.

A Decline in Wall Street, Caused by a Variety of Causes—The Stringency of the Money Market, the Split in Reading, and the Probable Passage of an Inter-State Commerce Law Combine to Unsettle Values—Judge Gresham's Decision in the Wabash Case.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—[Special.]—The *Times'* financial article says: Holders of stocks did not wait for money to get up to 1 per cent a day. Fifteen per cent per annum was high enough to start them unloading. The signs of a coming storm were so many and so plain that those who could easily, began to go, and those who are in too deep to wade out have been having a bad time the last two or three days. The market has been dropping, and the bull speculation is suffering a congestive chill. The banks have been throwing out loans of various kinds of doubtful stocks, and money is hard to get at 7 per cent on gilt-edged collateral, but as anything else the banks don't care to loan at all. They are now, as shown by yesterday's statement, down to only $4,000,000 over the 25 per cent legal limit, and the end of the year is approaching, when accounts are closed up and a vast amount of money must be drawn in preparatory to the January disbursements. Rumors of the locking up of money have been in circulation, but there is no evidence that they are true. Indeed this is not the time for it. The market has only begun to go down; when it is down, and down to the level where the large operators who have lines of shorts out will want to cover, the street will probably learn something about locking up money and feel its effects. The break in the market so far has come from the check that the speculation in Reading has received, from the discrimination the banks are exercising about collateral, and from the strong probability—almost certainty—that the Inter State Commerce bill will soon become a law. That there was a split in the Reading syndicate was referred to last week. The effects have begun to manifest themselves. The Drexels, whose interest is in the Reading bonds, will advance no money to carry out any reorganization scheme which does not provide for foreclosure at the earliest practicable time; the Dow and Sully party, whose interest is in the stock, are opposed to this. Six months' notice was to have been given Jan. 1 that $30,000,000 of Reading bonds would be redeemed. It is stated now that the notice will be postponed one year. Reading has been dropping in the market. It fell about 4 per cent yesterday. The banks are getting suspicious of it, and Jersey Central is apparently in the same boat. So far as can be seen the Dow and Sully party are having a hard struggle with their load. They are deep in Richmond Terminal, and that is dropping fast, for it was rushed up to a high which scared the banks, and it is said the stock has been thrown out of loans quite freely. They are in half a dozen other schemes as well, and seem to have altogether too many irons in the fire to handle at such a time as this.

While the market is hurt from the inability of this party to protect its non-dividend paying fancies, the better class of stocks, such as the Grangers and Vanderbilts, have been coming out of investors' tin boxes liberally from fears of the Inter State Commerce bill. That the bill will become a law is assumed, from private Washington advices, to be certain. It marks a new era in the history of railroading in this country. All the great systems of roads are placed directly under the supervision of United States Commissioners, and all existing pooling arrangements between the roads are by this bill in its present form absolutely prohibited. As in many matters the Commissioners have discretionary powers. In the matter of pooling they have none. President Chauncey Depew has, within a day or two, expressed his opinion that the operation of the law must inevitably be detrimental to the roads for a time, and how long that time would be no one could say. There would be confusion until by the actual test of experience ways were found to make it operate smoothly. Nearly all the work which had been done in the last year going to build up the railroads by improving the pooling system would, he thought, be undone by this law; and, as people had bought railroad stocks on the building up of the pools, they were selling them now when the pools were all to be broken down again. His opinion of the President of the New York Central is known to be shared by the Western railroad men. In any form the bill becomes a law it must make great changes in the relations of the roads to the Government and to each other; and, while it is comparatively easy for powerful corporations to evade and sometimes defy State authority, the case is quite different when Uncle Sam is the individual who is bucked against.

In a matter of such magnitude and gravity as the regulation of the railroad system of the country there is no room for trifling. The railroads, therefore, have a period of transition before them, and all times of transition are disagreeable and occasionally painful. Only two great railroads will escape the operation of the law. These are the Grand Trunk and the Canadian Pacific, which, being foreign corporations, are beyond its reach, but not beyond serious interference with the business of the trunk lines on this side of the line. That is one of the problems which will have to be worked out under the new law. But, however numerous and however serious the problems which this law will give the railroads to solve, it is certain that such a law must be enacted. It is the first step which costs, but the time has come for the first step to be taken. The United States Supreme Court in October decided a case on appeal from the Supreme Court of Illinois, where the plaintiffs had been unjustly discriminated against by the Wabash Company on shipments of goods to New York; and in that decision the court said that the State was powerless; a shipment of goods out of a State was inter-State commerce, and on that the United States alone had authority to act. Undoubtedly this decision has had much to do with pushing forward the pending bill, which lodges the necessary regulative powers in a Board of Commissioners.

The States have already shown that such a tribunal is the only workable method of regulating the roads. The Board of Commissioners protect the railroads and protect the public against the railroads. Much has been learned from the experience of these State boards, and the United States Commissioners will have the benefit of the teaching. It would, however, be too much to expect that they will be able to perform their onerous duties satisfactorily from the start. There will be mistakes from ignorance, faults of omission and commission, which will make trouble all around; but this is inevitable in the nature of things. Experience will teach and the need for such a tribunal is imperative. The Wabash case cited is an instance of it. Some of the things alluded to in Judge Gresham's decision respecting the Wabash receivers would never have had an existence had a competent board of commissioners been sitting to which appeal could have been made by the parties aggrieved. It was current gossip in the street that the people who owned certain side lines along the line of the road were "frozen out" by the railroad company, and had to sell out for a song to certain of its higher officials. Even when a property passes into the custody of a court through a receivership the case is not much bettered because the remedies to be remedied at all must be speedy. Of course, such a case as that of the Wabash receivers is different. That was properly a judicial matter. What the receivers did was wholly by authority of the court which appointed them. The trouble was that the astute men pushing on the reorganization scheme appear to have been able to do about as they liked.

The greater part of the Wabash Road is in Judge Gresham's circuit, which takes in the States of Indiana, Illinois, and Wisconsin; but the Wabash officers insisted that he had no jurisdiction, and could only execute the orders issued by Judge Treat. They, however, rushed to him in a great hurry when the labor disturbances broke out in Chicago, and demanded that he immediately appoint United States Marshals for the protection of the property. The Judge was evidently as amazed as he was indignant. "Why, Mr. Attorney," he said, "you were here a few days ago arguing that I had no jurisdiction over it." The lawyer explained that he might have been mistaken. Judge Gresham intimated that he would give him time to think over it. The Judge has stated his mind very plainly on the subject since, but the decision was not a surprise. When the evidence was about closed he practically said what his decision would be. If he used some vigorous language in giving it, that, too, was no surprise to those who were posted on the circumstances. Judge Gresham is known to be a high-tempered man, and the Wabash people had undertaken to sit on him. They blundered.

THE LABOR FEDERATION.

It Airs Its Grievances Against the Knights of Labor—The Work Done.

COLUMBUS, O., Dec. 11.—[Special.]—The last day of the new Labor Federation was passed in considering the new constitution. As finally adopted it provides substantially as follows: The underlying principle which the framers aimed to carry into effect is the retention of power in the various trades unions to settle their own difficulties with employers. The federal organizations to furnish moral and material support, and against delegating arbitrary power to Mr. Powderly and the General Executive Board of the Knights of Labor, who have no knowledge of the particular craft with which they would have to deal, besides being strangers to both the parties concerned. It was resolved to patronize none but the labor of the International Cigarmakers' Union, and union men were urged to buy no cigars without that label. A resolution was adopted to the effect that while it favors the eight-hour system and will do all in its power for its adoption, the convention deems it advisable for the present to establish the nine-hour system in all trades now working ten hours a day; and where men are working more than ten hours a day it will use its best efforts to further reduce the time.

The action of the Boss Brewers' International Association instructing its members to black-list all men in their employ who join labor unions was condemned. It was decided that the new constitution shall go into effect March 18, 1887. The action of the New York *Tribune* toward organized labor in "violating its written agreement" with the Typographical Union was denounced. The misuse of the boycott for trivial causes was discouraged. The Journeymen Bakers' Union label for bread made by union bakers was adopted. The practice of local trades unions appropriating money indiscriminately for every strike was declared to be objectionable, and the unions were advised to preserve all their resources carefully and to contribute liberally in all duly authorized strikes ordered by the federation. The following officers were elected: President, Samuel Gompers, New York City; First Vice-President, George Harris, Reynoldsville, Pa.; Second Vice-President, James W. Smith, Springfield, Ill.; Secretary, P. J. Maguire, Philadelphia; Treasurer, Gabriel Edmanston, Washington, D. C.

Members of the new body say that the opposition to Knights of Labor control is not confined to the Cigarmakers' Union, but that all other unions have grievances against them. They say that the Knights of Labor have organized assemblies in Pittsburg and other places to which men have been admitted who were repudiated by the local trades unions. These unworthy and rejected men are thereby reinstated in their respective crafts in good standing over the heads and without the consent of the unions directly interested. The unions in the organization just effected make common cause against such domination by the Knights of Labor, and it looks as if the mission of Mr. Powderly's committee has substantially failed and the fight between these two elements would continue indefinitly, since the trades unions are now more strongly united and embrace a larger number of interests than before.

CONTINUED HER STORY.

Lady Colin Campbell Again on the Stand—Her Detailed Denials.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—Lady Colin Campbell resumed her testimony today in her action for divorce against Lord Colin Campbell. Witness said she refused to continue relations with Lord Colin because of the suffering it entailed upon her. She told Lord Colin if he ever used force to compel a continuance of the relations he would find her dead the following morning. Witness added that she told Lord Colin that she preferred to live apart from him under the same roof to avoid scandal, but declared that if there was to be a separation it must be open and public. She would not permit Lord Colin's family to give any version of the affair that suited them. Witness was never accused by her husband of any impropriety until the family meeting in 1888. On cross-examination, she said the book written by her was a child's book. It was illustrated in a childish way, and eight editions of it had been printed. Witness began writing for the *Saturday Review* in 1880. She wrote three articles every week. Witness really meant that she would commit suicide when she said she would be found dead next morning if Lord Colin ever attempted to force her to occupy the same apartment with him. She admitted having gone into society while suffering from disease, and that she wrote in her diary "Enjoyed myself hugely." She made up her household expense book mostly Saturdays.

At this point one of the plaintiff's household expense books was produced. It showed that no entries were made Saturday, Aug. 12, but that they were made Monday, Aug. 14.

Witness said the Duke of Marlborough still visited her father, mother, and brother. She denied the statement made by one of her servants that, being notified of the arrival of a guest while she was in the drawing-room with Gen. Butler, she went to the door and said to the maid, "Not at home." It was Lord Colin himself who selected Dr. Bird to attend witness.

The Judge decided that Mr. Finlay, defendant's counsel, was entitled to see the copies of Lady Colin's diaries, but that some of the entries ought not to be published. One of the entries read described somebody's evening party as a "ghastly affair," and another entry pronounced another evening party "deadly dull."

The case wearies and disgusts everybody, but the stockholders of evening papers will reap a rich harvest. There is an understanding that next week, if Lady Colin's case seems likely to fail, her counsel will produce letters which will make it impossible for Lord Colin ever to live in Britain again, even if they do not send him to prison.

YOUNG SAVAGES AT HARVARD.

Several Members of the "Swell" College Club Get into Trouble.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 11.—[Special.]—The social clubs at Harvard are in a high state of excitement over the action of the faculty in regard to several members of one of the most exclusive of their number. Every graduate of Harvard knows that among the numerous social clubs at that university is one which ranks far above the others, as far as money and the social standing of its members are concerned. It is known as the "Dickey," it being so called because at one time the society was a Greek letter society known as the D. K. E. When a man is elected to this club he undergoes a process of initiation which is known as "running for the Dickey," and which lasts three days and three nights. Last Sunday evening three new candidates were undergoing the pangs of initiation at the hands of several Dickey men in a house on Oxford street. They were "Dickey" birds, they were, and they wanted it understood that they could do whatever they pleased. One of the "runners" told a candidate that he didn't like that elegantly-mounted plate mirror which stood in one corner of the room. Immediately the candidate for "Dickey" took up a chair and hurled it at the glass. The crash could have been heard blocks away and the noise seemed to tickle the ears of the runners. They wanted more, so the three young fellows whose duty it was to obey the commands of their elders at once proceeded to pull the pictures from the walls, jump on the piano which stood in one corner, pull its strings out of place, and after a few minutes' work on it the inside of the instrument was a mass of twisted wires. They were then set to work on the carpet, and in a few short moments they had it rolled up in a bundle in the middle of the floor. All hands took hold now, and, surrounding the piano they lifted it bodily and hurled it through a window, sash and all, into the middle of Oxford street. They then withdrew from the scene of destruction. Early Monday morning the landlady of the house proceeded to President Eliot's house and laid the whole story before him. She gave him the names of the guilty parties, and declared that the students had used most foul language to her. The President at once began an investigation, and at a meeting of the college faculty Wednesday three of the students were expelled from the university and two others suspended for one year. All five of the festive youths are members of good families.

Fire in the State Capitol.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 11.—[Special.]—A fire in the State-House tonight started possibly from spontaneous combustion in a room on the west side of the north corridor of the lower floor. The room has been finished, but was being used by the painters to store paints in. The room is directly under the Treasury, and the first knowledge of the fire came to the night watchman in the Treasury, who saw the light shining out on the west side of the building through a window. He then discovered that the floor of the Treasury was already hot. Going down stairs he found that the door to the room was broken through by the heat. Vast volumes of smoke were issuing from the door and the cracking of the wainscoting within could be distinctly heard. Meantime the alarm had been given and the engines had arrived. The flames were soon subdued, but not until the inside of the room was ruined. In the corridor for forty feet on each side of the door to this room the frescoing had dropped off in great strips and is destroyed. It is possible the frescoing and painting throughout the corridors and high up the dome are destroyed by the smoke, which penetrated the entire building. There is no possibility of estimating the amount of the loss tonight. It was by the merest accident that a vast conflagration did not result. As it is, several thousand dollars will be necessary to repair the loss. The cause of the fire is a mere matter of conjecture. It is surmised, however, that workmen who left the building at 10:30 o'clock tonight may have left a lighted candle there. If not, spontaneous combustion is the most plausible theory.

DEATHS FROM IMPURE WELL WATER.

A Child and a Servant Succumb—Much Alarm Out at Jefferson.

Drinking polluted well water has caused the death of two persons, fatally poisoned another, and made a fourth very sick. The afflicted family is that of Robert Wulff, a brother of the County Clerk, who lives at Jefferson Park, in the old village. There were six persons in the house—Mr. and Mrs. Wulff, three children, aged 2, 4, and 10 years respectively, and a servant girl. Shortly after the election in November all except the two older children were suddenly taken sick, their stomachs being affected, and the symptoms indicating poisoning. The babe died in about a week. The servant, who went to the home of her parents in the Village of Jefferson, lingered about three weeks. Mrs. Wulff is still alive, but very low and not expected to recover. Mr. Wulff is now out of danger. The two older children are living with the family of the County Clerk. For some time Dr. Hughes of Norwood Park, the attending physician, was unable to account for the sickness, but became satisfied that it was caused by drinking water from a well on the premises. This well is an old one, and the water from it was used for cooking and drinking, no other being available. Not long ago a sewer which runs near the well became clogged, and it is believed that the sewage seeped through the ground and got into the water, poisoning it. The two older children, however, drank the water, but it had no effect upon them. The physician has been expecting one of them to be taken sick, but up to this time he has been disappointed, and both are doubtless safe from attack. The well was cleaned out the other day and at the bottom was found some meat which had fallen off a board where it was placed to keep cool, and also a crock of butter that Mr. Wulff supposed had been stolen. The meat was in a decayed condition, and doubtless affected the water, aside from the sewage. The death of the servant and child were not reported to the Coroner, so no investigation has been made. The people of Jefferson are tired of using water from wells liable to be affected as this one was, and this is one reason why they are so anxious to get into the city limits in order that they may have the lake water for drinking and culinary purposes.

CAPEL ON THE WAR-PATH.

He Proposes to Bring Suit against Publishers of Alleged Scandals About Him.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 11.—Mgr. Capel, who is at present in this city, makes the following statement tonight regarding certain articles published respecting him in the Eastern States and England:

After two months of diligent investigation, aided by disclosures made under peremptory orders issued by the representatives of a New York journal, I have been able to trace the author of the slanderous stories circulated concerning me in the Eastern press. By careful comparison it has been found that the reports published in certain papers were identical and originated from the same source. The reporter's aid finished the discovery that the editor of the *Argonaut*, a newspaper published in this city, and which is a rabid hater of the Pope, has persistently indulged in personalities concerning me. He lately announced that I had become a Protestant. He referred to a distinguished attorney of Sacramento for my manner of life. Profiting by this information, the above reporter succeeded in learning that it was the *Argonaut* which supplied the news published concerning me in the papers, and that the Sacramento attorney furnished additional news concerning me to no one's knowledge. It now transpires that the Sacramento attorney is no other than the opposing counsel in Mrs. Valeusin's suit. Honor, justice to a persecuted lady of irreproachable character, loved and respected by her neighbors and all who know her, as well as duty to my church and myself, oblige me to take action. I shall prosecute the author here in California and the publishers of the vile statements in the East. I may add that Mr. Valeusin, himself, has informed me that he believes most emphatically the statement that he never circulated any story reflecting on his wife and myself.

CHANGES IN CLEVELAND'S CABINET.

Rumors that Secretary Manning and Attorney-General Garland Will Retire.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—[Special.]—A Washington dispatch to the *Star* says: "There are indications coming from what is considered an authoritative source late tonight which indicate that important changes in the Cabinet are contemplated. It is expected that Mr. Manning will resign because of his health, which has not been and is not now so good as the public have been led to believe. In the preparation of his report it became necessary for him to rely greatly on the assistance of Mr. Manton Marble, Mr. Sidney Webster, and, of course, upon Assistant-Secretary Fairchild. As disagreeable as the intelligence must prove to the public, it is likely they will soon lose the able and valuable services of the present Secretary of the Treasury. It is believed, too, that Mr. Garland is tired after so long and continued a public service, and that he will retire, seek a much-needed rest, and become a candidate for the Senate from Arkansas two years hence. There is also one more possible retirement, though the information I get in regard to it is not sufficiently definit to justify publication. All this comes from a source which does not impose the obligation of secrecy, and cannot be said to be authoritative, but there is much reason to believe in its truth."

BUSINESS REVERSES.

A Cincinnati Firm Obliged to Make an Assignment—Other Failures.

CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 11.—The business public was startled today by the announcement of the failure of John & W. F. Howe & Co., manufacturers of blankets, flannels, etc., and commission merchants at No. 130 West Pearl street. They made an assignment to Mr. J. Chandler Harper. They estimate their liabilities at $125,000 and their assets at nearly the same, claiming that they will be able to pay 100 per cent. They are owners of the Carrollton Woolen Mills at Carrollton, Ky., and the Madison Woolen Mills at Madison, Ind.

PEORIA, Ill., Dec. 11.—Shortly before noon today the boot and shoe store of Louis Nulver was closed by Sheriff Noel on an execution for $6,357 in favor of Sam Woolner.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 11.—[Special.]—The Boston creditors of the Cincinnati shoe dealers, J. & S. B. Sachs, held a meeting today. Ex-Governor Claflin presided. Mr. Cramer presented the following statement of the affairs of the firm: Total liabilities, $286,711; total assets, $188,758. Frank Alter of Cincinnati was selected to look after the interests of the creditors.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 11.—A special meeting of the creditors of A. P. Martin & Co., who recently failed, was held today. The figures submitted show liabilities of $319,304 and assets $151,280.

An Old Settler Gone.

Christopher Metz departed this life the 10th day of December. Mr. Metz came to Chicago in the year 1837 and has been in active business since. He united with the Methodist Church soon after he came to Chicago, and remained an active worker in that church and continued his Christian work with all of his early zeal and fire as long as he was able to act. He leaves a host of friends in the Methodist churches who will long remember his earnest labors. He leaves a widow, one daughter, and two sons to mourn his loss.

TO GO BACK TO UNCLE SAM

THE HOUSE PASSES A MICHIGAN LAND-FORFEITURE BILL.

By Its Terms the General Government Gets 385,000 Acres of Land Claimed by a Railroad Company—Judge Church Appointed Governor of Dakota—President Cleveland Ready for Work Again—The Hennepin Scheme—Other Capital Affairs.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 11.—[Special.]—The House today passed a Land Forfeiture bill that has a history. It restores to the General Government lands in Michigan granted in 1856 to the Ontonagon & State Line Railroad. This forfeiture was first proposed six years ago and was the first bill of the kind introduced in Congress. From this beginning has grown Judge Payson's comprehensive forfeiture measures. The lands to be forfeited have valuable pine and are now claimed by the Ontonagon & Brule River Railroad Company. The ten years within which was to have been built the railroad that had got the land grant were up in 1866, and not a stroke of work had been done. In 1880 the present corporation was organized and an attempt was made to confer upon it the forfeited grant. Twenty miles were alleged to have been constructed on the original located line south from Ontonagon, but the construction is declared to have been of a queer kind. The Public Lands Committee, however, based its recommendation for forfeiture chiefly on the ground that any conveyance, grant, or concession made by the State after the expiration of the ten years would necessarily have been subject to the right of the United States at any time to declare a forfeiture. The forfeiture amounts to 385,000 acres. In detailing the circumstances of the grant, Mr. Payson declared that from the organization of the Ontonagon & Brule River Railroad Company no step had ever been taken by it which did not indicate that that organization had been purely speculative, and effected for the purpose of getting land from the General Government. It had been an attempt at bare-faced robbery from its commencement down to the present time. Referring to the statement made by persons interested in the road that it had been accepted by the Commissioners and reported upon as having been built in first-class style, he asserted that miles of the road had no other ballast than ice and snow, which, melting in spring, left rails held in suspension eight inches above the ground. In support of his assertion he produced photographs of various sections of the road and commented upon them, much to the amusement of the House. A bridge, as depicted by a photograph, he declared to be humped like a camel and backed like a whale; a section of a mile in length showed but one railroad tie, while a 250-foot cut was shown as being filled with logs and brush. The bill was passed without a division.

In the matter of the forfeiture of certain lands granted to the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad Company and their restoration to the public domain by the act of Congress, the Secretary of the Interior has approved the recommendation of the Commissioner of the General Land-Office that so much of said lands as lie within the Territory of New Mexico should be at once opened to entry and settlement after due publication of notice; but holds that, as under statutory regulations the price of these sections must be fixed at not less than $2.50 per acre, the price for both odd and even sections should be fixed at that sum. With respect to the forfeited lands in California, the Secretary has concurred in the recommendation of the Commissioner that the opening of said lands to market should be deferred for the equitable determination of the rights of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company to those lands lying within the common limits of the two roads, the grant to the two companies having been made by the same act.

Judge Church Appointed Governor of Dakota.

The President today signed the commission for the appointment of Judge Louis Kossuth Church as Governor of Dakota. He will hold the commission a few days, though Secretary Lamar expected to receive it this evening. M. H. Day, who was backed by the Dakota Democrats, called on the President this morning and formally withdrew his name. The meeting between Mr. Cleveland and him is said to have been cordial. Nevertheless, Day's friends are disappointed. Church is to them a carpet-bagger, inasmuch as he went from New York to the Territorial bench. His appointment is due entirely to New York influences, which were close to the President. The friends of Alfred Orendorf of Springfield have for some time looked upon his appointment as unlikely, and they are not surprised that Church gets the prize.

[Judge Church is just 40 years old, and was born in Brooklyn. He is not son or kin of the late Chief-Justice Sanford E. Church of New York. Judge Church lived at Hicksville, L. I., a small village in Queens County, and practiced law in Brooklyn, with never very great success. In 1881 he was elected to the State Assembly, and served in 1882-'3-'4, making a good record for himself as a reformer, and he was an original Cleveland man. He coöperated with Theodore Roosevelt in efforts to correct the municipal legislation of New York City. In person he is a very boyish-looking man, with a big, round, fat face, and blonde hair and mustache.]

The Hennepin Scheme.

The Hennepin Canal Committee is trying to get the Board of Engineers to change their reports in favor of the Rock Island route and accept the canal from Chicago to La Salle instead of from Chicago to Joliet, as at present. They believe they will be successful in their efforts.

President Cleveland Out Again.

The President, although still suffering from rheumatic pains in his knees, was able to resume his official routine today. He received an unusually large number of Congressional visitors in the forenoon, and about noon he repaired to the East Room and shook hands with the members of Gabriel R. Paul Post, No. 101, of the Grand Army of New Jersey, now on a visit to this city. The latter were introduced by Gov.-elect Green. As the Grand Army men were filing out of the East Room Gens. Sherman and Sheridan, who had just been paying a visit to the President in his private office, descended the stairway and fell in with the crowd, which filled the hall. They were immediately recognized by many of the veterans who had served under them during the War, and as all desired to pay their respects to them, the two eminent Generals stood in the hallway and shook hands and exchanged familiar greetings with the Grand Army men as they passed out. The accidental meeting was a happy one and was the cause of much pleasant comment.

A BRIEF GLANCE AT OLD MEXICO.

Ex-Gov. Hamilton's Lecture Last Night on Our Sister Republic.

Ex-Gov. John M. Hamilton lectured last night at Grace Methodist Church on "Mexico." There was a fair audience. He was surprised to find that in that country corn was king, the same as in Illinois, and that it grew rank, and yielded immense crops. Of the plant from which "pulque" is made the lecturer said six articles of commerce were manufactured, including sugar and rope. The "pulque," he said, was only slightly intoxicating, but he had evidently forgotten the experiences of Messrs. Sedgwick and Manning in the Mexican Capital. The streets of the City of Mexico were regular, and in the business portion far cleaner than those of Chicago. In a most entertaining manner the speaker described the plants and flowers of the neighboring Republic, the magnificent cathedrals and palaces with their works of art, and the superb view to be had from the summit of Chapultepec. In closing he said that he was not in love with Mexico, its people, or its customs, and that, while Americans ought to treat the Mexicans kindly as neighbors, they did not want them as fellow-citizens.

Lake View.

The taxes on $100 valuation in Lake View this year are as follows: In School District No. 1, $10.34, of which $5.26 is school tax; in School District No. 2, $8.93; No. 3, $6.02; No. 4, $7.37. The tax is about 16 per cent higher than last year.

Bobtail cars commenced running on Clark street yesterday morning.

Twelve building permits were issued last week. The estimated cost of the buildings is $30,500.

Seventy-six births were reported during November.

Thomas Stanley, an old resident and for many years sewer inspector, died Friday morning of heart disease, aged 77 years. The funeral will take place this morning from his late residence, No. 1543 Wrightwood avenue.

Franz Baer, better known as Papa Baer, celebrated his seventieth birthday last Monday. Mr. Baer is the oldest office holder in Lake View, having held office continuously for twenty-seven years, first as Commissioner of Highways, then as School Director, and since the establishment of the high school as School Trustee.

AGGRESSIVE KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

Talking Over the Proposed Boot and Shoe Boycott.

The State Executive Board of the Knights of Labor met at the Gault House yesterday afternoon, with all the members present except James Courtney of Duquoin. The afternoon session was consumed with some minor matters affecting the internal workings of the order. It is not probable that the boycott question against the five Chicago shoe manufacturers will be reached before Monday. The evidence against the firms on the charge of having violated their agreement with the Executive Board of last March relative to the employment of convict labor is all in shape, and the committee having the matter in hand claim the charges will be sustained. If the committee makes a good case the next move, according to State Master-Workman Robert Bennett of Rock Island, will be to call on the firms for their side of the controversy. The case promises to be a very interesting one, and one which will be contested sharply on both sides. The board, by the action of the State Assembly, has final jurisdiction in the case.

The Boycotted Firms.

Henry W. King does not appear to be badly frightened because the Clothing-Cutters' Assembly has declared war against his firm. "The trouble began about a month ago," he said yesterday, "and was brought about through the mischievous interference of outsiders. Last May we voluntarily gave the employés of our New York factory a half-holiday every Saturday. This continued throughout the summer season, and Oct. 1 we resumed the former schedule of hours, which is ten hours for five days in the week and eight hours for Saturday. All of our men appeared to be satisfied, but in a day or two a committee from the Clothing-Cutters' Assembly called at the factory and demanded that our employés be dismissed at 3 o'clock Saturday afternoons. Mr. Browning, my partner, talked with each one of our men personally, and after satisfying himself that all were contented to work according to the schedule declined to treat with the visiting committee. The next day the men were ordered out, but the following Monday more than half of them returned of their own accord, and the places of the others were readily filled. In employing our men we never ask whether or not they are members of any labor organization, but select those whom we think the fittest. The only preference shown is to married men. Now, as far as a boycott is concerned, I do not know whether the Clothing-Cutters' Assembly intend to pursue it or not, but I do know that there are two sides to this question, and a boycott may bring us more customers than it keeps away."

W. J. Hill & Co., the boycotted box-manufacturers, held a long consultation with State's-Attorney Grinnell yesterday, and determined to fight the labor organizations that are trying to ruin their business. They believe that a charge of conspiracy will hold good against the men who issued the boycott circular. They will certainly have no difficulty in proving that their business has been greatly injured, as several large manufacturing firms notified them yesterday that they could accept no more boxes from them at present. The firms mentioned in the boycott circular as having resisted the Executive Board of the Knights of Labor, deny having been approached by the representatives of any organization with reference to the boycotted box concern. Some of them say that they did not even know that W. J. Hill & Co. employed non-union men, but now that a boycott has been declared they cannot jeopardize their own business, and will be compelled to withdraw their orders for the present. Those who do not talk this way are non-committal.

The Co-operative Packing House.

Herman Jacobson was asked by a TRIBUNE reporter yesterday how the proposed co-operative packing house was getting along.

"It is growing in favor," he replied, "and will come to a head before long. Our authorized capital, you know, is $500,000. The four commissioners who got the charter took 12,500 shares of stock apiece at $1 at intending, of course, to sell it to subscribers as wanted at $10 a share. The people down at the Stock Yards subscribed for 300 shares—$3,000 worth—to be paid for in weekly installments by labor, and $48,000 worth was subscribed for by mechanics in the north and west parts of the city and in the country. The four directors called a meeting the other night on South Halsted street in order to have elected three more directors and such officers as were considered necessary, those chosen to be subject to the ratification of the original directors. The Stock-Yards men proposed to run the whole thing, refused to accept proxies, thus barring out the other stockholders, and elected M. J. Butler, the disappointed Labor candidate for Sheriff, who is now the Head Officer of the Town of Lake, to the responsible office of President. The four directors refused, of course, to indorse this action. The Stock-Yards people wouldn't believe that what they had done was contrary to law; so we called another meeting Friday night, and showed them the statute. One of those present was W. C. Marshal, who had told the projectors of the enterprise that in order to make it successful it was necessary to do the business through the Board of Trade, which the projectors would not agree to do. Marshal turned up with another proposition, which was that he be elected superintendent for three months, with unlimited powers in the matters of hiring and discharging men and in buying and selling. Feeling that it was unsafe to let that crowd at the yards elect officers, the directors washed their hands of them and canceled their subscriptions. The wisdom of this course is shown by the fact that today we received subscriptions from others for 400 shares—an increase of 100 over the figures of Friday. If the Stock-Yards men want to work for us they can, and we will pay them. We are negotiating for a house and expect to buy it next week. It will cost $75,000. Everything indicates that we will commence operations within a month.

The Carpenters Have a Scheme.

Forty carpenters met last night at No. 2311 Wentworth avenue and organized another assembly of the Knights of Labor. Fred Long, W. H. Reily, and others addressed the meeting. One of the speakers said: "There are now in the city about 8,000 carpenters. Of these there are in the four assemblies already organized between 5,000 and 6,000. After the first of next April we intend to demand and have our rights. After that time the carpenters not in the Knights will have to get in or get out of the city." In conversation with a reporter Mr. Reily said: "Next Monday the Coöperative Distributing Bureau will begin operations. You don't know what that is? Well, I don't suppose you do. It has been worked up quietly. It is a scheme to eliminate the retailers' profit, and all the common necessities will be furnished to Knights of Labor at about 25 per cent less than the ordinary prices. In some cases it will be a great deal less. For instance, baking powder sells for 50 cents a pound. We will sell it for 21 cents, 25-cent coffee for 14 cents, and so on. Our buyer is Russell Swanz, who has had seventeen years' experience. We begin Monday at 137 La Salle street."

Those Sewing Girls.

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WAR AGAINST IRELAND.

SALISBURY'S UNFEELING SOLUTION OF THE PROBLEM.

He Says If the Tenants Cannot Pay They Can Move—The Radicals Pushing the Tories Toward the Chaos of Coercion—The Government Afraid of the Catholic Church—The Irish Still Confident—Trial of John Dillon—Quarrels Among the Politicians.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—[New York Times' Special Cable.]—"It is nonsense," says Lord Salisbury, "to talk of the tenants in the West of Ireland being oppressed or badly used. Nobody seeks to compel them to pay rents beyond their ability. If they can't pay they can go." A volume could not state more succinctly or describe more graphically the broad and lofty view of the Tory Premier on the Irish question. Since Marie Antoinette asked why the foolish people who were starving for want of bread did not eat cake there has been no other parallel for the grasp of the subject which Lord Salisbury shows. If he could put himself in the place of one of the Clanricarde Mountain cotters on a farm which never produced food enough for a family, half-fed and half-clothed, with nothing but the leaking roof of a mud hut between them and the winter storm, perhaps his easy phrase of pay or go would not strike him as such a complete and satisfactory settlement of the Irish problem. But Lord Salisbury is not wholly to blame for the fact that he learned nothing in the years when he earned his own living and is unable now to see any rights in the world save those of landed property. Why should the owner of Halford House be expected to have a keener eye for the dim and unfamiliar outlines of human rights than John Bright, George Trevelyan, and Mr. Chamberlain possess. I say nothing of Lord Hartington, who was bred to the purple, or of Banker Joschen, whose hereditary genius for the part of Shylock goes unquestioned. But if the Radicals, like others, sprung from the people and trusted heretofore by the people, cannot see the right of the matter, it is not strange that Salisbury is blind. The truth is it is the Liberal-Unionists who are pushing their Tory allies down the fatal incline toward the chaos of coercion. If they had the power all in their hands the Tories would not be specially harsh toward Ireland. Indeed, they might easily try and seek a compromise with the Parnellites, for they belong to the party whose principles—since Disraeli's time at least—are wholly opportunist; but the Unionists are under a cruel obligation to be logical. The necessity of justifying their secession weighs heavily on them. Hence it is that they feel forced to demand the most stringent measures of reprehension in Ireland. Hence it is that the *Chronicle*, which only a year ago was the organ of the democracy of London, leads all the Tory papers in the fierceness of its shouts for swift coercion. I doubt if, in the whole course of Irish history, more mean, cold-blooded, merciless things have been said about the country than were spoken at Tuesday's meeting and banquet. The old adage of the ferocity and bigotry of converts does not altogether explain the virulence of their attitude, for the bulk of them are not converts at all. In private confidences they deplore the miseries of Ireland as deeply as anybody, but they are filled with the idea that their public importance demands a consistent policy, and are driven up the logic of their position to favor coercion, since it has become plain to all that there is no half-way house between that and home rule. So, alas, we have John Bright crying out for dragoons to cut down the starving peasantry, and Trevelyan framing excuses for rapacity on the part of rack-renting absentee landlords. It is now that the full measure and importance of the fight which Gladstone put in charge of Laurence O'Toole becomes evident. If one of the English sycophants had been put in instead the league would now be crushed, with its leaders in prison and the whole island lying under martial law. If Rome is disposed to catechise Dr. McGlynn's views on land, I wonder what it thinks of this higher prelate, who openly espoused and defends the *United Ireland* "plan of campaign" and out-Crokes Croke in the firmness and frankness of his expressions of sympathy with the tenants. "Hereafter," says the *Saturday Review*, "as cheating at cards is called 'cheating,' so the embezzlement of rents will be called 'Walshing.'" This characteristic flout shows how grave a wound the Archbishop's arrow made. It is an open secret that the Government, which weeks ago, as I told you, resolved on proclaiming the league, still holds its hand because Walsh's attitude puts the whole Catholic church in Ireland back of the league, and in case of attempted suppression would make every chapel in Ireland a meeting-place for branches of the interdicted organization. The Ministry quite intelligibly shrinks from undertaking the thankless task against such odds. To suppress the league now means practically to reënact the anti-Catholic penal laws of William and Anne. Ashbourne and Goschen perhaps do not object to this, but nobody else in or out of Parliament is ready to follow them; so the chances remain against a proclamation of the league. It still may be resorted to, but only on the Ministerial theory that it is better to do a thing foredoomed to be abortive than nothing at all.

As for the Irish, as I said last week, they are defiantly confident that, whatever might be the case with a genuinely strong government, it is no Hicks-Beach who will terrify them as a ruler, no little Hughie Holmes who will pounce and trap them as a lawyer. They feel themselves to be both bolder and shrewder than the men opposed to them at the castle, and have no fear as to the outcome of the game with them. There is less clearness of opinion regarding Irish legislation. At the commencement of the session here the unionists, who had locked their minds on this subject and thrown the key away, can exert a malignant influence far beyond their proportionate numbers and weight, and there is no telling what this may not accomplish—that is to say, assuming that the prophets are right in believing Ireland to be the chief and sole topic of discussion during the coming session.

It is asserted that the Irish Loyalist League are forming secret plans to combat the anti-rent movement. They propose to put the tenants who refuse to pay the judicial rent into the Bankruptcy Court, and thus force a disclosure of where their rents are deposited.

Views of English Papers.

An article in the *Tablet* relating to the views of English Catholics opposes the opinion of Archbishop Walsh, and declares that the anti-rent campaign and other doctrines of the Irish National League teach anarchy and revolution.

The *Spectator*, commenting upon Archbishop Walsh's letter warning the Government of the consequence of packing juries in Ireland, says that "Irish Jacobinism has conquered the Catholic Church and has reduced the Decalog by three commandments."

The Case Against John Dillon.

DUBLIN, Dec. 11.—The case of the Government against John Dillon, for agitation in favor of the Irish National League's "Plan of Campaign," was brought up for hearing today. Mr. Dillon was absent. The Rt. Hon. Hugh Holmes, Attorney-General for Ireland, in presenting the case for the Government, declared that the so-called plan of campaign was illegal, and took occasion to announce that he had never, as reported, said otherwise. After a prolonged wrangle with the court and the lawyers for the Crown, Mr. Healey, counsel for Mr. Dillon, secured the right to cross-examine the various witnesses from whom the Government had obtained the affidavits upon which the prosecution is largely relying for its testimony. The case was adjourned to give opportunity for securing the attendance of these witnesses.

The trial will be resumed Monday next, when witnesses for the defense will be called.

A Welcome for Davitt.

Preparations are already being made here to give a grand welcome to Michael Davitt and his bride.

Meetings to Be Prohibited.

The tenants on Lord O'Neill's estates in Antrim have called a meeting for Monday next to consider a plan of campaign, and the Orangemen have summoned a counter-meeting. Both meetings will probably be prohibited.

The Quarrel in the Parties.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—[Special.]—The Home-Rule Union, a new and powerful organization formed by coalescing several British home-rule bodies, held its first and very successful meeting here last night. The tone was strongly against making further overtures to dissentients.

Although on the surface the relations of the Unionists and Conservatives are smooth enough and the Government seems to be sailing fair, it is well known that the elements for a squall exist. Salisbury and Hartington are in complete harmony, as are Churchill and Chamberlain, but between these pairs of statesmen are discord and personal feeling and mutual political distrust. I hear that Churchill grows more dissatisfied daily with the slowness and stolidity of his party. Hartington on his side becomes daily more uneasy in the double harness with Churchill. In consequence of all this, which is pretty generally known, it is beginning to be stated as a reasonably tenable forecast that Churchill and Chamberlain will break from their respective parties and coalesce in the formation of a new one. By this means Churchill would gain freedom and power, and Chamberlain would secure what otherwise would be impossible to him—an immediate return to active and influential political life.

Meantime the plan of campaign goes on steadily in Ireland. Rents in County Mayo are being paid to trustees with alacrity. To this cry the West is awakening. Bishops and their administrators are presiding over the collection of rents. Mr. Dillon's progress is described by a special correspondent as being no less triumphant than Gladstone's through the North of England.

Moonlighters Released.

CORK, Dec. 11.—The jury in the case of the alleged "moonlighters," after ten minutes' deliberation, returned a verdict of "not guilty."

RAIN OR SNOW FOR THE NORTHWEST.

Stormy Weather Predicted for Today—Conditions Yesterday.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 12—1 a. m.—Indications: For Indiana, light rains, southerly winds, shifting to westerly, slightly colder.

For Illinois and Wisconsin, light rains, followed by fair weather, southerly winds, shifting to colder westerly, with freezing weather.

For Michigan, light snow or rain, variable winds, higher followed by lower temperature and freezing weather.

For Iowa, snow or rain, followed by fair, colder weather, with a cold wave, variable winds, shifting to westerly.

For Minnesota, light snow or rain, colder northwesterly winds.

For Eastern Dakota, fair weather, variable winds, slight changes in temperature.

The display of cautionary signals will be discontinued at all lake stations except Frankfort, Grand Haven, Ludington, South Haven, and Manistee, and Milwaukee on and after Dec. 15.

The following were the general observations throughout the country yesterday, taken at the same moment of time at all the stations named, being 9 p. m. Chicago time:

Places of observation.	Height of barometer.	Thermometer.	Direction of wind.	State of weather.	Rain, Fall last 24 hours.
New York	30.22	48	S. E.	Clear	...
Washington	30.20	52	...	Fair	...
New Orleans, La	30.11	64	S. E.	Clear	...
Charleston	30.11	54	S. E.	Cloudy	...
Buffalo, N. Y	30.20	41	...	Clear	...
Cincinnati, O	30.26	41	...	Cloudy	.31
Rochester, N. Y	30.28	39	W.	Cloudy	...
Erie, Pa	30.21	38	S.	Clear	...
Cleveland, O	30.24	41	S.	Clear	...
Sandusky, O	30.19	45	S.	Clear	...
Toledo, O	30.13	43	S.	Clear	...
Detroit, Mich	30.13	43	S.	Clear	...
Alpena, Mich	30.15	35	N. E.	Lt. rain	...
Escanaba, Mich	30.10	34	N. E.	Lt. rain	.03
Grand Haven, Mich	30.09	34	S. W.	Fresh	...
Mackinaw City, Mich	30.11	29	...	Foggy	...
Marquette, Mich	30.13	34	S. E.	Lt. rain	.14
Port Huron, Mich	30.16	35	S. E.	Clear	...
Chicago, Ill	30.04	36	S.	Cloudy	...
Milwaukee, Wis	30.07	36	S.	Lt. rain	.03
Duluth, Minn	30.13	26	N. E.	Lt. snow	.11
St. Paul, Minn	29.97	30	N. E.	Lt. rain	.20
La Crosse, Wis	29.99	36	S. E.	Lt. rain	.03
Davenport, Ia	29.95	40	S.	Cloudy	...
Des Moines, Ia	30.03	40	...	Cloudy	...
Keokuk, Ia	29.97	46	...	Clear	...
Cairo, Ill	30.01	50	S. E.	Lt. rain	...
Springfield, Ill	29.98	50	S.	Cloudy	...
St. Louis, Mo	30.00	50	S.	Lt. rain	.02
Lamar, Mo	29.94	55	S.	Cloudy	.15
Leavenworth, Kas	29.85	48	S.	Lt. rain	.13
Omaha, Neb	29.89	40	N.	Lt. rain	...
Huron, Dak	...	...	...	...	...
Yankton, Dak	29.86	31	N.	Sleet	.08
Bismarck, Dak	29.91	30	N.	Clear	...
St. Vincent, Minn	30.26	8	N.	Clear	...
Bismarck, Dak	30.26	19	S.	Cloudy	...
Fort Ransford, Dak	30.05	25	S.	Cloudy	...
Helena, Mont	30.16	22	S. W.	Smoky	...
Cheyenne, Wyo	30.13	28	S. W.	Clear	...
Denver, Colo	30.16	30	S. W.	Clear	...
Dodge City, Kas	29.92	33	N. W.	Lt. snow	.09
El Paso, Tex	30.30	40	W.	Cloudy	...
Salt Lake City, Utah	30.38	31	...	Cloudy	...
Fort Garry	30.27	6	S.	Clear	...
Minnedosa	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine Hat	29.94	20	W.	Fair	...

*Too small to measure.

Ocean Steamship Movements.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 11.—Arrived, the Etruria, from New York.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—Arrived, the Pennland, Antwerp, and Eider, from Bremen.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 11.—Arrived, the Scandinavia, from New York.

HAVRE, Dec. 11.—Arrived, the La Bretagne, from New York.

GROVE CANNOT WEAR THEM.

Mrs. Cleveland Purchases an Entire Outfit of Clothes Too Small for the President.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—[Special.]—The visit to this city last week of Mrs. Frances Cleveland, the wife of the President, has created much small talk in official and society circles. Hitherto, whenever Mrs. Cleveland came to the metropolis, the fact has been announced at least several days before; on this occasion the lady came unheralded. It is stated that Mrs. Cleveland made some rather notable purchases while here. A clerk in one of the stores she patronized said today: "The papers say she came on to buy Christmas presents for the President, but from what I have heard of the President's build I should think that the purchase would be rather a tight fit."

"Yes, and hardly warm enough for a man with the rheumatism," giggled her companion. A clerk in another well-known store has this to tell: "What a dear little man Mr. Cleveland must be. Such a little foot as the dear good man must have—about so long [and the young woman measured off on her finger about one successive inch], and what a cunning little nightcap he must wear, too, all of lace and pink ribbons, and about big enough for a good-sized doll. Mr. Cleveland must look too cunning for anything in one of them; but I shouldn't think he would want to wear them on the street."

Mrs. Cleveland is also credited with having purchased a little silk lace cloak about large enough for a fairy, several tiny suits of lamb's wool, and long-skirted lace-trimmed baby dresses with cunning bib attachments. Certain it is that Mrs. Cleveland took back to Washington with her one more trunk than she had when she came to New York, and, if the dapper clerks and blushing saleslades tell the truth, that trunk contained an outfit that even the most aristocratic French doll ought to be proud to possess as a Christmas present.

Crazed by Seeing a Suicide's Act.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Dec. 11.—[Special.]—George Esmond, a brother-in-law of the late Oscar A. Simons, the wealthy banker who committed suicide yesterday, is today a raving maniac from the effects of the shock. Mr. Esmond was in Mr. Simons' room at the time of the occurrence, and on the street today was so violent that it required three men to prevent him from doing violence. In his delirium he imagines he is accused of shooting Mr. Simons. He is lying at his residence in a deplorable condition. The funeral of the dead man will take place Tuesday.

End of the Revolution in Ecuador.

GUAYAQUIL, Dec. 11.—Dec. 2 about sixty Monteneros, headed by Lucis Vargas Torres, took possession of the city of Loja after three hours' fighting. Dec. 7 a Government force, under command of Col. Vega, gained a complete victory over them and Torres, Peasantes, Cabero, and Ordonez and thirty others were taken prisoners. This last blow to the insurgents will probably put an end to the revolution which has been disturbing the country so long.

Aid. La Grand to Be Tried.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 11.—[Special.]—The Council committee to investigate charges against Ald. John La Grand met tonight and after examining a number of witnesses decided that they were warranted in reporting to the Council in favor of regular trial of the Alderman. He is accused of selling horses to the city for use in the fire department, and it was shown tonight that he had received money from the city for sprinkling streets, both violations of a city ordinance.

GOBLET HAS SUCCEEDED.

FRANCE IS AT LAST PROVIDED WITH A NEW MINISTRY.

A List of the Members—Quarrels of the British Political Parties—The Bulgarian Troubles—A New Candidate for the Throne—The Crofters of Scotland and Their Plans—Germany Preparing for a Coalition Against France and Russia—Miscellaneous Cable News.

PARIS, Dec. 11.—M. Goblet has finished the formation of the new Ministry, which is announced as follows:

M. Goblet, President of the Council and Minister of the Interior, and ad interim Minister of Foreign Affairs.
M. Dauphin, Minister of Finance.
M. Berthelot, Minister of Instruction.
M. Sarrien, Minister of Justice.
Gen. Boulanger, Minister of War.
Admiral Aube, Minister of Marine.
M. Granet, Minister of Posts and Telegraphs.
M. Lockroy, Minister of Commerce.
M. Millaud, Minister of Public Works.
M. Develle, Minister of Agriculture.

M. Goblet, in announcing the composition of the new Government in the Chamber of Deputies, read a statement declaring that he relied upon concord among the Republicans in the Chamber to enable him to continue in the work of government. He said he would follow M. de Freycinet's foreign policy, which the Chamber had approved, and promised to submit early next session bills for such internal reforms as the Chamber desired. He asked the Deputies to vote his Government a provisional budget and to adjourn discussion until Tuesday.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—[Special.]—From Paris the news comes that the new Cabinet will have a very short and stormy existence. In spite of the Premier's appeals M. de Freycinet refuses to enter the Cabinet, and the Radical press is unanimously hostile to M. Goblet. Gen. Boulanger has secured the acceptance of his own terms for supporting the Cabinet—a bill to reorganize the army, and to appropriate £12,000,000 for arms of the new model, which must of course increase the irritation in Germany.

All the news this morning in foreign politics is the following passage from an ultimatum which Gen. Willoughby recently forwarded to the French Government. It shows the point at which the relations of France and Madagascar have arrived: "My own conviction is that hostilities will be recommended when your excellency considers that Madagascar is not in the same position she was before the late war, but that her material power and defensive resources are greatly superior, and the conflict, which appears to me imminent, will be long, uncertain, costly, and sanguinary."

[Pierre Eugene Marcellin Berthelot was born in Paris Oct. 25, 1827. The son of a physician, he devoted himself to scientific studies and specialty to chemistry. He was made a Doctor of Science, and in 1851 was attached to the College of France as instructor in chemistry. In 1859 he was made Professor of Organic Chemistry at the School of Pharmacy, and later received the same professorship in the former institution. He was elected a member of the Academy of Sciences in 1873.]

[Alphonse Mardochée Millaud was born at Mourries, June 11, 1829. After being graduated from the college at Aries he went to Saint Remy, where he acted as chief clerk to the Mayor. He moved to Paris in 1854 and took up the profession of journalism, becoming editor of the *Presse*. He afterwards was connected with various papers, and in 1863 was one of the founders of *Le Petit Journal*, of which he finally became chief editorial writer. M. Millaud was particularly noted for his political articles and several brochures upon the railways of France.]

[Brief sketches of the other members of the new Cabinet have appeared in THE TRIBUNE.]

A Prediction that the Ministry Will Not Last Long—Gen. Boulanger's Position.

PARIS, Dec. 11.—[Special.]—The *Lanterne* seems to give expression to the general impression of M. Goblet and his Ministry when it says: "We give the little Minister from Amiens sixty days." This extreme Radical prophecy of short life is matched by the sullen opposition of the organs of the Right. It has already occurred to almost every Parisian journalist to say that the new Ministry is the play of "Hamlet" with the Prince (who is M. de Freycinet) omitted. One gibe runs that M. de Freycinet was always liable to be tipped out by a fortuitous chance, but it is only by such a chance that Goblet can stay in. Today, however, badinage is yielding to a more serious view, as the difficulty had in filling the Foreign Office begins to shed significance on the situation. M. Floquet would have accepted the Premiership—he did accept on condition that step was approved at St. Petersburg—but M. Lahaulsse wired back that the Czar had not forgotten that M. Floquet was the man who publicly insulted his martyred father by the famous cry of "Vive la Pologne, monsieur" and that Russian friendship would be impossible with him at the head of affairs, hence the final selection of Goblet, who has offended nobody but the priests, actors, and Anarchists. But when Goblet tried to get a Foreign Minister the fat was in the fire. M. de Freycinet laughed at his request that he take the place. M. Duclerc was much obliged to him, but had other engagements; besides his selection would create a rupture with Germany. M. Courcel was invited, but he refused unless the Duc d'Aumale was invited to return to France. This Boulanger overruled on a threat of resignation, so Courcel was impossible. Gen. Boulanger bestrides the situation. The only man in the last Cabinet who dwarfed him was M. de Freycinet. In the new Cabinet he will be head and shoulders over all the rest, including the Premier. It is everywhere known that he decreed the refusal of the council's offer and himself entered the new Cabinet on the onerous condition that the Ministry adopt as its own his demand for an immediate extra vote of £30,000,000 for arming the French soldiers with the new repeating rifle and strengthening the Savoyard defenses. Whoever else may suffer, his position seems sure so long as the Goblet Ministry survives. He is the biggest man in it, and when it falls either he will dictate its succession, or if there is a dissolution of the Chamber his name will be the strongest in France to conjure with in the elections, and the new Chamber will contain a large body ready to rally around him as the savior of the country.

THE BULGARIAN QUESTION.

A Brighter Prospect of a Solution to the Problem.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—[Special.]—The Bulgarian question has seemed much more capable of solution during the last day or two than for a long time past. The reception of the delegates, though unofficial, by the Russian Ambassador in Vienna shows conspicuously that the Czar is beginning to see the necessity of some appearance of conciliation, The Delegation was greatly encouraged by Kalnoky's assurance to them that the Powers would approve of no candidate for the throne of Bulgaria who was obnoxious to the Bulgarian people. This morning news comes from Sophia that if the Powers do not recommend a candidate, which they will not do, a fresh Assembly will be convoked, with the object of reëlecting Prince Alexander. The Russian Government, of course, is much disappointed at the refusal of M. de Freycinet to take office for the purpose of concluding a Franco-Prussian alliance.

Prince Alexander's arrival here seems to have taken London by surprise. No attention has yet been paid to him. He has only once appeared in public, at the Drury Lane Theatre.

The Coming of the Bulgars.

The foreign question is likely soon to claim a solitary place in parliamentary attention. The Bulgarian delegation will probably time their leisurely tour of Europe so as to be here when the session begins. They are peculiarly qualified to enlist English sympathies, for the reason that most of them speak English perfectly, being graduates of Roberts College. This ought also to interest Americans, for the assertion comes from both Alexander of Battenberg and the Turkish Minister here that the whole movement of Bulgarian independence is directly due to that distinctively American institution. There is scarcely a man identified with the present Regency Government who is not under 40, and an alumnus of Roberts. They form a class by themselves and are practically the only educated class in Bulgaria, and from their American training have learned what the ignorant Bulgar peasantry do not realize, that Russian despotism is just as hateful as Moslem tyranny. When these resolute, brave, wise young patriots come to England and tell here in the English tongue of their trials and aspirations there need be no fear that their words will fall on deaf ears. I get a hint that Austria is quietly moving to have the Bulgarians elect Prince Ferdinand of Saxe-Coburg, who is a Lieutenant in the Eleventh Austrian Hussars. He was born in Vienna; his age is 25; he is unmarried, and is handsome, popular, and highly eligible. If this is done it is likely that Russia will veto it or get Turkey to do so, which would serve to put Russia still more in the wrong and give Austria further ground for quarrel. Kalnoky has formally recognized the legality of the Sobranje. Hence, for Russia to reject an Austrian subect elected to the throne, on the pretext of the illegality of the Sobranje, would be a clear affront. I believe the plan to be, if Russia rejects Ferdinand, the Sobranje is to recall Alexander. Austria is reluctant to consent to this, but England greatly desires it, and it may be that Kalnoky will eventually yield rather than take the responsibility of the initiative of war for the sake of putting Ferdinand on the throne. Turkey continues to play the melancholy and despicable part of a courtesan striving to placate all parties to the fight. The Armenian Garban is working hard at Sophia in the Russian interest, but I understand White's reports from Constantinople express confidence that the Sultan will be all right when the time comes. This is the phrase which haunts all Europe.

Anticipating War.

Moltke's grave words of warning have sent all the bourses on the Continent down like quicksilver. Nothing has come to reassure them. From two private sources in the North of Germany I learn of general officers who have arranged to move their families to Holland and England this winter, thus arranging affairs in the full conviction that there will be war in the spring. More and more people everywhere are reluctantly coming to believe this. The Germans are especially nervous over the prospect, having everything at stake. The belief is that the next war will be one the brunt of which will be borne by the cavalry, mounted infantry, and light artillery. Both the French and Russians have been greatly developing these branches. The Russians are said to have 90,000 cavalry ready to burst into Gallicia and Silesia, while the French concentrations of horse at Chalons sur Marne, Besancon, Bourges, and Sedan, attract much attention. The Germans do not forget that twenty years after the death of Great Fritz the wonderful military machine he constructed was knocked all to pieces at Jena largely because the French had a leader whom they liked. There is much anxiety that Boulanger may exert the same magnetic power and contrive a dash in force which would break the German lines and carry the war into the Fatherland. Hence elaborate and earnest preparations are making on both sides of the Rhine for a combat which will be truly a battle of giants when it comes.

GERMANY.

Arguments of Gen. von Schellendorff Before the Septenate Commission.

BERLIN, Dec. 11.—The meetings of the Septenate Commission, though nominally secret, have been open to all members of the Reichstag, over 100 of whom have been present each day. Only reporters have been denied admission thus far. Gen. von Schellendorff, the Prussian Minister of War, appears to be possessed of no information worth concealing. In giving a detailed comparison of the strength of European armies, he said that the distribution of Russian, French, German, and Austrian troops along their respective frontiers showed the necessity of immediately strengthening the border garrisons of Germany. He doubted both the offensive and defensive power of Austria if she attacked Russia without allies. He earnestly insisted upon secrecy regarding strategic maps showing the routes in Eastern Germany toward Russia and the routes in Western Germany toward France, and the whole tenor of his remarks indicated that the Government is preparing for a hostile coalition against France and Russia. His prolonged favorable criticisms on the effective condition of the French army are becoming the subject of occasional comments among the members of the commission. Gen. von Schellendorff said that if any one should be surprised that he spoke less about the Russian than the French army, his explanation was that he did so because from a military point of view the latter afforded more serious cause for apprehension, owing to the completeness of the system adopted by the French Government for mobilizing the troops and its combined facilities for concentrating them at determined points on the frontier and in the interior.

Replying to a question from Herr Richter concerning the relative expenditures of Germany and France, Gen. von Schellendorff showed that the burden imposed on German taxpayers is much lighter than that placed on the French and Russian. The Government organs are now confident the commission will approve of the whole bill. The *Liberal Gazette*, Herr Richter's organ, ridicules the pretended secrecy concerning the documents submitted to the commission. It says that everybody knows the figures contained therein or can find them in the statistics of the "Almanach de Gotha."

Herr Grillenberger, who was appointed a member of the commission, has declined to serve, and the vacancy has been filled by the appointment of Herr Meister, a Socialist.

The arming of the German troops with repeating rifles is being hastened. Five army corps have already been equipped with the improved arms, and the Fifteenth Corps, which occupies Alsace-Lorraine, is now receiving them.

A rumor that Gen. von Moltke has been stricken with apoplexy caused a great sensation in Berlin, but it was quickly and authoritatively denied. Gen. von Moltke continues to enjoy admirable health.

The Reichstag has referred to the Budget Committee the Berlin Oriental Seminary bill. A number of Deputies express the hope that the seminary, if established, will be made to serve both the commercial and diplomatic interests of the Empire.

Must Speak German.

An incident which has attracted much attention has occurred at Metz. The Director of Posts and Telegraphs recently gave an audience to three members of the municipal council who desired to present for his approval a scheme for the establishment of a telephone system in Metz and vicinity. The councilors used the French language in stating their objects. The director replied that they must speak German. The councilors protested against this on the ground that they could not speak the language fluently, and proposed that the services of an interpreter be secured. This proposition was refused by the director, who intimated that German was the only language allowed in official communications.

An Old Man Convicted of Murder.

A sensational murder trial which was held with closed doors has just been concluded at the Ostrowo Assizes. The prisoner, a man named Mix, aged 70 years, assaulted a 13-year-old girl and then set fire to the cottage in which she lay. Her body was reduced to ashes. Mix's children were the leading witnesses against him. He was convicted, and, after being sentenced to death, partly confessed his guilt.

Will Change the Names.

ODESSA, Dec. 11.—In accordance with an imperial order all small towns and villages in Russia bearing German names will be given Russian names at the beginning of the new year. Russo-German inhabitants bitterly relent this action of the Government.

LIFEBOATMEN LOST.

The Fate of Brave Men Who Went to the Rescue of Others.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 11.—[Copyrighted, 1886, by James Gordon Bennett.]—Southport, to the northward, so gay a watering-place in summer, I found on my visit there this morning pervaded with great sadness over the loss of twenty lifeboat sailors through the inexcusable neglect of the Government in providing worthless lifeboats.

"They were death-traps," said John Jackson, a survivor, to me as he looked down on a curly-headed daughter on his knee. She is only 4 years old, and ignorant of how near she came to being an orphan. Before giving the interview let me premise that at an hour when Southport society was at a reception given by the Mayor and Mayoress crowds of people were watching the sea and storm on the beach and a vessel off the coast. The waves were rushing upon the beach with a deafening roar, dashing clouds of spray up over the promenade, hissing and seething like the boiling contents of a gigantic caldron. Above the dirgeful din was heard a danger gun, while the bright flame heralds of distress at sea from the rockets continuously burst upon the darkness. In a brief time honest, sturdy men were pushing forward around the lifeboat-house, volunteering on the perilous voyage that was to end so tragically. Eight married and eight unmarried men soon made up the crew of the lifeboat Elizabeth Furniley.

"Yes, I was one of them," began Jackson. "Thirteen have gone aloft, and one was my brother; but Henry Robinson, saved with me, has lost two brothers, and two brothers were also drowned on another lifeboat, the Stanne, further up the coast. Only last week I was at a jolly merrymaking for her crew for having in the week before saved a ship's crew. Oddly enough, thirteen of them were also lost—a fatal number, some people say. Sixteen times have I handled an oar in the Elizabeth Furniley. I saw what proved to be the Mexico at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, but riding at anchor, and nobody thought she was in danger. About half-past 9 o'clock she gave signals of distress, and we got the boat out about ten minutes to 10, the vessel not being above half a mile out. When we got to her we saw a light on her mizzenmast, the foremast and mainmast having been carried away. There was a terrible gale blowing and the sea was awfully rough. We could hear no shouting, nothing but the sea roaring. The vessel seemed drifting ashore and we kept drifting towards Southport. When about twenty yards off the vessel the sea caught us, and the lifeboat went over to the port side. I was just about throwing out the anchor when she capsized. Some scrambled out as well as they could, but the others could not. There were several in the sea clinging to the ropes alongside the boat. Richard Robinson was beside me; he got exhausted and I held him up until a sea came and carried him away. I never saw him again. Then I got exhausted and got under the boat for rest. I spoke to Henry Robinson and to my brother Jackson. I said, 'I think she will never right herself as lifeboats should, and we will all be drowned.' Robinson said, 'Aye, every man of us.' I then felt the boat touch bottom, and I got on my feet and got outside, but I durst not leave her. I stuck to her for half an hour, and then found I could free myself, and was buffeted ashore. Sometimes I lay down on the sand to rest myself. I was that done up I don't know how I got home. I spoke to my brother just before I left—he was under the boat still—but he never answered. I did not know anyone was saved besides myself, though I saw two or three struggling in the water. All who died did so from exhaustion. Before the boat drifted into three feet of water they lost strength to hold on or scramble along. The vessel was the Mexico, a German chap, I hear, going from Liverpool to South America. Think how she was driven out of her course. I am glad her crew were rescued by another lifeboat—one only two weeks old—a good pattern, though it has taken two dozen lives to save less than that number."

After hearing Jackson's story I visited the temporary mortuary. There, in a long row, lay the thirteen bodies, at the head of the group being Charles Hodge, coxswain, a tall, powerful man with a beard. While the relations crowded the place the police had the greatest difficulty in keeping back the crowd. Mothers who Thursday night saw their boys leave home ran their brisk and manly vigor now wept over their corpses. The same sons' wives, with their babies in their arms, frantically chafed the cold hands, while one young daughter lovingly laid the head of her dead father in her lap, smoothing down the wet hair with gentle tenderness. A more moving sight than that of those thirteen bodies ranged along the clean straw, with the groups of mourning and waiting friends around them, has perhaps never before been witnessed.

BRITISH NEWS IN GENERAL.

The Crofters.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—[Special.]—The crofter question is likely to enter on an acute parliamentary stage soon after the assembling of Parliament next month, as a number of the Scotch members have determined to secure a parliamentary committee to inquire into the conduct of the civil authorities and the military on the Isle of Skye. Fifteen members have arranged to speak on the subject in the House of Commons in the debate on the address from the throne. It is expected that the Government, in order to avoid the obstruction of their own business by the Scotchmen, will grant them the committee, and that when this committee takes the work of investigation in hand a good deal of evidence of cruelty towards the crofters on the part of the soldiers and others will be forthcoming.

Political Clubs.

Debentures in the new National Liberal Club to the amount of £130,000 have been taken. This is an evidence that, notwithstanding the divisions which weaken it, the Liberal party still has great vitality. Steps are now being taken to organize the London Liberals specially. The new association will be called the Metropolitan Liberal and Radical Union. An aggregate meeting of the representatives and official members of the party in London will be held before long.

The Earl of Iddesleigh Ill.

The Earl of Iddesleigh, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, is in feebie health and has retired to the country, where he will remain a month for the purpose of recuperating.

Gladstone's Health.

Mr. Gladstone's health is said to be perfect and his voice has been much strengthened. He intends personally to lead his party in the coming session, all but for the opening weeks, and is preparing a great speech, which later will be circulated as a pamphlet throughout the Kingdom.

The American Mail Service.

The Chamber of Commerce has adopted resolutions approving the Southampton mail service, but declaring that the action of the Government in making the new contracts was unwise and that the mails ought to be given to the fastest steamers of any or all lines.

Cleveland's Message Favorably Received.

President Cleveland's and Secretary Manning's deliverances on fiscal affairs have been read here with great attention, and are commended universally as above the average official utterances. There is little or no feeling here discernible save on the fisheries question. The people have no special regard for the Canadians at best, and just now are too busy with Ireland and Russia to take the smallest interest in the question of cod bait. If public feeling controlled Iddesleigh instead of red-tape traditions he would settle the matter promptly on any reasonable basis proposed from Washington.

MISCELLANEOUS CABLE NEWS.

Not to Be Received by Germany.

VIENNA, Dec. 11.—The *Tagblatt* states that an intimation has been received at Sophia that Germany will be unable to receive the deputation of Bulgarians now on a tour to explain the Bulgarian situation to the different Powers. The news, in view of the reception accorded in Vienna to the deputation and the banquet given in their honor by Herr von Szogyeni, is received with amazement.

An Earthquake in Smyrna.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 11.—An earthquake today was felt in Smyrna and throughout the Island of Chios. The disturbance made fissures in walls and in fronts of houses in all parts of the territory.

Minor Matters.

Two Americans named Burton, alias "Aston," and Anderson, alias "Flint," who had just been released from prison at Metz, where they were confined for swindling, have been sent to Hamburg to be tried on the charge of robbing the Imperial Bank of Hamburg of 200,000 marks eighteen months ago.

Although attempts to plant American oysters in the Baltic Sea have hitherto resulted in failure, a Schleswig merchant named Feddersen has submerged twenty-five tons of breeding oysters in favorable ground in Schlei Fiord.

Herr von Bulow intends to visit England in the spring. He will take with him a German orchestra.

Dr. Warshauer, keeper of the records at Posen, has found in the city's archives a manuscript chronicle of the Town Clerks of Posen which is rich in historic material.

Prof. Buckheim has written a biographical introduction for the new edition of Heine's works, which are to be edited by Dr. Karpeles.

Cardinal Giovauni Battista Franzelin of Rome is dead. He was 70 years old.

Prince Luitpold, the Bavarian Regent, has left Dresden for Munich.

Stock Broker Charged with Embezzlement.

VIRGINIA CITY, Nev., Dec. 11.—Solomon Frankel, a member of the stock broking firm of Frankel & Co., which failed a few days ago, was arrested tonight charged with embezzlement. W. H. P. Blauvelt, proprietor of the Gold Hill Bank, was also arrested, charged with a similar offense.

Arrested for Robbing a Chicago Man.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 11.—Frank Nagle, alias Harry Drummond, an insurance agent of Brooklyn, was arrested for the robbery of $300 worth of diamonds from Florence J. Lawrence of Chicago on a requisition of Gov. Oglesby of Illinois.

Killed at a Spelling Match.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 11.—Ben Smith and William Reed quarreled about the spelling of a word at a spelling match at English, Ind., and Smith shot and killed Reed.

BREEZY CHAT BY CABLE.

GOOD RESULTS WITH ADMIRAL AUBE'S NEW GUNBOATS.

The Talks Surpass All Expectation—Sardou Tells About His New Play, "The Crocodile"—He Resents the Charge of Plagiarism—The Queen of Roumania Takes Charge of the Academy—A Triple Suicide in Vienna—A Brilliant Series of Balls.

PARIS, Dec. 11.—[Copyright, 1886, by James

Carmen Sylva, intends to
es on modern literature in
chool of Bucharest. The
ember of the Roumenian
dissatisfied with the in-
subject and had already
ons to favored pupils, but
uch jealousy that, after
's consent, she decided on
the entire literary in-

[Special Cable.]—The sub-
volume of Walter Scott's
ters will be Longfellow, by

n press a new book by a
"Our Homely Comedy and

ys the *Century* next month
. Fisher Unwin.
of the Badminton Library
n February on "Cycling,"
G. Lacy Hillier. W. W.
United States Legation at
for press a work on Thibet,
e says is likely to prove an
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about to visit Canada for
lecting information for his
h colonies and dependen-
owth during the last fifty

ONAL GOSSIP.

riciens in Paris—A Brilliancies of Balls.

[Copyright 1886, by James
—Among well-known Amer-
ough Paris I noticed ex-
New York, who is staying
pool, where are also Mrs.
Miss Adele Grant. Mrs.
ttering from a very severe
s had ever since her ar-
Schuyler and Miss Lang-
ng at the Hotel Caviglione,
nes, where it is said they
nter. Mr. Le Grand Can-
leader of the german, has
el Liverpool en route for

colony is breaking the
rities in a brilliant series of
one came recently and
Moore in her charming
venue Marceau. The cotil
of the season, went off de-
hing was dazzling, fresh,
perfect flower-garden of
ris was present. Among
ess Blanche Miss Langdon,
ss Grant, Miss Monro, Miss
o pretty Miss Posts. Among
s were Mrs. James Brown
Hoffmann, and many others.

CELLANEOUS.

**cts of the Storm—A Triple
de in Vienna.**

[Copyright, 1886, by James
—The storm, accompanied
thunder and lightning and
ge as walnuts, has been
France, wrecking fishing-
ooting trees. In Paris the
ed to the blowing down of
aper kiosks, and scaffold-
were blown over, and a
n the Boulevard de l'Hôsp-
through a grocer's window,
of pickles and preserved
n is now abating, but the
gray, and blustering, like
March in Chicago.
rty-sixth day of Merlatti's
hed young man is growing
iker, and cerebral complica-
ened; still he persists in ab-
food, allured by the gate-
just beginning to amount to
seems a little strange that
don't pay much attention to

ter gathering of English-
ists in Paris is the first step
g a club on the basis of the
n and the Lotos of New
ect is an old one. Hitherto
ugh rivalries and jealousies.
ch unpleasant influence
will have no Chairman.
preparations than usual are
lebration of the holidays.
mptuous with displays and
ging amount of patronage.
shows of Paris had turned
e path of depression so long

11.—[Copyright, 1886, by
Bennett.]—Sunday evening a
went to the Hotel Propeller
ook a room, and had a good
he youth went out with one
and amused himself royally,
d sad on returning. In the
ce were found dead in a
d. It seems from a letter
at the man, whose name was
ried, but had fallen in love
named Iolanthia Aszatalos,
an, and to satisfy her de-
away with 600 florins in-
by the Industrial Museum.
t replace the money he shot
oman shot herself for love
he youth, who was a café
Wagner, aged 18, had agreed
from sympathy for both, to
his side with three barrels

speech is practically prevented
conduct of the anti-Semitic
g their way into electoral
ting and yelling until they
ngs to be dissolved by the

IN THE OLD DOMINION.

**James River—Mrs. Cleves-
as Davis—Virginia's Debt.**

Ruffin of Richmond, State
inia, arrived at the Grand
ing. He is delegated by the
merce of Richmond to visit
ille, Cincinnati, and Indian-
r with the members of the
in those respective cities with
ing them to unite in a peti-
s for a larger appropriation
the channel of the James
ct of this improvement, he
put Chicago 100 miles nearer
an by any other way; the
deepened twenty-five feet will
vessels to come to the head of
James River. Heretofore Con-
about $50,000 a year for this
It will take about $1,200,000 to
ork. At the rate of $50,000 a
ir years would elapse, but if
s secured the work could be

making of political affairs in
TRIBUNE reporter last evening,
ght Mrs. Cleveland put upon
he Daughter of the Confed-
forgotten or forgiven by the
ginia, because there was no
out it, "unless," said the Col-
ile, "we consider what Cleve-
ghoulish glee of the newspa-
dloned thought that whatever
ld might, have the people of
red him to any Republican.
d not regard the failure of the
ty to vote last fall at the Con-
ction as an indication of
uld do in the future.
question, he said, which
people more than any
the settlement of the debt of
ginia, which is known as the
ill, which reduced the debt as
ibery of negro legislators dur-
of 1871-72, when a settlement
mpted. Col. Ruffin said that
mstances would the Democra-
t to any more favorable terms
ered by the Riddleberger bill,
s decreed a different settlement
to force it upon the people the
e a repudiation of all the debt
ler the Riddleberger bill. In
Ruffin said that Riddleberger
eat fuss over the appointment
e Senate, but he believed the
settled now. He had no com-
ne and very little in Riddle-
ferred the latter to Mahone.

tlemen at St. Louis.

o., Dec. 11.—At the afternoon
ockmen's Convention indorsed
made by Elmer Washburn of
e the Cattlegrowers' Conven-
ed to methods for the
us cattle diseases. A
declaring that the fac
s sugs and oppressive
ed. A resolution was
all railroads which reach
ants to restore the tariff of
The Committee on the Na-
ock Exchange reported in favor
onvention to discuss the matter.
the report was adopted, and
ed upon as the place and Jan.
for holding the convention.

WILL THERE BE A BREAK?

COMMENT ON THE RE-ELECTION OF SECRETARY VAIL.

Belief Expressed that Dissatisfied Clubs Will Withdraw from the National Association—Judge Grant's Position—Dr. McCosh on the Need for a Change of Rules in College Sports—A Famous English Sportsman Dead—Turf and General Sporting Miscellany.

The reelection of T. J. Vail as Secretary of the National Trotting Association was a surprise to many. "There is no other organization in the world that would keep him; to my mind his reelection is indefensible," said a local patron of the turf to a TRIBUNE reporter. Whether there will be an immediate break in the National association as the result of Vail's reelection is a question involved in considerable doubt. There is every probability of the organization of a Western association, but it is an open question whether the clubs that will form it will withdraw from or retain their membership in the National association. The old association possesses a considerable amount of money and any member that withdraws forfeits all claim to that money. A desire to cut loose from Mr. Vail and his friends is expressed by the majority of the persons identified with the trotting-tracks of the West; but they have no desire to present their interest in the National association's funds to the Vail side. It is claimed that St. Louis and Detroit will at once join hands to organize a new association. If this is true a Western association will be in existence inside of sixty days. The St. Louis and Detroit associations are enterprising and independent, and will come pretty near making a success of any project they embark in.

If the telegraphic reports from New York are correct Judge Grant, in an interview Friday night, denounced as an unmitigated lie a statement that he had misrepresented his position toward Vail to H. V. Bemis, proprietor of the *Horseman*. He also said he went to the meeting of the board intending to sustain Vail. Mr. Bemis' reference to Judge Grant's position was made on information imparted by Abercrombie, Hall, and Davis. Speaking of the Judge's remarks, Mr. Abercrombie said: "I have sacredly withheld his expressions to me from the public, but, now that he has seen fit to make such a furious and abusive denial of Mr. Bemis' statement, I have nothing further to withhold. Judge Grant must now abide the consequences of his declarations and his rash denial. His action is beyond comprehension."

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 11.—[Special.]—The reelection of Vail as Secretary of the National Trotting Association will probably result in the withdrawal of the West and the formation of a Western trotting association. Director Ed Martin of the Fair Grounds track, who attended the New York meeting as a delegate, has not returned yet, but President Green is outspoken in his opposition to Vail.

"I told Martin it was no use going," said he to THE TRIBUNE correspondent, "because I believed that the East would reelect Vail."

Mr. Green did not like to speak until he had a talk with Mr. Martin, who had full power to act for St. Louis at the meeting. "I heard that the representatives of Western trotting interests said they would withdraw if Vail was reelected," said he, "and he is reelected, and there is where the proposition stands at present."

Concerning Pool-Rooms.

One result of the hampering of the American Jockey Club and other racing associations, says the New York *Sun*, was the establishing of numerous pool rooms in New York and New Jersey, where the initiated gather meeting days and pour in their money on horses entered in every race.

An interesting instance of the financial success of these out-of-the-way pool rooms is furnished by an Englishman called Jack. Jack first appeared in New York five years ago on the Jerome Park quarter-stretch. He wore nobby clothes of English cut and shook guineas out of a tubular receptacle wherein they fitted like wads in a musket-barrel. His step was active and jaunty, and he became a prominent figure on the lawn between the betting quarters and the judges' stand. He made the rounds of the race meetings. As time passed on his trousers became baggy at the knees, his coat grew wrinkled under the arms and across the back, his scarfs became frayed, and flashes of light from his diamond horseshoe pin caught the eye no more on the quarter-stretch. Instead of ordering a bottle of Bass and a lobster salad for luncheon, he came down to a 5-cent glass of Coney Island foam and a curled-wafer sandwich with a hammy smell. Last season he disappeared entirely from the regular racecourses.

A short time ago the writer met Jack again. A great change had come over the Englishman. He appeared resplendent in a new suit, an old-mine stone illuminated his swelling bosom, and Albion's rosy tints lent a healthy hue to his complexion. To the greeting that he must have struck it rich he replied:

"You are right, my man; it took four years and a deal of money to learn how to catch suckers, as you call 'em, in this country."

"What do you mean?"

"I mean that after I blew my money all in I was engaged by a commissioner as an accountant. I am an expert at figures, and soon became useful. While becoming useful I learned the ins and outs of the business. A precious sight more came in than went out, I can tell you. Then came the descent of the Sheriff and his deputies, forcing business to a standstill. I had become acquainted and friendly with a sharp sport who was a regular dealer on the losing side of the betting-box, but had still a good pile to draw from. I proposed to him that if he would supply the money necessary to start a pool-room in New Jersey I would furnish the talent to run it. He agreed to the proposition, and we entered into partnership. We hired a great barn of a place, big enough for a theatre, that stood alone some distance from a ferry in New Jersey, and then gave the tip quietly to the betting crowd that more liberal odds would be paid there than by any of the old-established bookmaking firms. We kept our promise and we could afford it. In a short time our place was overpacked. It would surprise you to see the crowds that flocked over from the city. Many of them grew wild at times because they were unable to get their money on before the signal came that the horses were at the post.

"Yes, I'll tell you why we can safely pay better odds than are paid at the association courses. Take Sheepshead Bay, for instance. At the great meetings, when betting is in full swing, about sixty-five bookmakers pay $150 each on every race-day for the privilege of taking bets. In addition the association gets about $700 for bar, luncheon, and other privileges. This amounts to nearly $10,000 a day. The money mainly comes out of the pockets of betting patrons of the turf, to say nothing of expenses to and from the track and the price of admission. It costs only a small sum to visit Jersey. The inveterate better, as a rule, cares nothing about seeing the horses run. All he wants to know about is the result of the race."

Memphis and Nashville's Proposed Withdrawal.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Dec. 11.—Gen. J. F. Robinson, President of the Kentucky Turf Association, speaking of the reported agreement of the Memphis and Nashville associations to withdraw from the American Turf Association, said that the latter would not recognize any rulings or decisions the two Tennessee cities might make. Mr. Robinson is of the opinion that such a course as is reported the two places are to adopt will prove ruinous to them and injurious to the horsemen generally. He is not inclined to place absolute faith in the rumors of the withdrawal.

Turf Notes.

During the last season 403 thoroughbreds have been sold in this country at auction for $362,464, an average of $780.

Nearly one-half the horses started last season didn't win a race. Appleby & Johnson's lots were probably as bad as any in the country.

J. B. Haggin, the California turfman, will build a stable at Gravesend, L. I., for the use of his horses during meetings of the Coney Island and Brooklyn Jockey Clubs.

It is probable that James Sheridan will not act as starter at the Western meetings next season. There is a movement on foot to secure his services for Jerome Park, Coney Island, and Monmouth Park, and it promises to be successful.

Theodore Winters, the California turfman, who bred Mollie McCarty, and under whose colors that great mare became famous, is about to break up his breeding establishment at Rancho del Rio, which, together with all of his horses, will shortly be placed on the market.

Alden Goldsmith, the veteran trotting horse breeder and turfman, lies dangerously ill at his home in Washingtonville, N. Y. John A. Goldsmith, who has made his home in California for the last four years, passed through Chicago last Wednesday on his way to his father's bedside, having been summoned by telegraph from San Francisco.

The annual meeting of the Washington Park Club will be held at the office of the club in the Palmer House, Monday, Dec. 20. The directors whose term of office expires on that day are Gen. P. H. Sheridan, Nathaniel K. Fairbank, Samuel W. Allerton, Columbus R. Cummings, Albert S. Gage, Henry Macfarland, John R. Walsh and Morton B. Hull.

The importation of Rotherhill by Dan Swigert will no doubt revive some of the stories about the big winnings that Lord Dupplin, A. B. Stockwell of New York, and others made with Petrarch when he won the 2,000 guineas and St. Leger. Petrarch started favorit for the Derby at two to one, but ran unplaced, and it has since been said that he was "stopped" by his owners, who stood to win more by his defeat than if he had won.

The report of the Executive Committee of the National Association of Trotting Horse Breeders shows that the association has a membership of 170, and that there is already over $8,000 in stakes to be trotted for at the meeting to be held next year, not east of Buffalo nor west of Cleveland. The place is yet to be definitly determined. This meeting will probably be held in October, and it promises to be the most successful in the history of the association. The number of nominations already in the several open stakes is 475. The stakes have an aggregate value of over $14,000. The report further showed that the association's funds amount to $5,000.

It is a singular fact that nearly every one of the prominent breeders who attended the Rancocas sale came with a yearning after Iroquois. Each wanted him, but was afraid to bid. "Haggin will outbid us," they said, as they did not know whether Mr. Haggin wanted him, but they feared he would, and all came to watch each other, and take advantage of it if he should go cheap. Mr. Haggin did want him, but would not pay a fancy price. Mr. Swigert would have jumped at him, but was timid. Maj. Hubbard and Commodore Kittson would have given $25,000, but they thought the horse would bring at least $35,000, as the Haggin scare had reached them. Now they are all regretting. It was pluck and luck, and Gen. Jackson had both and secured the horse for $30,000.

Ed Corrigan says: "I will never again race for $400 or $500 stakes. You win one or two of them, scarcely worth the picking up, and have to put up a five or seven-pound penalty when you go for a decent stake. I have come to the conclusion that we are, perhaps, a little overdoing stake-racing and would be pleased myself to see more good purses and fewer stakes. Purses of $700 to $800 attract high-class horses and good fields, and I would like to see more of them. Horses are increasing so fast that the number of those best suited by big purse-racing will shortly be one of the largest on our turf, and small stake racing must then go. A little horse that has shown great form in capturing a miserably meagre stake early in the spring is perhaps wrecked for all of his stake career by having to shoulder a penalty everywhere for the performance."

Counselor William H. Vreedenburgh, who was retained by the Monmouth Park Association to defend the poolsellers and bookmakers, carried the case of William McLean, who was convicted in the Monmouth County Court of Quarter Sessions, up to the State Supreme Court. That court affirmed the decision of the lower one. The case was then carried up to the Court of Errors and Appeals. Counselor Vreedenburgh has submitted his side of the case to the court at great length. McLean was indicted and convicted on a charge of keeping a disorderly house in the betting ring. His counsel claims that his conviction was contrary to law. The Court of Errors and Appeals will render a decision at the March term. This is a test case on nearly seventy indictments found at the October term, 1885, of the Monmouth County courts. Jersey justice is noted for its exzmes in constructing fine terms and the severity of its judgments, and it is only consistent when it rules that a bookmaker's box is a house.

At the meeting of the Board of Review of the National Trotting Association last week Thomas J. Dunbar was permanently reinstated. He was expelled by the Cleveland Club in the fall of 1884 for having used insulting language to its President, William Edwards. The board at its meeting in this city last spring ordered him temporarily reinstated upon condition that he should make an apology to the Cleveland Club. The Cleveland Club refused to accept the apology, but Judge Grant held that Dunbar's temporary reinstatement should have effect notwithstanding the action of the Cleveland Club. Last week the case was finally disposed of. The action of the Cleveland Club was nothing more nor less than an outrage. The insulting language used to Edwards was provoked by the latter's addressing Dunbar outside of the club's grounds. Dunbar believed that Edwards had not treated him rightly in certain affairs entirely outside of the jurisdiction of the club or the National Association, and proceeded to express his opinion in anything but complimentary language. Edwards' grievance was purely a personal one and the assumption of the Cleveland Club of authority to discipline Dunbar for his remarks would have been extremely ridiculous had not its action received a sort of negative recognition from the board.

BILLIARDS.

The Coming Slosson-Schaefer Cushion-Carrom Game.

The principle topic in sporting circles is the cushion-carrom match between Schaefer and Slosson, which will be played Friday night at Central Music-Hall. Since the game in St. Louis Nov. 27, won by Slosson, both players have been preparing for the coming contest, and both are in fine play. Slosson has averaged over 5 in every practice game but one during the last week, and in the majority of cases scored from 6¼ to 6¾. His runs were not above 52, but his steadiness of execution was very gratifying to his friends. Reports from St. Louis show that Schaefer has also been doing well in his practice and he will bring plenty of backing when he comes here. He is expected tomorrow morning. If he comes he will practice until the night of the match at Parker & Miller's room on the North Side. As in the last match Schaefer will probably be the favorit. There is not, however, anything to justify any odds, for the men are very evenly matched. At St. Louis they passed and repassed each other several times during the first 400 points, and it was not until the fifty that the result could be predicted with any degree of confidence. The betting should be even, but it will not be because there are a great many persons who have been fascinated by Schaefer's brilliancy of execution and will always put their money on him. It seems that, no matter how poorly he plays one match, the next time he goes to the table it will be as favorit. The match is for $2,000 a side. If Slosson wins, having won the first game for a similar amount, he will be the winner of $4,000. If he loses he will quit even. The best Schaefer can do is to quit even, and he must win Friday night to do that. It is expected that Patti and Nicolini will attend the match. Both are ardent admirers of the game, and a box will be placed at their disposal.

Slosson and Vignaux.

A few days ago Slosson received a letter from William St. Martin of Paris asking him to go to France this winter and play Vignaux a match of 3,000 points at the 14-inch balkline. He says Vignaux will play such a game, and Slosson can have either a guarantee of $1,000 and all expenses or a share of the gate receipts. Vignaux agrees to bet the large amount of $350 on himself. St. Martin concluded by saying that the trip would only occupy six or seven weeks, and if Slosson will not accept an invitation will be sent to Schaefer. When asked what he proposed to do in response to St. Martin's offer, Slosson said: "Nothing would induce me to go to Paris to play Vignaux. The last time I played him there he promised that in the event of my winning he would come to America and play me a return game. He came here in 1883 and declined to play me. He also declined to play me a match in 1886. In view of Schaefer having defeated him twice in New York, I would gain nothing by crossing the water and playing him, even if I should defeat him. If he will come here I will guarantee him a match for any reasonable sum, and I am assured that Schaefer will do likewise."

MISCELLANEOUS.

A Famous British Sportsman Dead.

Horatio Ross, one of the crack shots of the world and a remarkable British sportsman, is dead at the age of 86. Hercules, Colin, and Edward, his sons, are all more or less renowned for their prowess with the rifle, and the name of Edward Ross has of late years almost eclipsed that of his father, for he not only won the Queen's prize, but alone holds the gold and silver medals of the National Rifle Association. It is now more than half a century since the elder Ross astonished the world as a steeple-chase rider on his famous horse Clinker, against Capt. Douglas on Radical, over Leicestershire. Mr. Ross was accounted the best pistol-shot in Europe. As a proof of his dexterity he once killed twenty swallows before breakfast with a dueling pistol. As a pigeon shot he was not less noticeable. At the Red House, in a match with Lord Macdonald, he killed fifty-two pigeons out of fifty-three shots at 30 to 35 yards' rise. In 1828 he won the Red House Club Cup, scoring 76 out of his 80 birds at 30 yards' rise. He was also a fine pedestrian and expert yachtsman. Mr. Ross lived in Wyvis Lodge, near Wyvis, a mountain in the Highlands of Scotland. The walls teem with trophies of the chase.

The sideboard in the dining-room groans under the weight of the numberless prizes won by his ride at the target butts. Among these are the Wimbledon Cup, only competed for by winners; the Association Cup, and the Duke of Cambridge's Cup. In 1867, at Cambridge, after two long days' shooting at 900, 1,000, and 1,100 yards, fifteen shots at each range each day, he—then in his 66th year—vanquished some thirty of the best rifle shots of the Kingdom and added thereby the Cambridge Cup to his collection. For a short time he sat in Parliament.

A Crisis in College Games.

The following card on the subject of college games has been written by Dr. McCosh:

We are now in a lull between the games of 1886 and 1887. We have leisure to look back on the past and forward to the future. We have come to a crisis. It is time to meet it, if we are to keep up the character of our colleges in the view of parents and the community generally, and to make them places of high education, where cultivated tastes and refined manners are acquired. I think the colleges of the Eastern seaboard should come to an understanding with each other. It is their duty at present not to cast reflections on each other, but to unite to correct the abuses which have sprung up in connection with these public games on holidays, where we are in danger of having all the evils of our horse-races, with their jockeying, their betting, and drinking.

Prince Wins the Bicycle Championship.

OMAHA, Neb., Dec. 11.—The six days' forty-eight hours' bicycle race for the championship of the United States closed here at 10:30 o'clock tonight and was won by John S. Prince, who made 767 miles and nine laps, beating the championship record made at Minneapolis last month by twenty-seven miles. Frank Dingley of Minneapolis covered 765 miles; Albert Schock of Chicago, 756 miles; Tom Hardwick of Kansas, 746; and E. N. Bullock of Omaha, 672.

O'Leary Wins a Walking Match.

UTICA, N. Y., Dec. 11.—Thursday evening a heel-and-toe pedestrian contest for a purse of $500 was begun in this city between the veteran Dan O'Leary of Chicago and W. A. Hoagland of Auburn. It closed tonight at 11:15. O'Leary won by three laps.

The Police Interfered.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—The police prevented a prize-fight for the championship, which was to have taken place in London today, between Jem Smith and Jack Knifton. Seventeen persons were arrested.

Sporting Miscellany.

Duncan McDonald is at Butte City, Mont., waiting for Jack Burke, whom he wishes to meet on almost any terms.

It is proposed to purchase an athletic ground at Montreal for the Montreal Lacrosse Club at a cost of $100,000. About $10,000 has been subscribed.

The American game of poker, which has become very popular among card players in Vienna of late years, has been prohibited by the Austrian authorities.

Base-ball cannot compete with bullfighting in Cuba. The opening of the bull-ring was witnessed by 25,000, but only 200 saw the base-ball game the same day.

Seven English rabbits were introduced in New Zealand in 1860. Between 1875 and 1884 there were 55,000,000 rabbit skins exported from that colony, the output of 1884 alone being 9,800,000.

A private meeting between Jem Smith and Jack Knifton was arranged to take place in London last Wednesday. The police interfered and the match was delared off. Knifton's party was accused of a job to prevent the battle.

The team of English cricketers now in Australia under Alfred Shaw as Captain played against fifteen South Australians at Adelaide Nov. 2. The English made 339 (one inning) and the Australians 131, and 127 for 8 wickets.

Williamsburg, N. Y., has developed another shoulder-hitter in James Glynn, who challenged Joe Lannon. Jack Ashton, Mike Conley, or any of the heavyweights, to box six or eight rounds with small gloves for purse or gate money.

Dominick McCaffrey and John P. Clow ran a foot-race of 100 yards at Olympic Park, Philadelphia, Nov. 30. The race, run in rain and on soft ground, resulted in a dead heat in twelve and a half seconds. McCaffrey claims to be able to do eleven seconds.

R. G. Musgrove of the West End Rowing Club of New Orleans has accepted the challenge of W. F. Conley of the Shawmut Club of Boston to row any amateur sculler in America May 30, 1887, a race of from one mile and a half to three miles for the amateur championship, upon the Lake Ponchartrain, New Orleans, as the course.

Sporting men of Boston are thoroughly disgusted with Jake Kilrain. He has twice agreed to meet Lannon, and now backs out, claiming that $800 is not enough for him to spar for. He will not go to Boston for less than $900, and insists that the loser shall receive $200. Lannon will agree to anything if Kilrain will go to Boston.

John P. Clow of Colorado and Tom Kelly of Philadelphia had a exciting glove contest at the Theatre Comique in the Quaker City Wednesday night. Kelly was the favorit, and received all the applause. Clow showed the most science, and had decidedly the best of the first two rounds, making Kelly's nose look like a red beet. By a chance blow in the third round Clow became dazed and lost his ground. In the fourth round both men were winded, but they fought pluckily, Clow getting in the better and heavier blows. The audience seemed partial to Kelly, and the contest was declared a draw.

Lawrence M. Donovan, who jumped from the Brooklyn Bridge and the Suspension Bridge at Niagara Falls, has challenged John L. Sullivan to a four-round glove contest, Marquis of Queensberry rules. Donovan weighs 180 pounds and says he has the nerve and courage to face the champion pugilist. No one doubts Donovan's nerve and courage, but other qualities will be required to enable him to stand up before the Boston exponent of the art of slugging. Dropping from a bridge to a body of water below differs from dropping from the force of one of John L's right-handers.

At Bridgeport, Conn., Dec. 8, there was a rat-killing contest at Donovan's pit on which a large amount of money was wagered. The rats were obtained in New York city. The dogs were Neil, a 2-year-old terrier, part tan and part fox, of Waushara, Lyon County, Kas., and Ned, a 2-year-old fox-terrier, owned in this city. The stakes were $50 a side, each dog to tackle fifteen rats. Neil was called first, and she finished her work in 33 seconds. Ned killed his fifteen rats in exactly 32 seconds. Some 150 sporting men from this city, New York, New Haven, and elsewhere were present.

The *Turf, Field, and Farm* says: At high noon Tuesday last a flock of about twenty wild swans sailed majestically up New street, New York, flying just above the roofs of the buildings. They flew so low that one of their number essayed to light on the cornice of the New street front of the building occupied by the United States Express Company. So remarkable an apparition in the realm of the brokers has rarely been seen. The birds were clearly observed from the office of William A. Paris, on Wall street. A son of Mr. Parks, who is familiar with these birds, was near enough to the estrays to distinguish the color, the shape of the legs, and the length of the neck. They appeared somewhat bewildered, but finally rose high up in the air and sailed southward.

Tommy Danforth, in reply to Tommy Warren's card, says: "Warren wants to fight me in a ring the same as he did Patsy O'Leary, where his friends can interfere when he is getting the worst of it. I am willing to fight him for a purse and let the athletic club gentlemen who donate it have the entire management of the affair. I know they will treat us both right." Danforth said further that he did not have a fair show in the recent ten-round match with Warren in the West. "I only kept hitting three-quarters of an hour in the ring and then had to accept the referee they wanted. When I had Warren on the ropes he would rest himself on them while Patsy Cardiff, the referee, pulled me away. Cardiff also used to catch my arm and hold it when I would swing on Warren in close quarters."

Bowdoin College has a new gymnasium. The structure is of brick, with freestone trimmings. The woodwork of the inside is of hard pine. The main floor is 40x80 feet, and contains between thirty and forty different kinds of apparatus of the latest and most approved patterns. Above is the elevated running track. The ventilation, which is perfect, is secured so that there is not the least current of air on the floor. In the basement are the bowling alleys, bath-rooms, shower-baths, and lavatories. The management. The latter is of the length of the building and about one-third of its width, and is separated from the rest of the room by netting. The work in the gymnasium is under the charge of F. N. Whittier of Bowdoin, '85. The building is heated by steam and is lighted by electricity from the plant owned by the college.

Fred Harmon, the New Brunswick sprinter, has outmanaged his American and English rivals who are now on the way to Australia or contemplate a visit to that country to measure strides with its champion, T. M. Malone. While the others were discussing the projects and deliberating over arrangements for the trip he quietly sailed from San Francisco, made a match at 150 yards with Malone, and beat him, winning a large amount of money for himself and backers. Harmon is very fast, but does not quite class with Johnson, Smith, or Kitleman, and when he can defeat Malone the latter can have little chance against the English phenomenon. Harry Hutchens, now due in Australia. From present appearances the English and American sprinters who invade Australia will have to run against each other or enter in handicaps. Of all that are now on their way to that country or that may start later Lon Myers will have the best chance. He is a fast man at every distance from 100 yards to a mile—in fact, the most wonderful runner the world has ever produced, is thoroughly honest, and will be heavily backed. In view of the heavy betting on foot racing that is being done in Australia Myers should return to New York with a comfortable competence.

THE UNLICENSED DIVES.

TOUGH PLACES ON STATE STREET FOR HUMAN VERMIN.

Saloons and Concert Halls with Disreputable "Annexes"—Harbors for Thieves and Abandoned Women of the Most Vicious Class—Carew's, King's, and Rose's—Robbery Made Easy in Such Places—What the Police Say They Are Doing—Why Should They Be Permitted to Run?

No one appears to know exactly what will become of the recommendations made by Capt. Buckley in regard to some of the saloons in his precinct. Nearly two weeks ago he advised his superiors in the City Government not to reissue the licenses about expiring under which saloons were conducted at five different places. These were the Alcazar, No. 228 State street, Johnny Carew's, No. 304, and Tim King's, No. 318 on the same thoroughfare, David Rose's, No. 104 Harrison street, and Jacob Stone's, No. 296 Clark street. Their licenses expired the last day of November, but every one of them is still running with wide-open doors. Last evening business was good with the State street places, and any person who passed through them could readily see the point of the Police Captain's objection. Every one of them was filled with abandoned women, who were plying the customers with drink and soliciting in the most open manner. Monroe's place is without music and has no immediate connection with a bed-house, although without the women who haunt the place its proprietors would starve to death. King does business at the stand made famous in police circles by its two former proprietors, Joe Suits and John Hannigan, and, besides the bleary and besotted women who warm the chairs, it has the added attraction of a bed-house up-stairs and an outrageous piano and howling fiddle. Carew's is cut upon the same pattern, and its title of "hotel" covers the whole operation of fleecing the unwary. The exhibition of very little money is sufficient to attract the greatest attention from everybody in the place, including the bartender and the graceless beasts who hang about the streets near-by and live off the unholy spoil of the women within. The "sucker" with money is first induced to buy drinks for as many "ladies" as can well foist themselves upon his attention, and once he is primed with the vile decoctions that the bar affords, it becomes an easy matter to make one round of drinks absorb the greater part of a $5 bill, while all hands are prepared to swear that the change is right. Complaints of outright robbery and larceny are frequent, and a drunken man it is said never comes out with money. If they do not succeed in getting it in the saloon the befuddled innocent never gets away from one of the women until he has been piloted to her lair, and then he is safe to lose everything that can be coaxed from him or stolen from his clothes.

Carew's place also derives a great income from the trade of thieves of all classes who frequent it, for he is known by his record. It it is only a short time since his photograph adorned the rogues' album at police headquarters, and every officer who knows anything of the town looks in there for crooked men, and is prepared to swear to the unsavory character of many of its customers.

The Alcazar is conducted upon a larger scale, but with the same principles. The room is larger, to be sure, and the little stage it boasts at the rear is adorned with a collection of musicians dignified with the title of an orchestra. It has the same bed-house, which is easy of access. The house has only been open about a year, but has been crowded nightly and is said to have made an immense amount of money. There have been many complaints of robbery made against the women who frequent it, and, while the crowd generally furnishes more or less protection to the customers, the proprietors look out for the favor of the women by letting them severely alone in all their operations, and furnishing all the "protection" in their power.

Rose's saloon on Harrison street, in an old shanty at the corner of Fourth avenue, is the resort of the lowest and most offscouring of the degraded neighborhood. There is no music, but a side door, the bad liquor, and the stuffy back rooms furnish all the aid necessary for the handling of all the "suckers" its frequenters can bring in. Stone's place is run directly in connection with the notorious Hotel Warwick, directly over it. The officers at the armory declare that as much trouble comes from it as from any of the other saloons. The room and building are both attractive in appearance, and a banjo that can be heard two blocks forces the place upon the attention of all the passers-by.

Jerry Monroe put in an appearance at the armory last evening with a petition in his favor, signed by Pat Sanders and about forty of his neighbors. He showed the document to Lieut. Loughlin, who, looking it over, remarked that there were only four saloonkeepers on the list, and asked why all the tough people of that kind had not added their names. Monroe claimed that he had always tried to run his "business" right, but admitted that "mistakes" might have been made. "I'm 57 years old," he said, "and I've lived in Chicago a good many years, and when my neighbors sign for me I think that ought to be enough."

"Didn't you promise to keep prostitutes out of the place when you got your license the last time?" asked the Lieutenant.

"I wasn't able to go down at that time," was the dodging reply.

"Well, you made the promise and it has not been kept. Your place is filled with women and people are robbed there constantly. I made the investigation and report on your place, and it is right. I can't change it now."

As the officer stepped into the adjoining room Monroe mournfully said: "Well, I don't know what I will do. I owe Pat Sanders $600 for gasfitting and plumbing, and I'm $4,000 in debt. I made some money once, and I'll pay my debts if I can. I used to be all right, but I voted and worked for Pat Sanders, because he was a good, square man, and I suppose that settles it."

When Capt. Buckley came in the same process was gone over, but the only satisfaction given him was the advice to take the petition to the Mayor. The Captain explains that the reason the unlicensed saloons are running is that the Police Department determined to give the proprietors "some leeway," and none of them would be pushed before the middle of the month.

Shot His Daughter for a Burglar.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Dec. 11.—J. C. Hill, a prominent resident of Edgewood, a wealthy suburb of this city, mistook his daughter for a burglar last night and shot her through the neck, inflicting a dangerous and, it is feared, fatal wound. Mr. Hill made collections yesterday of about $5,000, which he took to his home to keep over night. His daughter, who had a bad toothache, arose early this morning and went down to the library to the fire to warm herself. Her father, hearing the noise, thought burglars were in the house, and, taking his revolver, followed her downstairs. When he reached the door of the library he fired, the ball striking his daughter in the back of the neck and passing through to the front. The young lady is in a critical condition, and her father is almost crazed with grief.

Garrett Tries to End His Life.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—Henry D. Garrett, the lawyer who is held in $10,000 bail on a charge of having fraudulently appropriated $12,000 while acting as the legal adviser of Mrs. Rosalie Carpenter of New York, before leaving Jefferson Market Prison this morning in custody to attend the examination in the case at Essex Market Court swallowed two ounces of nux vomica. Physicians were promptly called in and an emetic was administered, and he was soon sufficiently well to stand the brunt of the examination in court.

Six Hundred Coal Miners Quit Work.

SHAMOKIN, Pa., Dec. 11.—A strike of miners employed at the Bear Valley Shaft, owned and operated by the Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Company, was inaugurated this morning in consequence of a reduction of 10 per cent in the wages of miners working certain veins. The local assembly of Knights of Labor ordered the miners to continue work pending arbitration, but the men refused to obey the order. As a result of the strike 600 men and boys are idle.

New Corporations.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 11.—[Special.]—The Secretary of State has issued the following incorporation licenses:

The Standard Electric Light Company of Chicago; for the purpose of illuminating by electricity and dealing in all kinds of electrical supplies and apparatuses; capital stock, $300,000; incorporators, Lucius J. M. Malman, James A. McCraken, and Paul Brown.

The Cullen Manufacturing Company of Chicago; for the manufacture and sale of boots, shoes, and leather; capital stock, $50,000; incorporators, Bernard A. Cullen, John McRobbie, and Alexander Sevine.

The Jones Commission Company of Chicago; to buy and sell grain, pork, oil, cotton, stocks, and bonds; capital stock, $50,000; incorporators, Harbert L. Flint, J. L. Murray, and Paul Simshouse.

The Chicago Sash Pulley Company; to manufacture and deal in builders' hardware; capital stock, $100,000; incorporators, C. H. Smith, Francis V. Phillip, and John Hewett.

The Knights of Labor Coöperative Soap Company of Chicago; for the manufacture and sale of all kinds of soaps, perfumes, barbers' supplies, druggist sundries, and toilet articles; capital stock, $250,000; incorporators, Albert Christelio, Leon Adrote, John C. Kneall, Frank P. Maddocks, Edward Rollert Jr., John F. Chorengel, and Edward Norton.

The Illinois Alley Company of Chicago was authorized to increase its capital stock to $50,000.

"MAKE IT HOT FOR LA SALLE STREET."

Mrs. Smith's Threat Against the Board of Underwriters of Chicago.

OSHKOSH, Wis., Dec. 11.—Mrs. M. R. Smith, Manager of the Oshkosh Mutual Insurance Company, who is being prosecuted at Chicago for engaging in "underground" insurance business, has placed in the hands of her attorneys the names of over 200 members of the Board of Underwriters in Chicago, who, she charges, have been guilty of placing insurance illegally. She thinks her case will be settled, but she is determined to expose the others. Mrs. Smith claims that she refrained from conforming to the laws in Illinois on the advice of Insurance Commissioner Spooner of Wisconsin, who, she says, told her to hold off until January.

A reporter for THE TRIBUNE yesterday called on E. B. Sherman, the prosecuting-attorney in the case, and asked him if he had heard anything about Mrs. Smith's statements, and if any of the names of Chicago underwriters had been furnished him. He refused to commit himself one way or the other, stating that his position did not justify him in saying anything about the matter before it was taken to the courts. He said he had heard that Mrs. Smith remarked when served with the papers that unless the Chicago Board of Underwriters saw her through this trouble she would "make it pretty hot for La Salle street." The reporter then visited several of the members of the board. C. H. Case thought there was nothing to it. "It's all poppycock," was the way he expressed it. He thought the list of 200 was a pretty large one, in view of the fact that there were only fifty-one regular agents. He thought if bankers like George Sturges, President of the Northwestern Bank, were permitted to place insurance without authority of law, a woman like Mrs. Smith ought to be permitted to do the same. This, however, he added, did not justify Mrs. Smith in the business she carried on. J. S. Gadsden of the Ætna Company said he would give no credit to any such broad stat

THE CITY.

IN GENERAL.

Collector Stone left for Washington Friday night to consult with the authorities about the proposed work on the Government Building and to get some new light on the application of the Oleomargarine law.

Arrangements have been perfected for making another lighthouse district in the Northwest, with headquarters at Chicago. The custodian of the Federal Building has been notified to prepare quarters for a new lighthouse board.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician (TRIBUNE Building), was as follows: 8 a. m., 39°; 9 a. m., 41°; 10 a. m., 44°; 11 a. m., 48°; 12 m., 51°; 1 p. m., 53°; 3 p. m., 52°; 6 p. m., 49°; barometer, 8 a. m., 29.60; 6 p. m., 29.57.

In the attachment suit of the First National Bank against J. C. Ferguson & Co. a judgment for $10,157 was entered yesterday before Judge Altgeld and general execution issued against E. W. Ferguson and special execution against J. C. Ferguson, E. B. Howard, and N. M. Neeld.

At a meeting of the Orkney and Shetland Literary, Social, and Benevolent Society, held Friday evening, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Capt. A. Leith, President; Jeremiah Cooper, Vice-President; Magnus Flaws, Secretary; John Harper, Treasurer.

The Registrar of Vital Statistics certified to the Election Commissioners yesterday that 229 voters of Chicago had died during the month of November. These names will be stricken from the registry-lists and false personations on election-day in these particular instances will be prevented.

Ex-Detective Murnane is assisting Mr. Grinnell in the preparation of the case against Eugene Dougherty, who will be given his second trial for murder at the next term of the Criminal Court. Murnane supplied the evidence at the first trial four years ago and is fully acquainted with the details of the case.

Garden City Lodge, No. 40, A. O. U. W., has elected the following officers: Master Workman, James W. Marshall; Foreman, Louis Emrathe; Overseer, Thomas Cunningham; Recorder, James Donahue; Receiver, James Parker; Financier, Thomas Robinson; Guide, Andrew Marshall; Inside Watchman, Frank Reck; Outside Watchman, G. K. Tressler.

Mr. Joel Bigelow, who is circulating the petition asking the Council to grant the North Side Street-Railway Company the right to lay tracks on Dearborn street, said yesterday that all the owners of lots on Dearborn street from Van Buren south to Harrison have already signed the petition, and a large number of owners south of Harrison have also signed.

City Collector Onahan yesterday received from one brewing company a check for fifty-five saloon licenses and from another the amount of twenty-seven licenses. One hundred and ninety-three saloon licenses were issued yesterday, making a total of 1,857 thus far issued for the third saloon period. There still remain 2,400 delinquents, who should have paid up Dec. 1.

Judge Jamieson, the newly-elected Chancery Judge, made his first entry on civil business yesterday by disposing of a long list of deferred divorce cases. There were thirty-two on the calendar, and he heard about twenty in three hours, or one in every nine minutes, which is certainly an excellent beginning. He pays close attention to the testimony, and is rapid in coming to a conclusion.

B. A. L. Thompson began a suit yesterday to recover $10,000 damages of Ald. Edward Cullerton. Thompson rented a suite of rooms in the Otis Block on condition that he should be allowed to have a sign over his rooms announcing his business. He sublet part of his rooms to Cullerton, stipulating that his sign should remain. Yesterday he found the sign thrown down, and thinks Cullerton did it.

For several years the trustees of Chicago Avenue Church have been importuned in vain by the Sunday-school officers for more room and better accommodations for the large and constantly-increasing classes in the adult department. In the reconstruction of the building many improvements will be made, and when completed there will be few buildings in the country better calculated for active, aggressive Christian work.

William E. Hall, administrator of the estate of his father, Henry L. Hall, sued the sureties on the bond of Henry S. Austin for $10,000 damages. Judge Knickerbocker made an order some time since for Austin to repay $6,000 belonging to the estate which had been in his hands and had disappeared. He was unable to do this, and was removed from his office as executor. This suit is to get that money from his bondsmen.

The annual reunion of the Cook County Normal School Alumni Association was held at the Sherman House yesterday afternoon and evening. One hundred graduates and teachers were present. Mrs. Dr. Dodge, President of the association, presided. A social reception was held from 3 till 4 o'clock, after which the guests enjoyed a banquet in the ladies' ordinary. That being over, the President, Mr. Dodge, delivered an address of welcome to those present. Informal remarks followed.

At the annual communication of Home Lodge, No. 508, A. F. & A. M., held Friday evening, the following were elected and appointed officers for the ensuing year: L. B. Dixon, W. M.; B. B. Wiley, S. W.; E. W. Adkinson, J. W.; A. Grannis, Treasurer; J. L. D. Westervelt, Secretary; W. P. Prentiss, Chaplain; J. W. Cuthbert, S. D.; A. L. Carroll, J. D.; C. C. Chandler, S. S.; F. L. Fox, J. S.; J. H. Bowers, Tyler; G. B. Fox, Marshal. The officers will be installed next Friday evening.

C. L. Harper and H. M. Harris, who have been held in the County Jail for the last three months to satisfy a claim of $8,500 against them in favor of William Servis of Sheboygan Falls, Wis., were discharged yesterday because the judgment creditor failed to pay their board. Servis has transferred his claim against United States Marshal Marsh in a suit in the Circuit Court since one of the Federal deputies permitted Harper to remain at home one night about five weeks ago.

Contractor Brainerd, who is doing the stonework on the Court-House repairs, expects to have the job completed in six weeks if the weather is not too severe. The new basement entrances on the Washington and Randolph street sides are completed, and yesterday a huge derrick was raised on the south side of the building to hoist the big granit stones to their places on top of the portico. The machinery to be used is extra large and heavy, which is necessary owing to the enormous weight of the granit blocks.

Warden Frey of the County Infirmary made his report for November to Clerk Healy of the County Board yesterday, which shows an increase of inmates during the month over October of 177. The number in the institution Nov. 1 was 918; the number admitted during the month was 299, which, with nine births, makes a total of 1,226. During November 112 were discharged and nineteen died, leaving in the Infirmary Dec. 1, 1,095 persons. The daily average for the month was 1,002.

Chairman Klehm of the County Board is confined to his home by sickness, having bronchitis, but it is expected that he will attend the meeting Monday and announce the committees. About all the reliable information obtainable at the County Building about them is that they were in an unfinished state Friday. It is the impression that Commissioner Nelson will be Chairman of the Finance Committee, and that he and Aldrich will be members of the other more important committees.

At the annual communication of D. C. Cregier Lodge No. 643, A. F. & A. M., held Wednesday evening, Dec. 8, the following officers were elected and appointed for the ensuing year: James Keats, W. M.; Alfred P. Card, S. W.; John C. Horn, J. W.; Charles F. Hartwig, Treasurer; John Ginochio, Secretary; Frederick F. Biandrup, Chaplain; George B. Johnston, S. D.; Fred W. Boudreau, J. D.; Frank P. Schreiber, S. S.; Robert Beygeh, J. S., R. R. French, Organist; Henry Munsterman, Tyler; Daniel W. Ryan, Marshal.

Mr. J. F. Finerty spoke, and, as usual, made an eloquent speech which highly pleased all classes at Father Sullivan's fair at Cummings Friday evening. His chief points were the great progress of the suburbs of Chicago in conjunction with the wonderful progress of the United States as compared with foreign countries; the facilities for emigration, the prosperity of immigrants, our liberties and civilization; the possibility of remedying all wrongs by the ballot-box; and the necessity of educational advantages to keep pace with material prosperity.

For two years the various tug companies in Chicago have been at loggerheads. Rates for towing vessels have been unmercifully cut, and the result is that for two years not a tug in the river has earned a dollar more than its actual running expenses. Yesterday the tug-owners got together and agreed to blot out all differences. Beginning tomorrow the full towing tariff will be restored. Each line will keep one tug in commission during the winter, and the earnings of all will be pooled. It is doubtful if any contract towing will be taken by any of the lines. In fact, the managers have suddenly become so friendly toward each other that it would not be surprising if another combination, such as held despotic sway here several years ago, was formed before navigation opens next spring.

Officer Henry Gorman of the Twenty-second Street Station was attracted from his beat along the Lake Shore track from Twelfth street south early yesterday morning by cries for help. Running toward the scene he discovered three men brutally beating another. The trio jumped upon an engine and sped along at a high rate of speed. Unless by the trio the officer leaped would be taken in the matter at the annual meeting Feb. 1 next. The withdrawal of his company would not alter its relations with the Jobbers' Association, as they proposed still to coöperate as individuals with the jobbers in designating those to whom their goods should be sold. Mr. Avery said that the reason for the Elgin company's withdrawal from the association was that certain members were violating their agreements.

Officer Nehls Disciplined.

The evidence in the case of the policeman, Herm Nehls, and the peddler, Abram Black, was presented to the Chief of Police yesterday morning. The facts as disclosed by the evidence of Nehls, Black, and Mrs. Mary Vilas was that when Black entered the saloon and displayed his wares Nehls, who was standing in plain clothes near the bar, grabbed several handfuls of jewelry and distributed it among his friends standing about; that afterward on the street when the officer flashed his star the boy showed his license; that when the boy inquired for the police station, Nehls threatened to beat him and told him to move on. The decision of Chief Ebersold was: "Herman G. Nehls is found guilty of conduct unbecoming an officer and is hereby ordered to stand suspended from duty and pay for ten days and make good the boy's loss to the extent of $5."

Stealing the Name of a Wounded Railroad Engineer.

Sunday last an advertisement appeared in a local paper, inserted by a young woman who wanted a place as housekeeper. Her address was given, and a day or two afterwards a man about 40 years of age, with black hair and mustache, appeared at the house and said he was Tom Little, the engineer who was wounded in the collision on the Milwaukee Road at Rio a short time ago, and that the company had given him a leave of absence and $4,500 for his bravery and coolness on that occasion. He had a wound on the back of his head, which was nicely plastered up, and said it had been received in the collision.

Mr. Little explained that he wanted a housekeeper to look after his aged father and mother, who lived on the West Side, and made satisfactory arrangements with the young woman. Then he wanted to buy some household articles, he said, and asked her to accompany him down-town. She did so, and they visited Gossage's, Haskell's, and other places, at each of which he bought a bill of goods and ordered them sent to the house where the young woman was staying. While on the trip he said he had run out of ready cash and borrowed $18 from the prospective housekeeper, after which he managed to elude her and has not been seen since. The goods which he ordered were sent to the young woman's lodgings, "C. O. D.," and, as the people there knew nothing about them, they were sent back.

Robbed and Gagged a Cash Girl.

Lizzie Kawaski, a little German girl living at No. 208 Twenty-first street and working as cash girl for Lehmann & Co., corner of Adams and State streets, was going home from her day's work Friday evening with her week's wages, $4.98, in her pocket. Near the corner of Halsted and Twenty-first streets two men seized and robbed her. She became unconscious from fright, and an hour later was found in an alleyway gagged with a knotted handkerchief.

Chief Ebersold Fires an Officer.

In the case of Officer H. G. Nehls, charged with maltreating the boy peddler, Abraham Black, a full examination of all the witnesses has led Chief Ebersold to the conclusion that the intention of Nehls and others in the saloon was not to take anything from the boy or harm him, but the crowd was teasing him and the officer took a hand in the sport. He was found guilty of conduct unbecoming an officer and suspended from duty for ten days, with loss of pay. The Chief further ordered him to make good the lost Black claims on his stock, amounting to $6.50, and present a receipt for the same before returning to duty.

Wants to Recover His Property.

Henry W. Kingsbury filed two bills in the Superior Court yesterday, one against Herman G. Powers and J. A. Reedy, and the other against H. G. Powers and Jonathan Clark to recover property sold by order of the court. When Kingsbury's father was killed at the battle of Antietam he left considerable property, partly in real estate, lying between Clark and Dearborn streets. Jason Sperry, who was made guardian, incurred, according to the bills, great indebtedness by erecting costly buildings, which the plaintiff claims was for his own speculation. Herman G. Powers, who succeeded Sperry as guardian in February, 1873, was granted power by the County Court Oct. 12, 1876, to sell a certain portion of the land to pay certain claims amounting to $8,400. In pursuance of this order he sold to Cornelius and Abner Price, two of the creditors, sixty feet fronting on Ontario street for $3,660, and another portion of the land to other parties for a little more than $6,000. The Prices sold that sixty feet to J. W. Reedy in 1883. Kingsbury, who is now 24 years of age, seeks to have the sales set aside on the ground that the orders were made without jurisdiction and that the estate was not benefited thereby.

The Grand Auditorium.

The directors of the Chicago Grand Auditorium Association, which is to erect a convention hall and hotel on Congress street, between Michigan and Wabash avenue, costing $1,500,000, met at the office of Mr. Ferd W. Peck yesterday afternoon and elected the following officers: President, Ferd W. Peck; First Vice-President, Edson Keith; Second Vice-President, N. K. Fairbank; Treasurer, Charles L. Hutchinson; Secretary, Arthur T. Towne. The publication of descriptions of the proposed structure were somewhat premature, as no plan has yet been agreed upon, nor has any policy been mapped out. Another meeting will be held Monday, when by-laws will be agreed to and the organization perfected. It is not known exactly when work will be commenced, but probably in a short time.

South Side Car Tracks.

The Council Committee on Streets and Alleys of the South Division met yesterday afternoon. The petition of the Chicago City Railway Company for permission to lay down and operate railroad tracks on Dearborn and Polk streets and South Park avenue, and on Twenty-sixth, Thirty-fifth, and Ullman streets and Pitney avenue was laid over until tomorrow afternoon. No petition from the property-owners in favor of this railway extension accompanied the request of the company, and the committee were unanimous in the opinion that hereafter no more privileges should or would be granted street-railway companies without the property-owners gave their consent to such action. The petition for the repeal of an ordinance requiring the laying of a stone sidewalk on Thirty-first street, from Michigan to Cottage Grove avenues, was placed on file, and the ordinance requiring the erection of a stone wall on the alley between Taylor and Twelfth streets and Clark street and Third avenue was referred to the Law Department for an opinion as to its legality.

A Colored Detective Squared.

Dod Bolden, a colored thief, who charged Frank S. F. Terry, a colored detective, with having taken some stolen diamonds from him while he was being held at the Harrison Street Station for robbery, has admitted that the charge was false. Terry was removed from the force. Bolden's cell-mate at Joliet was Daniel Lyons, colored, who was released a few days ago and came directly to Chicago. He told several persons that Bolden confessed to him that there was no truth in the allegation he made against Terry. The latter says he repeatedly asked Chief Ebersold to investigate the charge, but was persistently refused a hearing.

Under Arrest on Suspicion.

Tom Cummerford, an ex-convict, is in custody charged with having stolen $35 and a watch and chain from John McCarty, an old man who rooms at No. 230 North Union street, Friday night. Cummerford, Tom Myler, an ex-letter-carrier, and Billy Kirby, companions of Cummerford, were arrested.

The National Opera Company's Chicago Engagement.

A rumor was current in the city yesterday that owing to the difficulty experienced in forming a local branch of the National opera company Chicago would not be visited next season. It was added that the matter had been decided at a meeting of the directory held in this city. The rumor was said by the management to be groundless. No attempt has been made since last spring to organize a local society, and it is probable that no steps will be taken in this direction.

"We are more than satisfied with the business we have done," said Mr. Locke, "and have no intention of passing Chicago by."

Mr. Milward Adams, the Chicago representative of the company, pronounced the rumor absurd. The business during the last week has been satisfactory and the advance sale for the second week already exceeds $6,000. While there will be little profit in the engagement, owing to the heavy expenses, it is not possible that the deficiency can amount to any very great sum.

THE CATTLE-SHEDS WILL NOT BE BURNT.

Arrangement with Shufeldt & Co. for Feeding New Cattle.

The Live-Stock Commissioners were busy several hours yesterday with the attorney for Henry Shufeldt & Co., who had been authorized to submit certain propositions concerning the cattle-sheds in the vicinity of the Shufeldt distillery. After a lengthy argument permission was finally given the firm to use the southern tier of sheds for the feeding of new stock, each head of which is to be brought in from some section of country where the cattle are known to be free from pleuro-pneumonia. Shufeldt & Co. undertake to separate the north and south sheds by an open space of forty feet, and in consideration of the permission to commence feeding will waive all claims on the State for any cattle slaughtered under the direction of the Commissioners. The matter is undertaken as an experiment by the firm, and at its own risk. The quarantine, however, will be maintained, and all cattle will be slaughtered under the supervision of the Commissioners, so that nothing of a diseased character will be placed upon the market for consumption. The southern sheds will accommodate about 1,200 head of cattle, and as soon as any become sufficiently fattened to be sent to the slaughter-house new ones will take their places.

After an investigation of the law bearing on the authority of the Commissioners in matters relating to contagious diseases among cattle, the conclusion was arrived at that it would be unsafe to burn, or otherwise destroy the cattle-sheds. The law, it was said, was not perfectly clear on that point, and it was thought better to give the shed-owners the benefit of the doubt.

"PLUNGER" HILL'S SMALL RESIDUE.

His Assets Few and Far Between—Twenty Cents Offered.

There is naturally much interest, especially among the grain and commission men, regarding the affairs of Fred A. Hill, the Board of Trade "plunger" who was snowed under so disastrously a few days after the abolishment of "puts and calls." It is difficult to learn the exact figures as to his assets and liabilities, for the reason that the committee appointed to examine his books and accounts have not yet finished their work and refuse to make a definit statement. Hill in his statement to the creditors put his liabilities at $33,000 and his assets at $6,500 and offered to settle at twenty cents of the dollar. It is understood, however, that some $5,000 or $6,000 of his $33,000 liabilities are for borrowed money, disputed claims, etc., and will not figure in the settlement with the board. His Board of Trade liabilities therefore amount to about $27,000. The assets consist in accounts to his credit on the board and are garnished two and three times. He claims to have no cash and it is a matter of fact that when his deposit at the Continental Bank was garnished his account was found to be overdrawn to the extent of $12.50. The committee of investigation is having poor success in straightening out Hill's books, owing to the carelessness and incompleteness with which they were kept.

And such is the end of the "plunger," who was wont to trade to the extent of one and two million bushels of wheat per day. The traders who were caught seem to feel worse over the fact that he had so little to back him than over their loss, since most of them knew or had been told of Hill's condition. As an instance, it may be stated that Lindblom threatened to discharge any of his clerks who traded with Hill, and yet the very day of the collapse Lindblom himself bought 100,000 bushels from him and is out just $1,000.

FLEEING FROM A TERMAGANT

Who Is Skilled in the Use of Scissors and the Carving-Knife.

William Simonds was among the applicants for a divorce in Judge Shepard's court-room yesterday. Mr. Simonds is an elderly man of fine appearance, and is anxious to obtain separation from an alleged Gorgon whom he married in his adolescent days thirty-six years ago. He told the court that in July, 1850, he was wedded at Winchester, Mass., to an angelic creature whose name was Mary. He was then in the commission business in Boston, and made money. The first few years of his married life were full of peace and contentment. He put all his property in Mary's name, and everything went along smoothly until reverses overtook him, and then Mary began to act badly. She used vile language toward him without the slightest provocation, and on numerous occasions threatened his life and used personal violence toward him, which he, as a gentleman, could not resent.

The court asked for some specific actions on the part of the termagant Mary, and the plaintiff said that in the fall of 1884 the doctor was at the house attending his daughter, who was ill. His wife was in the next room, and he went in there and she asked him for money to buy a new silk dress. He told her she had no business to make such a request, knowing his straitened circumstances. She abused him, and he asked her not to talk so loud, saying that the doctor would hear. She said: "I don't care about the doctor or any one else, you dirty dog," and grabbing a pair of scissors she rushed at him saying: "I will cut your heart out." He took the scissors away from her and left the house. When he was sick she failed to attend to him, and once, when he failed to bring a steak home from Boston, as she had requested, but offered to go to the local market and get one, she became enraged and said he was always forgetting something, and seizing a carving-knife said she would give him something he would not forget soon. He took the knife away, and said if she was going to murder him he had best leave her at once, and she retorted, "I wish you would." He did so, but left all his property, amounting to $30,000, in her hands.

The court wanted to know what business the complainant was engaged in, and he said he was in the commission business, and his office was at his private hotel on Dearborn avenue. He said he was buying grain for persons in the East, and particularly for his son, who was a grain merchant in Boston. The court seemed to think that as Mr. Simonds had not opened an office in the city that he came here on purpose to get a divorce, and continued the case to allow him to prove bona fide residence in the city. The plaintiff's attorney promised to bring in witnesses to prove that Mr. Simonds was making arrangements to locate here, and expected to form a partnership in a few days.

SUBURBAN.

Hyde Park.

The Rev. E. C. Ray preaches in the Presbyterian Church this morning on "Help from the Maker," and this evening on "Over the Sea."

The sum of $52,585 was received in the Water Department between March 1 and Dec. 1.

The Hyde Park Boat Club will give three dances at Rosalie Hall, South Park, Thursday evenings, Dec. 23, Jan. 20, and Feb. 17.

The first Friday evening hop of the Kenwood Club was held Friday night, a large number attending.

The ladies of the South Park Congregational Church are to give a Christmas "sale" and supper at Rosalie Hall next Friday afternoon and evening.

The opposition to the proposed "loop" of the cable line around the blocks bounded by Fifty-seventh street, Lake avenue, Jefferson avenue, and Fifty-sixth street is probably at an end, as President Holmes thinks he has perfected arrangements whereby the line will not run on Fifty-seventh street, but cut through the block south of Fifty-sixth street at a point opposit the north end of the South Park Depot.

Denis Stapleton, who was injured in a saloon brawl, about which Captain of Police Hunt's name has been used, has made a statement that neither the Captain nor any policeman was responsible.

The Ladies' Society and the Young Ladies' Guild of St. Paul's Church are making extensive preparations for holding a "sale" next Wednesday afternoon and evening at No. 2818 Fifty-third street.

Lake.

Town of Lake politicians and alleged wire-pullers have opened the political campaign earlier than usual. The position of Supervisor is the desired one and that is being discussed. Friends of ex-Supervisor Gahan have been holding meetings and discussing the advisability of running him again, but it is thought he will decline. Police Magistrate Tearney has also been requested to head a ticket, but it is thought he will refuse, the position of Magistrate from a financial standpoint being worth more than the Supervisorship. Justice Tearney has another year to serve. Elmer Washburn, President of the Stock-Yards Bank and Live-Stock Exchange, has been spoken of, and P. T. Barry of Englewood, it is thought will be his opponent. In the school elections Dr. Lawless and John Farren of District 2 will, it is said, attempt to succeed themselves. In District 10 five members are to be elected and there are fully 100 candidates for the positions.

Burglars entered the residence of Eugene Keppler, Forty-fifth and Atlantic streets, Friday night, and succeeded in carrying away considerable wearing apparel.

Manager John Newell of the Lake Shore Railroad failed to arrive in the city Friday to listen to the appeal of the striking switchmen. He is now expected Monday.

Jefferson.

Thursday about midnight burglars were heard in the residence of Commissioner Klehm at Niles Centre. Mrs. Klehm supposed it was one of the domestics and the latter supposed it was Mrs. Klehm. No investigation of the noise was therefore made until the barking of a dog frightened the burglars away. It was then found that they had gained entrance through the cellar and had been busy rifling bureau drawers of their contents, but were scared away before they succeeded in making off with anything.

David Jenning, the Cragin saloonkeeper who is charged with assaulting Thomas Ryan with a billiard cue some time ago, was held to the Criminal Court by Justic Michaud in bonds of $500. Ryan is not expected to live, it being feared that his skull is fractured.

Burglars entered the house of J. R. Madison at Irving Park and stole an overcoat, $20 in money, and numerous other articles. They locked themselves in the room where they were operating, and though Mr. Madison discovered them he had to threaten to shoot through the door before they would leave.

Henry Meincke, a wealthy farmer living in the northwestern part of the township, became suddenly and violently insane Friday. It is thought the recent loss of his wife unsettled his mind.

Surveyors have been engaged the last week in surveying along the Desplaines River with a view, it is said, of constructing a

South Chicago.

August Arnd, over 50 years of age, living on Centre street, Chicago, fell under the wheels of an Illinois Central train at Ninety-first street at noon yesterday and lost his right arm.

A Great Invention.

The action patented by Sohmer & Co. Aug. 2, 1882, has placed their instruments above all others in tone, touch, and lasting qualities. A large display of these celebrated pianos was seen by the writer at Steger & Sauber's, No. 209 Wabash avenue.

A Sensible Christmas Gift.

The White sewing-machine will form one of the very best and most useful gifts for the Christmas holidays. See the display at No. 296 Wabash avenue.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The County Clerk yesterday issued permits to marry to the following couples, the parties living in Chicago where no other residence is given:

	Ages.
Chas. Shiffman, Clara Blum, Arlington Heights	26—26
Wm. Miller, Riverdale, Mary Lang, Riverdale	22—18
Henry Habel, —, Anderson	24—24
Wm. H. Loudon, Alice Moody	21—18
Mathias Schildberger, South Evanston, Josephina Rymanowski, South Evanston	42—38
Aug. F. Russow, Emma A. Fisher, Lake View	24—19
W. Seamors, Leyden, Caroline Heide, Leyden	27—20
Hermann Jensen, Theresa Harike	30—22
William H. Trueblood, Lydia Lewis	34—18
Johann Johanson, Paulina S. Oison	38—34
Frank Simmons, Emelia White	23—16
John Peterson, Emma Berge	26—27
Niels C. Petterson, Sophia Hanson	27—22
William Carroll, Mary Smith	24—24
Mattis Sapt, Mary Schultz	37—33
Anton Andreason, Olivia Nolson	26—18
Frank Bajkowski, Anna Oswald	21—21
Ascal Thorsell, St. Paul, Matilda C. Swensson	36—32
Matej Kvech, Barbara Puschocker	22—20
Frank Polenuis, Marie C. Ferlinck	25—21
John H. Bauer, Elizabeth Heinkel	25—27
John J. Carr, Effie Ferenan	24—19
Conrad Schmidt, Bertha Neubauer	30—21
Charles A. Anderson, Mathilda Erikson	30—26
Charles Herbrech, Emilie Shenk	25—25
Andrew Hall, Linn M. Nelson	24—21
Per Bjornson, Ellen Person	24—22
J. Schulz, Hyde Park, Mary Enswoller, same	36—33
J. J. Regan, Hyde Park, Laura Collins, same	34—32
Gustav L. Johnson, Mathilda Weberg	24—22
John T. O'Brien, Anna L. Conkling	29—33
Anton Cerny, Maria Cousch, Lyons	37—27
George E. Sullivan, Barbara Kaine	35—27
August Steinbrink, Bertha Grabinski	34—26
Otto Hoffman, Amelia Grabinski, Lyons	24—19
Stephen P. Cullhane, Ida Kakitzke	30—19
H. A. Tingley, Pullman, S. Walgamotha, same	21—20
A. J. Fischer, Elgin, Ill., Ida Hill, La Grange	35—25

DEATHS.

FUNERAL TRAIN—On the C. & N. W. Ry. leaves Wells Street Depot daily at 1:00 p. m. for Rosehill and Calvary. Special cars furnished funeral parties when desired.

Twenty-seven C. & N. W. suburban trains stop daily at Rosehill Station. Every facility is afforded for reaching and examining the beautiful rural cemetery.

FUNERAL TRAIN—Daily on Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway, Polk-st. depot, to Mount Greenwood and Mount Olivet at 12 m.

Parties should examine Mount Greenwood before selecting lots elsewhere. City office, 94 182 Dearborn.

Graceland and Calvary Funeral Train of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway leaves Union Depot (Madison and Canal-sts.) daily at 12:30 p. m.

ANGNE—Dec. 10, Robert Henry, youngest son of Jacob and Lena Angne, aged 1 month and 10 days. Funeral from parents' residence, 3211 Dearborn-st., at 1:30 p. m. Sunday, Dec. 12, by carriages to Graceland.

COLLIGAN—On Saturday, Dec. 11, of typhoid fever, Mary Colligan, aged 26 years.

Funeral Monday at 10 a. m., from residence, 21 Aimond-place, by carriages to St. Charles Borromeo Church, thence to the latter.

ENNIS—Dec. 11, at her residence, Fifty-first and State-sts., Lake, Anna, beloved wife of John Ennis, aged 36 years.

Funeral Monday, Dec. 13, at 10 o'clock, to St. Ann's Church, thence by carriages to Mount Olivet.

FLEMMING—Dec. 10, Thomas P. Flemming, aged 32 years and 4 months.

Funeral today (Sunday) from his late residence, No. 180 North Franklin-st., to Cathedral of Holy Name at 10 o'clock, thence by carriages to Calvary.

GILLIGAN—Dec. 10, Annie, the beloved sister of John and Mary Gilligan, aged 36 years.

Funeral today (Sunday) from her late residence, No. 59 Armour-st., at 10:30 a. m. St. Columbkill's Church, thence by cars to Calvary, via C. & N. W. R. R.

GODDARD—At Elgin, Ill., Dec. 8, Anna, the beloved wife of Arthur J. Goddard, aged 33 years.

GRANT—Dec. 11, James C. Grant, contractor, aged 48 years.

Funeral from residence of his son-in-law, No. 210 Oak-st., today (Sunday) at 2 p. m.

HICKEY—At his residence, 2612 Farrell-st., Dec. 11, Thomas Hickey.

Funeral Monday, Dec. 13, at 10 o'clock to St. Bridget's Church, thence by cars to Calvary via C. & N. W. R. R.

LORBL—Arthur C. Loebl, Saturday, Dec. 11, at 6 p. m., aged 27 years, brother of Mrs. Henry Wirth.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

MURRAY—Thomas Murray, son of Thomas and Margaret Murray, aged 8 years and 10 months.

Funeral from parents' residence, 449 East Twenty-second-st., Monday, Dec. 13, to northwestern depot, thence by cars to Calvary Cemetery.

MCHUGH—At his brother's residence, No. 118 West Thirteenth-st., Henry McHugh, aged 22 years; a native of County Roscommon, Ireland.

Funeral today (Sunday) by carriages to Jesuit Church, thence by cars to Calvary. Friends are invited.

METZ—At his residence, No. 3508 Lake-av., Friday morning, Dec. 10, Christopher Metz, aged 64 years.

Funeral today (Sunday) at 2 p. m., from his late residence to Oakwoods Cemetery.

PARTRIDGE—At Hyde Park, Ill., George, eldest son of Charles H. and Abbie L. Partridge, aged 6 years.

☞ Hudson, Wis., papers please copy.

QUERALLA—Jennie Queralle, beloved daughter of Louis Queralle, on the 7:30 o'clock Saturday evening, Dec. 11, aged 8 months.

Funeral start from residence, 459 South Clark-st., at 10 o'clock Monday, Dec. 13, by carriages to Calvary.

REEVES—Saturday afternoon, Dec. 11, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. W. S. Downs, at Highland Park, Mrs. Julia M. Reeves, in the 85d year of her age.

Funeral services at the residence Sunday, 3:30 p. m. Train leaves Chicago & Northwestern Depot 1 p. m. Burial at Aurora Monday, Dec. 13.

☞ Bridgeton and Plainfield, N. J., papers please copy.

RILEY—Ann Riley, aged 60 years, sister of Henry and Peter Riley and Mary Farley.

Funeral Monday, Dec. 13, at 10 o'clock, by carriages to Jesuit Church, thence by cars to Calvary. Born in Parish of Carrannas, County Meath, Ireland. Funeral from her nephew's residence, 225 Johnson-st.

SCHLOSSMAN—The funeral of the late Pauline Elvira Schlossman, beloved wife of Jos. B. Schlossman, will take place from the residence, 2265 Indiana-av., Dec. 13, at 1 p. m., by carriages to Rosehill.

SCHILLING—Bertha, wife of Gustav Schilling, Saturday, 3:30 p. m.

Funeral Monday, Dec. 13, at 10 o'clock, from house, No. 41 Beethoven-place, by carriage to Graceland.

SPINK—William Spink, aged 71 years, at 6 p. m., Saturday, Dec. 11, 1886, at 173 Ewing-st.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

SMITH—In Chicago, Dec. 11, 1886, Mr. Smith, employed at the Munro bath-house.

☞ Cincinnati papers please copy.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

CHICAGO UNION VETERAN CLUB WILL HOLD their regular monthly meeting Monday evening at the Grand Pacific Hotel. Order of business, nominations of officers for the coming year.

CANADIANS—GRAND RECEPTION WILL BE tendered to the Canadians of Chicago by the Y. M. C. A. in Farwell Hall Thursday evening.

DR. GARRETT NEWKIRK WILL DELIVER A lecture before the Woman's Psychological Institute Dec. 13 at 3 p. m. at Apollo Hall. Subject: "Physiology and Hygiene of Children's Teeth."

LECTURES ON MEMORY BY PROF. A. F. BOYD, at First M. E. Church, corner Clark and Washington-sts., Tuesday, Dec. 14, at 3 and 7:45 p. m. If you would remember the most difficult things with comparative ease attend. Tickets 25 cents. Instructions orally and by mail. 75 Madison-st., Room 29.

SCHOOL OF COOKERY AND HOUSEWORK NOW open daily at 329 Chicago-av. 9 a. m., 2 p. m., 7 p. m. All desiring instruction please apply. Terms reasonable.

THE NORTHERN ILLINOIS CHAUTAUQUA Union, composed, as the name indicates, of the Chautauqua Circles of Northern Illinois, will hold a union meeting Tuesday evening at the Centennial Baptist Church. The program will consist of a literary and musical entertainment, including a debate on the question: "Resolved, That the world is more indebted to England's men of letters of the Elizabethan age than to all her statesmen, discoverers, and soldiers of the same age."

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE COOK COUNTY WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE Society has secured temporary headquarters in Farlor E, Central Music-Hall, where literature of the movement can be obtained; also copies of the petitions to be submitted to the Legislature of Illinois during the present winter. Miss Robey, Chairman of the "Woman's National Lecture Bureau," will be at headquarters from 10 a. m. until 1 p. m. Wednesdays and Saturdays, and Mrs. Barbert will be glad to meet persons interested in woman suffrage Tuesdays during December from 10 to 12 a. m.

THE YOUNG LADIES OF TRINITY EPISCOPAL Church hold a doll and apron sale on Thursday and Friday, Dec. 16 and 17, at Trinity House, Twenty-sixth-st., afternoon and evening; tea and chocolate.

THE WOMAN'S HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL SOciety meets at Sherman House Tuesday evening at 7:45. Papers by Drs. Bruce and Bowersman.

THE ANNUAL REUNION OF THE GRADUATES of the Albany State Normal School will be held at Albany, N. Y., Dec. 30, at 2 p. m.

THE MORAL EDUCATIONAL SOCIETY MEETS at the Grand Pacific, Tuesday, at half-past 2 o'clock.

THE UNION MEETING OF THE CIRCLES OF the Northern Illinois Chautauqua Union will be held at the Centennial Baptist Church, corner Jackson and Lincoln-sts., Tuesday.

WILL ANY PERSONS INTERESTED IN THE formation of a Chicago Field Naturalists' Society meet at 1 North Clark-st., Room 1, Tuesday next, Dec. 17, at 8 p. m.?

G. F. HARRIS,
HENRY H. HINDSHAW.

FURS! FURS!

Ladies and gentlemen. Why go outside of us to purchase your furs? We mean

Standard Furs?

Come to us gentlemen and get your seal caps, coats, gloves, robes, and have your coats trimmed with fur, and get the finest that can be purchased. But before doing this, go to some other party that handle furs and get their prices and examine the quality of goods that they have, and we will convince you that you can save from 50 to 100 per cent and get what you want and what you ought to have.

Come to us ladies, misses, and girls, examine our beautiful fur goods, our prices, which will astonish you, and then you will know where to buy your furs. We can show you thousands of skins where others cannot show you one. This is a broad statement, but we advertise facts.

Parties living out of the city, wanting furs, should not fail to send for our beautiful book giving the history of seals and other animals, containing 42 pages, a book that you will not be ashamed to have on your parlor table.

We make seal, mink, beaver, and otter garment a specialty. What you cannot find in our extensive establishment cannot be found in the city or anywhere in the United States. Even if you do not wish to purchase furs, we can make it pleasant for you, by calling on us and coming into our beautiful fur parlors. We do not advertise a place of amusement or anything that will attract you, but there is no theatre or place of public amusement in this country where you can see more than you can see at our place.

We are not on the ground floor, we have no display on the ground floor. Our main entrance is

160 STATE-ST. 160 STATE-ST.

We occupy 158 and 160 State-st., Third, Fourth, and Fifth Floors. We handle nothing but Furs, and we are not Jack-of-all-trades. We do not state to the public that we can sell you an Alaska Seal Sacque, 40 inches long, for $96. We advise all to shun such places. If you have not any more money than that to buy a Seal garment with keep your money and invest it in something that will give you more service. We defy competition as to quality and prices. We have six large floors covered with furs, our stock is always complete, and you will find what you want any day in the year by visiting our establishment. We are the only direct importers of London-dyed Seals in Chicago. We shall now refuse to alter, trim, or redye any more garments until after Jan. 1st, with the exception of our regular customers, and if our business keeps increasing as it has been it will be very shortly before we say that we will take no more Seal orders for this year. We have but 380 more of our beautiful Siberian Coast Seals left. Ladies that have bought them are so delighted with them that many are sorry they did not buy from us. We have advanced 25 per cent on this grade of goods.

M. J. F. Periolat & Co.,

LEADING

Fashionable Fur Merchants,

MAIN ENTRANCE,

160 STATE-ST.

CHICAGO, ILL., U. S. A.

WHAT TO BUY!

Is the great question at this season of the year, and in order to facilitate reaching a satisfactory conclusion we append a partial list of our immense stock to act as a guide to purchasers:

PRESENTS FOR BOYS.

Soldiers' Sets, Sailors' Caps, Swords, Brass Trumpets, Trombones, Magnetic Fish, Steam Engines, Rocking-Horses, Carts, Express-Wagons, Velocipedes, Sleds, Wheelbarrows, Kaleidoscopes, Tops, Noah's Arks, Grocery Stores, Stables, Carts, Horses and Carts, Sled Horses, Magic Lanterns, Woolly Dogs, Typewriters, Mechanical Toys, Desks, Chairs, Trains of Cars, Iron Hook and Ladders, Iron Fire-Engines, Iron Hose-Carts, Rubber Balls, Dark Lanterns, Building Blocks, Tool-Chests, Paint-boxes, Menageries, Tally-Hos, Driving Reins, Bagatelle-Boards, Warehouses, Lead Soldiers, French Automatic Toys, Watches, Drums, Wood Toys in great variety, Tin Toys, Savings Banks, Theatres, Sailboats, Jumping-Jacks, Accordions, Drawing Slates, Ten-pins.

PRESENTS FOR GIRLS.

Dolls of every conceivable style, Dolls' Heads, Dolls' Shoes and Stockings, Dolls' Bodies, Dolls' Houses, Dolls' Toilet Sets, Dolls' Hats and Caps, Dolls' Rooms, Dolls' Hammocks, Dolls' Furniture Sets, Dolls' Lounges, Dolls' Trimmings of every kind, Picture Blocks, Toy Books, Hand Satchels, Woolly Sheep, Autograph Albums, Scrap Books, Rattles, Farm Yards, Sheep Folds, Rubber Animals, Bureaus, Cradles, Sideboards, Safes, Puzzles, Trunks, Stoves, Chimes, Casters, Kitchens, Kitchen Sets, Pianos, Brooms, Wash Sets, Sleighs, Cutters, Bedsteads, Rubber Balls, China Tea Sets, Pewter Tea Sets, Table Croquet, Floor Croquet.

PRESENTS FOR LADIES.

Sewing Boxes, Toilet Cases, Manicure Sets, Odor Cases, Infants' Sets, Pocketbooks, Purses, Hand Satchels, Jewel Boxes, Music Folios, Triplicate Mirrors, 25 styles, Writing Sets, Sewing Baskets, Genuine Amber Jewelry, Gilt-wood Inkstands, Rococo Inkstands, Novel Call Bells, Glove and Hdkf. Cases, Cuff and Collar Boxes, Vienna Coffee Machine, Fans, Lamps, Cups and Saucers, Traveling Dressing Cases, Hand Mirrors, Scissor Cases, Fancy Candle-Holders, Sealing Sets, Carved Salad Fork and Spoons, Writing Desks, Writing Tablets, Etc., etc., etc.

PRESENTS FOR GENTLEMEN.

Smoking Sets, Smoking Tables, Brass Inkstands, Wishbroom Holders, Cigar Lighters, Collar and Cuff Boxes, Nest Cups and Saucers, Traveling Dressing Cases, Shaving Sets, Card Cases, Letter Cases, Paper Knives, Cigar Cases, Pocket Books, Purses, Bill Books, Pocket Companions, Fancy Cigar Boxes, Etc., Etc.

Ornamental Presents

For the Home, etc.

French Bisque Figures, New Styles of Bohemian Glass Vases, Etc., Hungarian, Austrian, and Worcestershire Pottery, An especially fine line of Albums, Bronze Figures, Busts, Vases, Pitchers, Etc., Jardinieres, Card Tables, Easels, Panel Photos, the Latest Styles, Stereoscopes, Vienna Clocks, Picture Frames, Fancy Thermometers.

Christmas-Tree Ornaments

A SPECIALTY.

GAMES

Too Numerous to Mention.

WHERE TO BUY!

Is another important question, and we hold ourselves in readiness to satisfy the most fastidious as to Prices and Assortment of our line of

Fancy Toys

AND GOODS.

Having been established in this line of business for thirty-one years, and with the largest wholesale stock in the city to back us, we can make our

PRICES THE LOWEST

"Prudent Buyers Will Purchase Early."

Vergho, Ruhling & Co.,

118 and 120 Wabash-av.,

One Door North of Madison-st.

"The Oldest Legitimate House in Our Line."

SECOND CALL AND WARNING!

To all who want to buy anything in the line of

China, Crockery, Glassware, Lamps, and Fancy Goods.

We are bound to sell you these goods in the next fourteen days, if not at your own figures at least 30 to 50 per cent lower than any of those department stores or high-price crockery stores.

We cannot afford to give you cuts and deceive you with them, as The Tribune charges double space for them, but we will offer you goods that will astonish you, and real bargains, as you know we always have what we advertise and do not advertise to mislead you. But we will make the biggest cuts in prizes ever heard of before.

We have 200 French China Dinner and Tea Sets combined, finely decorated, and will sell them at $20.00 set.

A fine Dalton's Decorated Dinner Set, 117 pcs, at $17.00.

A Wedgewood Dinner Set, 110 pcs, at $11.00.

A fine decorated China Tea Set, square shape, at $7.98.

Old shape Moss Rose pattern, $5.50.

A fine colored Children's Tea Set, largest size made, only 70 cents.

Small ones as low as 10 cents a set.

Motto Cups and Saucers by the millions.

A large China cup, 10 cents; a fine decorated one at 20 cents, worth 40.

Mustache Cups and Saucers, handsomely decorated; remember, French China, only 35 cents.

Just pass our store if you have never done so before and see our stock of table and

HANGING LAMPS,

which will speak for themselves.

We have the exclusive sale of the

ROCHESTER AND ELECTRIC

Lamp and sell one at $1.50.

A fine brass Hanging Lamp with decorated dome shade, $2.85 and upwards.

Our stock of Colored Glassware and Peachblow Vases is immense and at lower prices than ever.

Remember, remember, we are still selling a Ruby Lemonade Set and Brass Tray for $1.50. Others ask $2.75.

We will put on sale Monday morning 5,000 Handled Glass Mugs. Never saw such before in this market. 10 cents each and Ruby included for 40 cents.

CALL ON

L. THIEBEN,

76 State-st.

Open Till 9 O'clock Evenings.

Musical XMAS Gifts!

Selected by our buyers from the most celebrated manufactories of this country and Europe especially

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

Our stock comprises a very large and fine assortment of

Pianos,	**Organs,**
Music Boxes,	**Accordions,**
Music Rolls,	**Violins,**
Music Folios,	**Guitars,**
Music Cabinets,	**Zithers,**
Piano Stools,	**Banjos,**
Piano Covers,	**Mandolines.**
Harmonicas,	**Flutes,**

And fine collections of

Vocal & Instrumental

MUSIC in Elegant **CLOTH** and **GILT** Bindings, any of which would make a very acceptable Holiday "Gift." All of our goods will be shown on first floor.

ROOT & SONS MUSIC CO.

E. V. CHURCH, MANAGER — WABASH & ADAMS

ZIGZAG BOOKS

At 50 CENTS on the dollar. We will close out our entire stock of Zigzag Books in board covers at 87 cents. No mail orders received.

S. A. Maxwell & Co.,

Booksellers and Stationers,

184 and 186 Wabash-av.

HOLIDAY GIFTS!

Odd Pieces In Fancy FURNITURE

APPROPRIATE! SENSIBLE! DURABLE!

C. C. HOLTON

224 to 228 WABASH.

At F. COGSWELL'S,

296, 298, and 300 W. Madison-st.

Our Large Assortment of

PARLOR STOVES

All at Earthquake Prices.

EASY PAYMENTS. TERMS TO SUIT.

Furniture AND Carpets.

A splendid stock of Folding Beds, Bookcases, Sideboards, Wardrobes, the Schrock, and other Bed Lounges. A good Cherry-Finished Bedroom Suit, Bevel Plate, $16.00.

500 Marble Top and other Bedroom Suits in Different Woods. Must be sold.

Houses or rooms furnished complete on the shortest notice.

200 Parlor Suits, Upholstered in New Patterns, $25 to $250.

BARSALOUX

TO THE FRONT.

Our line of Easy Chairs, Rockers, Fancy Chairs, Easels, Brass Tables, Bric-a-Brac cannot be excelled for beauty and variety. Our prices will sell the goods. Give us a call this week and avoid the rush before Christmas. We can and will save you money and please you as well. To accommodate Those who cannot come in the day-time we will keep

Open Till 9 O'Clock Until Christmas.

N. BARSALOUX

211 State Street.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

SUNDAY, DEC. 12,

Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday Matinees and Night,

The distinguished Irish Comedian and Vocalist,

Joseph Murphy

In Fred Marsden's greatest of all Irish Dramas, THE

KERRY GOW!

Supported by the talented young leading actress, Miss

BELLE MELVILLE,

And a Powerful Dramatic Company.

Thursday, Friday, Saturday, and Sunday Nights, also Saturday Matinee, he will appear in the great companion drama, by the same author, entitled

SHAUN RHUE,

Introducing Mr. Murphy's wonderfully successful song,

"A HANDFUL OF EARTH."

Monday, Dec. 20—MR. MURPHY in his new play, "THE DONAGH."

CASINO.

Every Evening This Week at 8,

MATINEES

Saturday and Sunday at 2.

Commencing with Matinee this Afternoon,

CHICAGO OPERA CO.

In Offenbach's

La Grande Duchesse!

All the Favorites in the Cast:

Miss Lottie Cruikshank, Stanley Felch,
Miss Allie Becktel, Chas. T. Barnes,
Ferris Hartman, J. A. Allison.

Grand Chorus. Enlarged Orchestra.

ADOLPH LIESEGANG.....Musical Director.

Prices 25c, 35c, and 50c. No higher.

HALF-PRICE TODAY.

Battle of Shiloh,

ONLY

15 and 25c Sunday.

No reduction other days of the week. Michigan-av., opposite Exposition Building. Open day and evening.

SHELBY'S ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Last Four Performances of

TODAY at 2. RANCH 10. TONIGHT at 8.

Mr. James Neill as Al and Tom McClelland. Monday next—The military drama "YOUTH."

PEOPLE'S—State, near Harrison.

MATINEE AT 2. NIGHT AT 8.

CROWDED HOUSES! SUCCESS SUPREME!

BOSTON HOWARD ATHENÆUM

STAR SPECIALTY COMPANY.

Monday—Kernell's Own Superb Specialists.

PANORAMA PLACE.

HALF PRICE

Admission 25c. Children 15c on Sundays at the

MISSION RIDGE PANORAMA.

Cable Cars to Panorama Place, Wabash-av. Open Every Day.

BATTLE OF

GETTYSBURG!

Open daily from 8 a. m. to 10:30 p. m. Cable cars to Panorama place.

KOHL & MIDDLETON'S SOUTH SIDE DIME MUSEUM,

145, 147, 149, 151 S. Clark-st., near Madison.

Week beginning Monday, Dec. 13, Conclave of Cowboys. Lords of the Lasso and Kings of the Saddle. 15 Dashing Denizens of the Western Domain.

Theatre No. 1—The Great Inferno.
Theatre No. 2—Martinetti Bros. French Co.

PEOPLE'S—State, near Harrison.

Matinee at 2. Night at 8.

Perched on Prosperity's Pinnacle. Truly a Great Show.

Boston Howard Athenæum Star Specialty Co.

Monday—Kernell's Own Superb Specialists.

CRITERION THEATRE,

Sedgwick-st., cor. Division.

Monday Evening, Dec. 13, the Popular Actor FRANK I. FRAYNE, in his New Drama,

Mardo, the Hunter.

This afternoon and evening, CHISPA. Prices—50c, 35c, 25c, and 15c.

PATTI CONCERT.

$1.00 Reduction on Box-Office Prices. Choice seats for sale. 89 S. Clark.

CASINO MATINEE TODAY AT 2.

COLUMBIA THEATRE.

Under the management of.....J. M. HILL.
J. S. McCONNELL.....Acting Manager

AMERICAN OPERA

BY THE NATIONAL OPERA CO.

THEODORE THOMAS.....Musical Director
CHARLES E. LOCKE.....General Manager

TOMORROW EVENING

Grand Production of Verdi's

AIDA.

The King	William Hamilton
Amneris	Cornelia Van Zanten
Aida	Mme. Fursch-Madi
Radames	William Candidus
Ramfis	Myron Whitney
Amonasro	William Ludwig
Priestess	Clara Mears
A messenger	James Dubois

GRAND BALLET

In First and Third Acts.

Tuesday—THE MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR.
Wednesday—THE HUGUENOTS.

THURSDAY, (Positively the last time) GALATEA, Followed by Grand Ballet BAL COSTUME.

Friday—THE FLYING DUTCHMAN.

Saturday Afternoon at 2—AIDA.

SATURDAY EVENING, CLOSE OF AMERICAN OPERA SEASON. The Marriage of Jeannette And Grand Spectacular Ballet—Delibe's SYLVIA.

The Unrivaled Thomas Orchestra. Grand Chorus of 100 Voices. Grand Ballet of 60 Dancers. Reserved Seats—$1, $2, $2.50, and $3. Boxes—$12, $15, $20, and $25. General admission—Gallery, 50c; to all parts of the auditorium, $1.50.

COLUMBIA THEATRE—EXTRA.

Beginning MONDAY, Dec. 20—Matinees Wednesday and Saturday—Engagement of Mr.

Wilson Barrett,

MISS EASTLAKE,

AND THE

London Princess Theatre Company.

Monday and every evening during the week, and Saturday Matinee, the Original Spectacular Drama, in five acts, entitled

CLAUDIAN!

All the Original Scenery, Properties, etc.

Claudian Antiades.....Mr. Wilson Barrett
Almida.....Miss Eastlake

Wednesday Matinee, Dec. 22—Grand Triple Bill.

CHATTERTON,
A CLERICAL ERROR, and
THE COLOR SERGEANT.

Monday, Dec. 27—Production of the new and original Tragedy, CLITO.

Manager for Mr. Wilson Barrett, John Coffe.

Scale of prices and advance sale will be duly announced.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

LAST WEEK OF

J. C. Duff's Comic Opera Co.

Tomorrow Evening positively last time of Gilbert & Sullivan's Comic Opera

IOLANTHE.

Cast including Lillian Russell, Vernona Jarbeau, Zelda Seguin, J. H. Ryley, Harry S. Hilliard, C. W. Dungan, etc.

Tuesday and Every Evening during the Week. Matinee on Saturday, grand production of

GASPARONE,

Comic Opera by Millocker, composer of the "Beggar Student," "The Black Hussar," etc.

Cast as follows:

Nasoni, Podesta of Syracuse	Sig. Campobello
Sindulfo, his son	C. W. Dungan
Count Erminio	H. S. Hilliard
Luigi, his friend	John E. Nash
Benozzo, Innkeeper	Mr. J. H. Ryley
Massaccio, Smuggler, Benozzo's uncle	F. Boudinot
Charlotte, Countess of Santa Croce	Miss Lillian Russell
Sora, Benozzo's wife	Miss Vernona Jarbeau
Zenobia, Duenna to Charlotte	Zelda Seguin
Manetta, waiting maid to Charlotte	Miss Bessie Cleveland

Smugglers, Soldiers, Peasants, Milk-sellers, Gendarmes, Coast-guards.

Scene—In and about Syracuse, in Sicily.

Time—1820.

ENLARGED ORCHESTRA AND CHORUS!

Original New York Scenery and Costumes. Production under the personal supervision of MR. J. C. DUFF.

Monday, Dec. 20. Holiday Week. Denman Thompson in "THE OLD HOMESTEAD."

CHICAGO OPERA-HOUSE—Fire-Proof

SECOND WEEK OF THE McCAULL OPERA COMIQUE COMPANY,

JNO. A. McCAULL, Proprietor and Manager,

TONIGHT, SUNDAY,

LAST PERFORMANCE OF

JOSEPHINE

SOLD BY HER SISTERS.

TOMORROW, MONDAY,

FIRST PERFORMANCE OF THE

CROWING HEN.

BY THIS UNUSUALLY EXCELLENT COMPANY, Including

Mme. Mathilde Cottrelly, Eugene Ondin,
Miss Louise Parker, De Wolf Hopper,
Miss Josie Knapp, Herndon Morsell,
Signor De Novellis.....Musical Director.

Giving a much stronger representation of this opera than that offered by this management last September.

NEXT OPERA—DON CÆSAR.

CENTRAL MUSIC-HALL.

TUESDAY EVENING, DEC. 21.

CHICAGO COSTA CLUB.

(C. J. SMITH, Director.)

SIR MICHAEL COSTA'S GRAND ORATORIO,

NAAMAN.

For the First Time in Chicago, Assisted by the Choir Boys of St. James' Episcopal Church. Wm. Smedley, Director.

SOLOISTS:

ADAH—Mrs. J. C. Buckbee.
SHUNAMITE—Mme. Clara Furst.
WIDOW—Mrs. T. E. McFarland.
TIMNA—Miss Marion Neill.
ELISHA—Mr. E. C. Cowles.
NAAMAN and GEHAZI—Mr. C. T. Wycoff.
CHILD—Master Lawrence Proudfoot.

Reserved seats, 25c, 50c, 75c, $1 at box-office tomorrow.

SHELBY'S ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Last Two Performances of

RANCH 10.

TODAY AT 2. TONIGHT AT 8.

Commencing tomorrow (Monday night) Ring, Hedley & Harrison's Grand Spectacular Production of

YOUTH!

Introducing all the Famous Features as originally produced at Wallack's Theatre, New York, the Great Panorama and Transformation Scene, the Convict Prison Revolt, the Marvelous Moving Ship, the Terrible Battle Scene.

The Chicago Zouaves, under command of Capt. Ford, will appear in the Embarkation Scene and also in the Battle Scene, introducing their Famous Fancy Drill.

CASINO MATINEE TODAY AT 2.

FREIBERG'S OPERA-HOUSE.

Twenty-second-st. between State and Wabash.

Minstrel Performance, Given by Members of

The Farragut Troupe.

TUESDAY, DEC. 21, AT 8 P. M.

Prices—Parquette, 75c. Circle and Balcony, 50c.

BAUM'S PAVILION.

This Sunday Evening, Dec. 12.

—OPERETTA— —OPERETTA—

THE OCEAN CHILD.

After the performance—BALL. Admission 25c. Doors open at 7 p. m.

CENTRAL MUSIC-HALL.

PATTI CONCERTS.

Monday, 13th, and Thursday 16th inst.

Choice parquet seats for sale at cost price. Apply W. L. PICKE'S, southeast corner of Van Buren-st. and Pacific-av., or at L. 34, Tribune office.

DE LONG'S DANCING ACADEMY,

American Express Building, 73 East Monroe-st.

Pupils received at any time for class or private instruction. Latest society dancing and waltzing guaranteed. Apply from 11 to 2 o'clock.

CASINO MATINEE TODAY AT 2.

WINDSOR THEATRE.

North Clark and Division-sts.

P. H. LEHNEN.....Proprietor and Manager

Last Performance Today at 2.

ADA GRAY in EAST LYNNE.

Tonight, Sunday, Dec. 12,

Engagement of the Distinguished Comedian,

Sol Smith Russell,

When will be presented the new and successful comedy, in three acts, by Cal. Wallace,

"PA!"

RUSSELL in New Songs!
RUSSELL in New Sketches!
RUSSELL in New Characters!

COMPANY NEW. AUTHOR NEW.

Seats can be secured at Brentano Bros., 101 State-st., at Box Office Prices. Family Matinees Wednesday, Saturday, and Sunday. All Seats Reserved. 25c and 50c. No higher.

FRED G. BERGER, Manager.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

Clark-st., opp. Court-House.

WEEK COMMENCING

THIS SUNDAY EVENING

The Carleton Opera Co.,

In a great spectacular production of

NANON

The Most Beautiful of all Opera Comiques. Mr. W. T. Carleton and the Old Favorites. 65—A Grand Company of—65. Special Scenery by Henry E. Hoyt of N. Y. New, Rich, and Picturesque Costumes. Regular Matinee Saturday. The Tracy Titus Testimonial Wednesday Matinee, Dec. 15.

Next attraction—The Great HERRMANN.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

SPECIAL.

Wednesday Matinee, Dec. 15.

TESTIMONIAL BENEFIT OF

Mr. TRACY TITUS

The Pioneer Manager of Comic Opera in America.

Carleton Opera Co., McCaull Opera Co., and the American Opera Co., Combined in A GRAND BILL.

For a most worthy object. Mr. Titus being in precarious health and unable to pursue his business. Tickets now on sale at Box-Office. The courtesies of Managers Locke, McCaull, Carleton, and the members of their companies, and John A. Hamlin acknowledged.

COLUMBIA THEATRE.

AMERICAN OPERA.

Tomorrow Night at 8 o'clock, First Performance in Chicago by the

NATIONAL OPERA COMPANY

OF

AIDA.

Strong Cast. Elaborate Scenery and Costumes.

CENTRAL MUSIC-HALL.

MONDAY and THURSDAY, Dec. 13 and 16.

POSITIVELY FAREWELL TOUR.

MR. HENRY E. ABBEY very respectfully announces the appearance in Chicago of

Mme. ADELINA PATTI,

IN TWO

GRAND OPERATIC CONCERTS,

With the following distinguished artists:

Mme. SOFIA SCALCHI.....Prima Donna Contralto
Sig. ALBERT GUILLE.....Tenor
Sig. ANTONIO GALASSI.....Baritone
Sig. FRANCO NOVARA.....Basso

AND

Sig. LUIGI ARDITI.....Conductor

At each performance the Artists will appear in GRAND CONCERT PROGRAMME, consisting of famous selections, and on Monday Evening, Dec. 13, in Second Act of the Opera of SEMIRAMIDE.

And on Thursday Evening, Dec. 16, in the Third Act of FAUST (Garden Scene), with all the accessories of Costumes and a Grand Orchestra of Fifty Selected Musicians under the direction of Sig. LUIGI ARDITI.

SCALE OF PRICES—$2, $3, $4, and $5, according to location. Reserved Seats now on sale at Central Music-Hall Box-Office.

Steinway & Son's Celebrated Piano used.

MARCUS R. MAYER.....Acting Manager

CASINO MATINEE TODAY AT 2.

CENTRAL MUSIC HALL.

Vocal and Instrumental Concert

Under the Auspices of the

CHICAGO MUSICAL COLLEGE.

TUESDAY EVENING, DEC. 14, 1886.

Reserved seat tickets now on sale at the Chicago Music Co., 148 and 150 Wabash-av.

Coupon tickets should be reserved at once.

STANDARD THEATRE.

MATINEE AT 2 P. M.

JANAUSCHEK

In MACBETH.

TONIGHT THE MAIN LINE, TONIGHT

Or, A Romance of the Railroad.

CASINO MATINEE TODAY AT 2.

POMEROY, SON & CO.,

THE LEADING AND OLDEST

General Auctioneers,

80 and 82 Randolph-st.,

HOLD REGULAR AUCTION SALES OF

Furniture and Household Goods

AT OUR STORES

Tuesday and Friday of Each Week.

Sales at Residences and Sales of Merchandise a specialty.

Consignments solicited. Liberal advances made. POMEROY, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

Assignee Sale.

The entire stock of HERMON W. LADD, 303 Wabash-av., consisting of

Folding Beds,

Mantel Beds, Folding and Reclining Chairs, Wire Cots, Canvas Cots, Wood Folding Cots, Hammocks, Lawn and Swing Chairs, Parlor Bee-Saws, etc., etc.

MUST BE CLOSED OUT

Before Christmas. Many of these goods will be slaughtered in price. By order of

HOPKINS & FICKETT, Assignees.

Special inducement to the trade.

Elison, Flersheim & Co.,

84 & 86 RANDOLPH-ST.,

LEADING GENERAL

AUCTIONEERS,

SALESDAYS AT STORE

Every Wednesday and Saturday

Consignments solicited. Telephone 5109.

Chicago, 11 Dec., 1886.

ISKENDER BEY, 255-257 Wabash-av.:

Dear Sir: Your Rugs and other goods, 33 bales, have been passed today through the Custom-House, and will be sent to you at once. Yours truly,

GREGOR BARRON.

THE SUPERB

ORIENTAL GEMS

That Iskender Bey procured himself in Turkey have just passed through the Custom-House.

As his agents supply the trade in Constantinople his collection cannot be surpassed.

Royal Rugs AND Carpets,

RARE, SILKY, PRECIOUS SPECIMENS from all parts of the Orient.

Extraordinarily RICH EMBROIDERIES and BRIC-A-BRAC, &c., impossible to be found elsewhere.

A visit will amply repay.

We are instructed to close out the whole stock

POSITIVELY WITHOUT RESERVE,

Commencing tomorrow (MONDAY) morning at 11 o'clock sharp, and at 3 p. m., continuing following two days.

REMEMBER, AT

255 & 257 Wabash-av.

ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO., Auctioneers.

PAWNBROKER'S GOODS!

LIPMAN

Will make a Grand Clearing Sale of all unredeemed pledges to date at our Stores MONDAY (tomorrow) at 10 a. m., and TUESDAY, 14th, at same time. An unequaled chance to buy

Fine Gold and Silver Watches,

ELEGANT DIAMONDS,

JEWELRY, and OPERA-GLASSES,

GUNS, FURS, PISTOLS, and MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.

ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.,

84 and 86 Randolph-st.

Unclaimed Baggage.

THURSDAY NEXT, DEC. 16,

10 A. M., at Our Stores,

We Sell for Account I. C. R. R.,

400 LOTS

Unclaimed Baggage—Trunks, Valises, Satchels, Bundles, Etc.

ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.,

84 and 86 Randolph-st.

FINE WINES & LIQUORS

AT UNRESERVED

Auction Sale!

For Acct. Large

Importing House,

We Sell at Our Stores

Friday Morning next, Dec. 17, at 10 o'clock

The Following

Catalogue Choice Goods

300 Cases VERMOUTH.
25 Cases FERNET.
36 Cases ABSINTHE.
19 Cases Maderia.
13 Cases Malaga.
38 Cases Margaux.
33 Cases Chamberton.
28 Cases Pontet Canet.
14 Cases St. Emillion.
33 Cases Chat. Leoville.
26 Cases St. Julien.
27 Cases Macan.
44 Cases Beaujolias.
25 Cases St. Estphe.

All strictly choice goods—direct importation of N. Y. house—consigned to us for positive sale.

The attention of the trade and private parties is called to this important sale.

ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO., 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

$5.00 SPECIAL OFFER! $5.00

Life-size Photo-Crayon, 12 Cabinets, 2 Panels, $5.00. $5.00.

—FREE— —FREE—

2 large Panels with each dozen Cabinets—14 in all, $2.50.

KRAFT & HARRIS, 150 STATE-ST.

Gallery open Sunday. 23

STOCK-HOLDERS' MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the C. Y. TRANSFER COMPANY will be held at 1704 Michigan-av., Monday at 7 p. m. CARYL B. YOUNG, Sec.-Treas.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.

Underwriter's Sale.

For account of whom it may concern.

300 Bags Damaged Rice Flour.

Monday, Dec. 13, 10:30 a. m.,

At Grand Trunk Railroad Depot, southeast corner Twelfth-st. and Third-av.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION.

Dry Goods Department.

Tuesday.....Specialties
Thursday.....Clothing
Friday.....Bankrupts

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

Wednesday, Dec. 15, 1886, at 9:30 a. m.,

AT AUCTION,

BOOTS! SHOES! AND SLIPPERS!

Notice to Shoe Dealers and Country Merchants!

Owing to the big failures East and West of Boot and Shoe Jobbers we have consignments to SELL and close out, which we will do next

Wednesday, Dec. 15, 9:30 a. m.

Assortment large and complete and goods first-class. This will be a sale for sharp buyers to get goods at their own price. These Boots and Shoes can be seen any time. Call and look them over.

Same day—Bankrupt Stock, just the goods for Bonanza Stores.

G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

GREAT PEREMPTORY SALE!

FIRE SALVAGE.

Wednesday, Dec. 15,

10 O'Clock a. m.,

135 and 137 Washington-st., Cor. Union,

For account of whom it may concern.

By order of W. H. SCHWALBE & CO., Fire-Salvage Wreckers.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

Nos. 214 and 216 Madison-st.,

CHICAGO,

Will Sell on Wednesday, Dec. 15,

Commencing at 11:30 a. m. sharp,

2,500 Cases

1886 MANUFACTURE,

RUBBER BOOTS, ARCTICS, ALASKAS, SANDALS, AND CROQ.,

REGULAR SIZES.

No Damaged or Imperfect Goods. Why continue to buy those high-priced goods? Here is the same thing at your price.

CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE AT AUCTION!

HOLIDAY GOODS!

Thursday, Dec. 16, 9:30 a. m.

Vases, China Cups and Saucers, Cologne Sets, Wine and Liquor Sets, Smoking Sets, Colored Lamp and Gas Globes. Large Line Tinware. Regular Assortment White Granite, C. C., and Rockingham Ware, 3,000 brls. Glassware. Goods packed for country merchants.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., 214 and 216 Madison-st.

By LOUDERBACK & CO.

—RARE— IVORY CARVINGS!

JUST RECEIVED.

$5,000 Value, 25 Pieces.

Chinese and Japanese

AUCTION

Continues this week at

215 Wabash-av.

Daily Sales 11 a. m., 2:30 and 8 p. m.

Holiday Presents

New Goods Just Opened.

Don't Miss This Sale!

BARGAINS!

MUST BE SOLD.

LOUDERBACK & CO., Auctioneers.

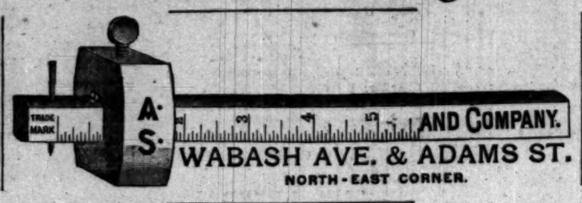
PATTI.

Choice Seats in Front Row Parquet Circle for Monday Night at Box Office Price, $5.00, at 244 South Clark Street.

$300,000 WORTH OF STOCK

Marked Down to $150,000.

The Greatest Sale of HOLIDAY GOODS THAT HAS Ever Taken Place.



The Entire Stock Must Be Closed Out by Jan. 1.

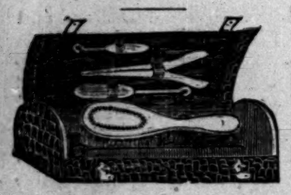
GENUINE OUT-AND-OUT BARGAINS IN EVERY DEPARTMENT!

500 Sets of Collar and Cuff Boxes, really worth $1.00, at

48c per set.

200 Glove and Shoe Sets, in Leatherette Boxes, lined with Satin, and fitted with Zylonite Shoe Horn, Glove and Shoe Buttoners, really worth 98c, at

48c each.



This Toilet Set. Leatherette Case, lined with Satin, and fitted with Zylonite Brush, Comb, Glove Stretcher, Shoe Buttoner, and Glove Buttoner, with separate compartment for Gloves; the most decided bargain ever offered in this city.

$1.48 each.

An immense assortment of Jewelry in Rolled Plate, Sterling Silver, Cameo, Real Garnet, Real Jet, Venetian Ivory, including many imported novelties.

WORTH UP TO $1.00, At 25c. | WORTH UP TO $3.00, At 50c.

Russian Hair Muffs, lined with Satin, best quality, sold elsewhere at $1.50, at

68c.

Child's Alaska Lynx Sets, lined with Satin, and really worth $4.00, at

$1.79 per set.

A. S. Gage and Company,
Wabash-av. and Adams-st.,
HENRY J. MACFARLAND, Assignee.

This Week's Reductions in
DINNER SETS!

All our HAVILAND and BEST FRENCH CHINA SETS reduced this day from 33 to 50 per cent. Over 500 sets, and all other goods, similarly reduced.

Haviland Set, richest decor., 149 pieces, reduced from $87 to $45.67.
Haviland Set, richest decor., 125 pieces, reduced from $45 to $30.47.
Haviland Set, richest decor., 125 pieces, reduced from $61.70 to $49.77.
Haviland Set, richest decor., 149 pieces, reduced from $87.47 to $41.97.
Haviland Set, richest decor., 125 pieces, reduced from $45.50 to $30.47.
Haviland Set, Court decor., 155 pieces, reduced from $325 to $227.87.
Haviland Set, Floral decor., 125 pieces, reduced from $75 to $39.66.

Like reductions in cheap sets and in all Art Goods.

Largest Display of Bisque Floral Ornaments, covering our entire centre aisle, all sold at ONE-HALF PRICE.

AT
97c.

This magnificent BISQUE SMOKER SET, and 80 other varieties, all sold at 97c.

A. S. Gage and Company,
Wabash-av. and Adams-st.
HENRY J. MACFARLAND, Assignee.

Great Clearing Sale
OF
Linens and White Goods.

A positive drop on regular prices from 100 to 50 cents on the dollar.

One hundred Progressive Euchre Cloths, fine Double Damask, to be sold at
98c Each.
Worth double the price asked for them.

One hundred and fifty Bleached Double Damask Table Cloths, ranging in size from 2, 2½, and 3 yards long, to be sold at
$2.38 Each.

One hundred fine Toilinette Lunch Cloths, fast colors, 3¼ yards long, at the very low price of
$1.29 Each.

One lot 7-4 All-Linen Lunch Cloths, with fancy borders, regular price $1.50, reduced to
65c Each.

One Special lot 6-4 Best Quality Turcoman Table Covers, double-faced, at
$2.48.
A fine Christmas Present at half the usual price.

One lot of five thousand yds. fine Bleached Table Damask at
50c per Yard.
A Great Reduction in Price.

We shall place on sale all our fine Bleached Double Damask Table Sets, plain and fringed, ranging in size from 2 to 4 yards long, at the uniform price of
$7.50 per Set.
Worth to import from $10 to $20 per set.

A. S. Gage and Company,
Wabash-av. and Adams-st.,
HENRY J. MACFARLAND, Assignee.

C. JEVNE & CO., 110 and 112 Madison-st.

WINES.

"Good Wine Needs no Bush."
(As You Like It.)

"Good Company, good wine, good welcome, can make good people."
—*Henry VIII.*

WINES THAT ARE PURE
Have been held in esteem as
Nature's Choicest Blessing to Mankind
FOR
THOUSANDS OF YEARS.

ARE YOU AILING?

Try Our Remedy.

Throw away your Patent Medicine bottle, very often filled with the vilest, most noxious concoction, and use instead a little wine before, after, or at meals, as the case may require. Take exercise in the open air, turn your mind away from your ailment and let the sunshine into your soul.

Are you aware that nearly seventy-five per cent of the Wines and Spirits used in America are spurious and for that reason mischievous and injurious to health?

The First Requirement is Purity. The Second is Quality.

In order to enable you to find the Wine best suited to your taste, and from which you may derive the greatest benefit, we will send the following assortments at prices named. Any of these Wines can be duplicated in any quantity from a case or a gallon to a hogshead.

We Guarantee the Absolute Purity of Our Wines and Spirits.

Case No. 1.---Popular Cabinet.

2 Bottles Old Port, California
2 Bottles Old Sherry, California
2 Bottles Angelica, California
1 Bottle Muscatel, California
1 Bottle Malaga, California
1 Bottle Zinfandel, California
1 Bottle Riesling, California
1 Bottle Johannisberg, California
1 Bottle Burgundy, California
12 Bottles, quarts

Price, **$4.80.**

The Popular Cabinet contains the best Old California Wines obtainable. They are pure and wholesome. TRY THEM.

Case No. 2---Popular Cabinet.

Contains the same assortment as No. 1, but has only one bottle each of Port, Sherry, and Angelica, instead of which are packed:

1 Bottle Old California Brandy
1 Bottle 6-year-old Bourbon Whisky
1 Bottle 5-year-old Rye Whisky
12 Bottles, quarts

Price, **$6.15.**

The difference between Cases No. 1 and 2 is owing to three bottles of the high-grade Whisky and Brandy added.

Case No. 3---The Invalid's Cabinet.

1 Bottle Liquid Bread
1 Bottle Hoff's Malt Extract
1 Bottle Lime Fruit Juice
2 Bottles Imported Port Wine
1 Bottle Imported Sherry
1 Bottle Imported Hungarian Wine
1 Bottle Otard Brandy, 1878
1 Bottle Imported Gin
1 Bottle Sauternes (White Wine)
1 Bottle Medoc Claret
1 Bottle Rye or Bourbon Whisky, 5 yrs. old
12 Bottles, quarts

Price, **$8.70.**

The Invalid's Cabinet is so named from the assortment, which is especially designed to meet the wants in the Sick Room or among the convalescent.

Case No. 4.---The Special Cabinet.

1 Bottle Lysholm's Aquavit
1 Bottle Swedish Punsch
1 Bottle Tarragona Port
1 Bottle Imported Sherry
1 Bottle Imported Madeira
1 Bottle Niersteiner Rhine Wine
2 Bottles Medoc Claret
1 Bottle Finest California Brandy
1 Bottle W. H. McBrayer Whisky
1 Bottle Italian Vermouth
1 Bottle Imported Gin
12 Bottles, quarts

Price, **$9.30.**

The Special Cabinet contains several of our specialties, for which we are sole agents in the United States. (The goods are all imported except Whisky.)

Case No. 5---The Reserve Cabinet.

2 Bottles Port, Imported
2 Bottles Queen Victoria Sherry
2 Bottles Madeira
3 Bottles Chateau Mouton Claret
1 Bottle McBrayer Whisky
1 Bottle Hennesy Brandy
1 Bottle DeKuyper Gin
12 Bottles, quarts

Price, **$11.75.**

The "Reserve Cabinet" will, in an emergency, prove as serviceable as the well-filled cellar of the most fastidious good liver.

Case No. 6---The Epicurean Cabinet.

1 Bottle Benedictine, pint
1 Bottle Curacoa, red, green, or white, qt.
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The Board of Water Commissioners of the City of Muskegon, Michigan, will receive until 12 o'clock noon of the 12th day of January, 1887, competitive plans and specifications for a system of water works sufficient for the supply of good, pure water to the amount of five millions (5,000,000) gallons per day of twenty-four hours, and sealed proposals for the construction of necessary works, the supply of necessary mains, valves, specials, etc.

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Said plans and specifications and said proposals for the construction of said works and all necessary work incident thereto to be inclosed in a sealed envelope, addressed to the Board of Water Commissioners, Muskegon, Michigan, and marked, "Plans and specifications for a system of water works for the City of Muskegon and proposals for the construction of the same."

All necessary information can be obtained from the Superintendent of the Water Works at his office in the City Hall.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a good and sufficient bond in the sum of five thousand dollars ($5,000) as a guarantee of the bidder's good faith, conditioned that he will enter upon and complete the work in case his proposal be accepted.

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A NIGHT-CAR CONDUCTOR.

"GUS," THE NORTH SIDE FARE-COLLECTOR, A TYPE OF HIS CLASS.

The Bright Lookout He Keeps for "Doze Neekels" and His Faculty of Crowding a Dancing Party into an Already Overfilled Car—Queer Whims and Superstitions—How the Track Is Worked at Daylight by Driver and Conductor.

The morning newspaper toilers, the gamblers, the belated dancers, and the young toughs who have been roaming around downtown with a little pot of red paint, who may claim "der Nord Side" as a residence, are well acquainted with "Gus," the night-car conductor. That he has any other name than "Gus" not one in ten of those who ride with him could tell; that he is fidelity itself in protecting the interests of Mr. Yerkes and that not one of "doze neekels" escape him all will bear cheerful testimony. The story is told that once just as he had turned at Washington and Clark streets to again start on his journey toward Milwaukee he slipped and broke his arm. It was a bitter cold morning, and the pain was intense; but between his groans as he was being assisted to his feet "Gus" gasped:

"Ach, mein Gott! who will look after doze neekels now, already!"

This came to the ears of Mr. Crawford, who at that time had more authority in the North Side Company's affairs than now, since the cable and Philadelphia ideas have taken a front seat, and "Gus" fared well during his wrestle with a broken limb. He returned to his work with renewed confidence in his ability to catch the fleeting nickel ere the passenger fled. Night after night, unless just at home by toothache or an addition to the population of Lake View, he can be found from midnight until morning pursuing his duties with a serenity undisturbed by any number of dancing parties or whisky-soaked hoodlums. With eighty passengers packed in a box-car, he brings the procession to a full stop at Uhlich's, Brand's, or Turner Hall, and with a "Step forward, gentlemen, please! make room for doze ladies!" that admits of no questioning he quietly packs half a dozen more into the interior.

But virtue has its own reward, and "Gus" is a shining example of the old chestnut. In the winter he is content to labor on the wages of a conductor, but all the while he looks forward to the golden summer time, when all things are made even. When open cars bloom out "Gus" is another man. During the winter he has seemingly half-slumbered as the rear platform, ever keeping one eye open, however, for "dose neekels"; but the moment box-cars are discarded he is all life and animation. When the 4:14 starts from Washington and Clark streets day is dawning. He collects the "neekels" with a rush and abandon that makes his bell-punch ring almost as merrily and continuously as a church chime. Having done his duty to his employers "Gus" begins to look out for "Gus." Swinging himself low down on the side-step he stands with his head arched and eyes keenly fixed on the ground as it glides by beneath him. In front "Pat," the driver, has also become another person with the shedding of his huge buffalo overcoat; and his eyes are flashing to the right and to the left, and his hands are gripped firmly to reins and brake, ready to "check up" on a second's notice. Suddenly "Gus" straightens up, gives the bell-rope a jerk that nearly snaps it, jumps off, runs back a few yards, and is on the car again before it has appreciably slackened its speed. Triumphantly he holds aloft a quarter, a half-dollar, a dollar, a well-filled purse, a cane, a silk umbrella, or something of greater or less value, whose owner has lost it from out of the darker nooks of the night. "Gus" and "Pat" work hand in hand in gathering up the wreckage. Sometimes it is the driver catches sight of the treasure on the ground, signals the conductor, and slows up until it is safely gathered in. It is known that both "Gus" and "Pat," if they have not grown rich by their gleanings, have at least thriven exceedingly; in fact, the title to a beautiful little cottage and lot in Lake View which is "Gus's" name shows that the early bird which catches the worm has not fared better than he. It may be stated here that on all the night cars the conductors and drivers are equally skillful in "working the track." Instances abound in which all the way from $1 to $30 has been picked up in a single morning. A South State street conductor gathered in from Madison to Thirty-ninth street one morning last July an average of 30 cents to the block, all in sums of $1 and less. The car reached Thirty-ninth street ten minutes behind time, because of the frequent stops, but conductor and driver cared little for that, as they divided the money. It afterwards transpired that a Stock-Yards tough with a great deal of small change, a load of Levee whisky, and little brains, had mounted himself by trying to drop coin down the slot in which the grip works as the car sped along. His success had not been great, much to the joy of the night-car men.

"Gus," by the way, is a firm believer in fatalism. Equally firm is his faith in "hoodoos." Several years ago a dog formed an attachment for his car and could not be shaken off; summer and winter, fair weather and bad, alike found the animal trotting along, covering the miles without complaint, and wild with joy if "Gus" only patted him on the head. To "Gus" the dog came to be regarded as a mascot of the most fortunate type, for it seemed as if the track had never yielded such a plenteous harvest. One night, however, the dog was missing; and, though its memory was kept green by one of the newspaper men who patronized the car, "Gus" refused to be comforted, and so far forgot himself as to accept a Canadian dime from a gambler. He has a standing offer of $10 for a dog warranted to stick by him in all sorts of weather, but though many are called none as yet have been chosen. A colored passenger "Gus" regards as a "hoodoo." He solemnly asserts that no luck has ever attended him when he has been compelled to gather in "one of doze neekels" from an African, and that only a stern sense of duty permits him to accept a fare from such a source. In this, however, he is but a type of his class; all have the same old notions of this or that bringing good or bad luck, and are happy or sad, just as the mascot or the "hoodoo" happens to cross their path.

Lord Randolph Churchill's Robe of State.

Lord Randolph Churchill appeared in his robe of state at the pricking of the Sheriffs. This robe is so gilded that it costs about £1,000, and is only worn twice a year by a Chancellor of the Exchequer. It is the custom for one Chancellor to hand the robe over to his successor, who pays a few hundred pounds for the use of it, which is recouped to him when he leaves office by the incoming Chancellor. Mr. Disraeli, however, when he ceased to be Chancellor of the Exchequer, refused to sell his robe to Mr. Gladstone. A new robe had therefore to be purchased. It must have been somewhat short in the skirts for Sir William Harcourt or somewhat long in the skirts for Lord Randolph.—*London Truth.*

Afraid He Doesn't Love Her.

Mrs. McSpillkins' mother is stopping with the family, and there is some little feeling. Johnny McSpillkins was reading in a Texas paper about a man who had killed his brother. Johnny asked:

"Pa, is a man who kills his brother a fratricide?"

"Yes," responded Mr. Spillkins.

"What is a man who kills his father?"

"A patricide."

"And when he kills his wife?"

"Uxoricide."

"And when he kills his wife's mother?"

"Justifiable homicide," replied McSpillkins, glaring at the old lady.—*Texas Siftings.*

Before His Time.

Bill Kiersted of the Recorder's office, while eating his dinner the other day, was reading a chapter in Genesis to be ready for his Bible class next Sunday when he suddenly inquired of Johnny Haggerty "if the people in those days used to do their sums on the ground?" Johnnie said: "I don't know; that was before my time. Ask McDevitt; he's older than I am."

McDevitt said: "I don't know much about Shakespeare's writings. What does it say?" Kiersted read: "And the sons of men multiplied on the face of the earth."—*Cincinnati Telegram.*

The Reason of It.

Corporal (to soldier)—Why is the blade of the sabre curved instead of straight?

Soldier—It is curved in order to give more force to the blow.

Corporal—Humbug! The sabre is curved so as to fit the scabbard. If it was straight how would you get it into the crooked scabbard, blockhead?—*Ex.*

THE LOST NUGGET.

A Queer Story Which Dates Back to the Old Mining Days.

There were a few lines of telegraphic matter in the daily press a few days ago to the effect that a party had left Colorado Springs to hunt for the "Lost Nugget." Among the romances of the gold coast there are two which will live beyond all others. The one is the "Lost Cabin" and the other the "Lost Nugget." Both have a foundation in fact, but the story of the "Lost Nugget" is the more truthful.

In the old mining days of California five or six men who had come out together from Indiana had a claim on the San Joaquin River. They were doing fairly well, but nothing to brag of, when one of them, a man named Charles Y. Tooker, whose relatives yet live in Indianapolis, made the discovery of the celebrated nugget. It was in the spring of the year, and he was out hunting for roots and herbs to cure a sort of scurvy which had taken hold of some of them. In climbing up a bank he dislodged a bowider, and as this rolled down it uncovered the nugget. It was a chunk of crude gold, weighing about ninety pounds. It is not likely that the mass was as pure as the average of small nuggets, but still it must have been worth many thousand dollars. The entire bank was afterwards dug away, and the neighborhood for half a mile around carefully searched, but without another ounce of gold being found.

Tooker was a single man, about 27 years old, and up to this hour it had been share and share alike with the little band. His mind was instantly made up to keep his discovery to himself, and to get away with his treasure at the first opportunity. He dug a hole and buried the find, carefully marked the spot, and returned to camp and tried to conceal his satisfaction and anxiety. It was a month before he made any move. His object was to get the nugget to San Francisco, and it must be carried on the back of a horse or mule. He had to invent an excuse for separating himself from the band, and this probably gave rise to the first suspicions. Tooker purchased a mule of an immigrant, hung around until he believed it was safe for him to depart, and then dug up his nugget one night and set out on a journey which would not have been safe for half a dozen men to undertake. Those were rough days, and men who had met with poor luck hunting for gold in the earth were on the road as robbers and assasins. Tooker's companions felt certain that he had made a find, and his every action was under surveillance for several days before he started. He quietly withdrew from camp at night, led his mule to the spot where the nugget was cached, and loading it on a pack-saddle he started off. He must have known of the dangers of the road, but the desire to convert that big lump into gold pieces overcame his prudence. He was followed by two of his companions, but they hardly knew what course to take. He had made a find and was "jumping" them, but they had no legal right to force a division.

Tooker was followed until daybreak, and the men had about made up their minds to halt him and force him to turn back with his precious burden when he was attacked by four or five footpads. A lively fight ensued, and Tooker and one of his pursuers were killed, and the other was driven off. He returned to camp with the story, and this was the first of a long series of adventures in which the big nugget has figured. Tooker's friends determined to overhaul the robbers, and five in number they broke camp at once and began a pursuit. The footpads had a camp or rendezvous within a few miles of where the robbery occurred, and the nugget was taken there for safety. This camp was discovered by the Tooker crowd, and in the fight which followed two of them were killed, while only one of the robbers escaped with his life. The nugget had been buried, and although the closest search was made for it the victors failed to unearth it. The robber who escaped made his way to San Francisco, and six months later set about organizing an expedition to go after the lump. One of the men who was to accompany him got the location of the cache and set out with a companion and reached the place two days ahead of the others. The nugget was found, loaded on the back of a mule, and the two had a start of a day and a half. They journeyed about forty miles, buried the lump near a mining camp, and staked out a claim and went to work as a part of the program to preserve their secret. They remained in camp for six weeks, and then left on foot, their mule having been stolen. What happened to them and the nugget is not known, or at least has not been stated. The next time the big lump was heard from it was unearthed in the Hot Creek Mountains of Nevada by three miners, who had come from California. The fact that they dug it up and had it in their possession was known to a band of sixty or seventy immigrants, with whom the trio traveled for several days. Everybody got a look at the lump, and its history was related by one of its possessors.

Before crossing the line into California the three men and the nugget left the train secretly and were never heard of again. It was three years before the nugget was heard of again, and information of its whereabouts then came through a half-breed Indian who was dying at a military post in Colorado. He told a sergeant of cavalry where it could be found, and the sergeant and two private soldiers deserted and went to secure it. They were tracked to a mountain about fifty miles away, and were found to have dug up something and headed for Kansas. They were followed for a day and a half, and then the bodies of the two privates were found on the ground, shot through the head. The sergeant had murdered them in order to have the prize all to himself. Civil officers all over Kansas and Nebraska were notified to be on the lookout for the deserter and murderer, but to this day no one can tell what fate befell him. The big nugget has been heard of in an indirect and roundabout way several times since, and it has always been understood that it was in the hands of the Indians. Something definit as to its exact location must have been learned this fall, or an expedition would not be preparing to set out at the opening of winter. The lost nugget is no doubt the largest mass of crude gold ever discovered in California, and perhaps in the world, and if an expedition of five or six men can succeed in getting possession of it at this time, there is a fortune in it for each and every one.—*New York Sun.*

A MARVEL IN DANCING.

The Wonderful Egg Dance of the East Indian Girls.

A traveler gives a pretty description of the graceful egg dance which was performed for his amusement in the Court of Bhopal, India. It shows us that our sword dancers and our young ladies of the ballet are not quite up to the standard of the Bhopal girl. He tells us that a slender girl, arrayed in an embroidered bodice and short skirts, like those worn by the peasant women in this part of India, came forward very fascinating to him with wreathed smiles and dainty steps, and also in steps that were very sweetly modeled.

She seemed to me as if she wanted me to buy her basket of eggs along with herself, and that the eggs were real eggs. She did not dance on them, however. She wore on her head a large wheel of wickerwork, and around this at equal distances were placed threads with slip-knots at the ends, in each knot a glass bead to keep it from closing. The music begins. It is a quick, jerking movement, rather monotonous, and the dancer spins round in time with the measure, which grows faster and faster.

As she turns she seizes an egg from the basket, which is held on her left arm, and rapidly inserts it in one of the knots. Her circular motion causes the threads to stretch out like spokes of a wheel. She keeps on doing this till every knot has its egg, and her head is surrounded by a sort of aureole. When she has succeeded in placing all the eggs she spins round so fast that her features can hardly be seen. A false step and Humpty Dumpty would have a fall indeed. She has now the most dainty and difficult part of her dance to execute, for the dance is not done till every egg is taken from its thread and laid safely back in the empty basket. One by one the Indian girl accomplished this, never crushing a shell or displacing a single egg. When all are restored she stops her dizzy whirl, curtsies with grace, and offers her basket to the lookers-on, who often break the eggs to prove that no juggler's trick has been used to change them.

A Whimsy.

GROTESQUE AND ARABESQUE.

The Probable Explanation.

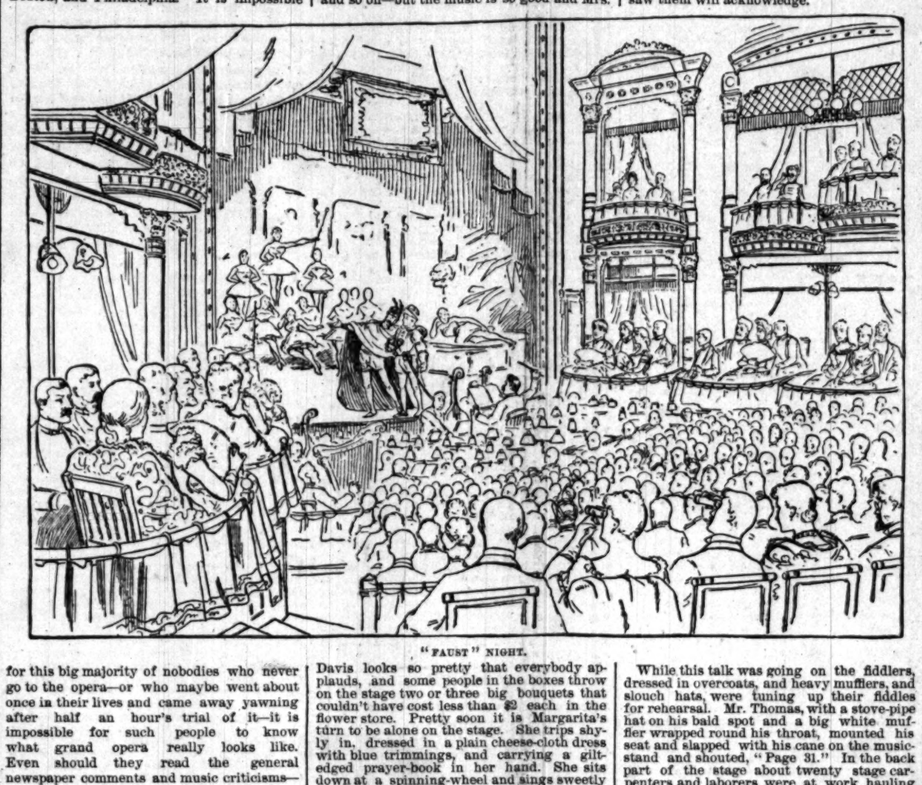
"The Lost Letter" is the title of a new story. No doubt the husband found it in last winter's overcoat.

OPERA AS IT REALLY IS.

THE PLEASING RENDITION OF "FAUST" AT THE COLUMBIA THEATRE.

A Description by One Who Does Not Employ Oppressively Technical Phrases—A Story Told Which Should Save Libretto—The "Mise en Scene" and All That Sort of Thing—A Rehearsal and Its Features—Social Features of the Occasion.

It is a shame to have to confess it, but it is an undeniable fact that there are several hundred thousand people in the city who will not see the grand opera and grand ballet which the National opera company—erstwhile the American opera company—has placed "in our midst." It is one of the unwritten dictums of society that "everybody who is anybody goes to the opera," and of course it follows that the very particular somebodies sit in the boxes. It must be inferred, therefore, that the nobodies are numerous, forming as they do about nineteen-twentieths of the intelligent adult population; and this is true not of Chicago alone but of the more musically-pretentious cities of New York, Boston, and Philadelphia. It is impossible



"FAUST" NIGHT.

for this big majority of nobodies who never go to the opera—or who maybe went about once in their lives and came away yawning after half an hour's trial of it—it is impossible for such people to know what grand opera really looks like. Even should they read the general newspaper comments and music criticisms—which they are not likely to do—they are bewildered with mystifying phrases about "the gorgeous mise en scène," or "the delicate shading of the orchestration," or "the infinit progression of action," or "the vibratory touchings of the deeper chords of human emotion," or some such stuff which only those who have been there or maybe only the critics themselves know anything about. The criticisms mostly seem to be written for opera audiences, and not for the general public. A description of the opera therefore from a not too esthetic standpoint, written for the general public, and especially for the nobodies who don't go, should be of some interest, and it was for this reason that a not too esthetic reporter went to see the opera of "Faust," which was given twice at the Columbia during the last week.

"Faust" is possibly the most popular opera ever written. It has frequently been given on a scale of more or less grandeur in this city by various opera companies. It was given at the Opera Festival a couple of years ago by Patti and a few other expensive singers whose voices would break a National bank in a week, but it has never before been given with such a splurge of grandeur and showiness as that with which the National opera company presented it during the last week. "Faust" is described as a lyric drama in five acts. As given by the National opera company, it consists of seven chief singers, a chorus of about eighty people, about equally divided as to sex, a ballet of about sixty female dancers, and an orchestra of over seventy fiddlers. The story of "Faust"—for every opera has a story, though one would never suspect it by hearing the thing, but one can find out all about it by buying the book of words at 25 cents—the story is about an old doctor who sold himself to the Devil in order to become young again. Becoming young accordingly, he goes out into the world to have a good time, and courts and ruins a nice young girl called Margarita, though there seems no reason why he couldn't marry her and the story be fixed up just as good that way, for there does not seem to have been anything in his contract with the Devil to hinder him doing so if he liked. But opera-writers—Gilbert and Sullivan perhaps excepted—always seem to want to have something in the story that is not usually talked much about in private life, and the grander the opera the shadier the story. Margarita has another lover whose name is Siebel, and who isn't much of a man anyhow, and she has a brother named Valentine who is a soldier, and an old neighbor woman named Martha who has no sense to speak of. The other character is Brander, a soldier who gets killed in the war before the play is half over, and who would hardly be missed if he never showed up at all. Valentine comes back from the war and learns of the way his sister has been carrying on, and curses her and dies, after being stabbed in a duel with Faust. Then Faust begins to get sorry, and the Devil, Mephistopheles, shows him what a ballet is like. Margarita is put in jail for murdering her child, and Faust and Mephistopheles visit her there, and while they are talking she gets mad and dies and is carried to heaven by the angels. That ends the story, and by that time it is after midnight and people are glad to get home.

The peculiarity of grand opera is that it is all sung. This fact makes it somewhat difficult for one to keep track of the plot, except he has studied it out beforehand. Thus when Angelica has to tell Claudio that she loves him, she does not do it in any way that living mortal would, outside of a mad-house, but looks out over the audience, and holds out her right hand a little bit, and sings "I lo-hove thee!" loud enough to be heard two blocks off. Then Claudio tries to look surprised for a minute while the fiddlers are tuning his key-note, and fixes his right foot a little in advance of the left, and holds out his hand, and sings "O, joy! O, rapture! O, jaw-haw-haw-hoy! O, ra-hap-ture! O, ra-a-a-apture! O, rapture in-ex— O, rapture in-expayressible!" That is the way they do it in opera, but if the music is good no one cavils at the absurdity of the thing.

The first scene in "Faust" shows Faust as a gray-bearded old doctor sitting in his surgery. He sings something about being tired of living and seems about to poison himself. A chorus of singers is heard without, and when they stop he sings some more and commands the "infernal king" to appear. Thereupon a singer named Ludwig appears as Mephistopheles. Mephistopheles is dressed all in bright scarlet, and wears red shoes that turn up at the toes, and two red feathers on his head that stick out like horns. He has a bad face, Meph has, and doesn't look like a man one would lend $10 to without good security; but for all that there are politicians in the city who could swap countenances with him and not have the worst of the bargain. Faust sings "Begone," but Mephistopheles refuses to begone, and between them they sing out a written contract which the old man signs. Meantime a piece of the scenery opens and Faust sees Miss Juch sitting at a spinning-wheel as Margarita. Then he drinks from a goblet Mephistopheles gives him, and his gray beard and wig and mantle fall off and he stands revealed as Mr. Bassett, the handsome young tenor, dressed in plumb-colored tights and tunic, with a white feather in his hat and a sword by his side, and everything as gay as can be. Then he and Mephistopheles sing a duet and the curtain falls. In the next scene there is a great crowd on the stage, the scene being supposed to be a fair, and there is a great deal of singing and confusion and a big display of gayly-colored costumes. The one noticeable feature of the scene is the appearance of Mrs. Bartlett-Davis, dressed as Siebel, in lilac tights, with a broad leather belt around her tunic, and a red turban with a feather, and cute little rawhide boots. Mrs. Davis looked as pretty as a picture, and acted as natural in her male costume as if she had been born that way. Mephistopheles sang a song in good style, the chorus of which, as given in the song-book and as sung, was as follows:

Round about the pedestal,
Round about the pedestal,
Satan he conducts the ball,
conducts the ball,
Satan he conducts the ball,
conducts the ball,
Satan he conducts the ball,
Old Satan he conducts the ball,
he conducts the ball,
conducts the ball,
ducts the ball,
the ball,
conducts the ball!

In the next scene, which represents Margarita's garden, Siebel comes alone on the stage and sings beautifully about his love for Margarita. The words do not mean anything in particular—"Tell her, sweet flowers, I love her; bright are the heavens above her," and so on—but the music is so good and Mrs. Davis looks so pretty that everybody applauds, and some people in the boxes throw on the stage two or three big bouquets that couldn't have cost less than $2 each in the flower stores. Pretty soon it is Margarita's turn to be alone on the stage. She trips shyly in, dressed in a plain cheese-cloth dress with blue trimmings, and carrying a gilt-edged prayer-book in her hand. She sits down at a spinning-wheel and sings sweetly about a King of Thule, who once there was, who himself to death did drink—the sweetest, quaintest, dautiest-sung old song one could wish to listen to. After a bit Miss Phillipps as Martha comes into the garden, dressed in brown, with puffed lattice-work on her shoulders, and a black velvet cap and gray frizzes. Faust and Mephistopheles also come in, and while Faust makes love to Margarita Mephistopheles flirts with Miss Phillipps and regularly turns her head. They sing and spoon there for twenty minutes by the watch, and when Martha goes away the other two spoon and sing on, with Mephistopheles grinning at it all and singing in a few words now and again where a good baritone voice seemed to be needed for a change. Then Margarita skips out, and the lights are lowered until the stage is nearly in darkness, and then she comes to a window and looks out at the audience and sings how glad she is that Faust loves her. Faust and Mephistopheles, who have staid in the garden all the time, overhear it all when she this confession maketh, and Faust, egged on by Mephistopheles, jumps into the window and clasps her in his arms. A little white ray of calcium light is thrown on the hugging lovers, so that the audience can see them well in the dark, and a little red light is thrown at the same time on Mephistopheles, who grins and sings "Ha, ha, ha!" and then the curtain drops, and the lights are turned up, and the people applaud, and some of them get up and go out. In the next scene there are a lot of soldiers with tin helmets returning from the war, and women with high white caps, and a man waving an orange flag, and martial music of a kind that makes one's pulses throb. Valentine, who has returned from the war, looks in the house for his sister, and then Mephistopheles and Faust come in, all the others having left the stage. Mephistopheles begins to twang a serenade on an old guitar, and Valentine comes out to see what the row is, and Mephistopheles sings sarcastically, "My Captain splendid, my humble serenade was not for you intended." This makes Valentine hot and he smashes the old guitar, and then Faust takes a hand in, and the three of them sing themselves into a passion, and Faust and Valentine fight with swords, while the orchestra blares like fury, and Valentine falls, stabbed through. Then Siebel and Martha and a whole crowd of people rush in singing, "This way was the noise, in the streets they were fighting, and one is on the ground," and they gather around Valentine and sing that Margarita's shame hath slain him. Margarita slides in quietly, dressed in a sort of puce-colored dress with black velvet bars, and sings for mercy, but Val gets up on his elbow and flings her off and curses her, and prays for heaven to reject her and earth be her hell, and then he dies. The crowd drop on their knees around the dead body and sing heaven forgive her, meaning the shamefaced Margarita, who hasn't a word to say for herself. Then the curtain fell, and the people clapped, and the curtain immediately rose again, and Valentine, who by that time had gathered up his dead body off the ground, took Miss Juch by the hand, and the two stepped forward and smiled and bowed until the curtain fell. It is nothing out of the way in opera for a corpse to rise up and kiss its hand to the audience. The next scene represented Margarita praying in a cathedral and Mephistopheles standing in an opening in one of the pillars, with a sheet around him and red light playing over him, singing at her that her sin was too great for forgiveness. This makes her fall, with a slap on her back, on the floor in a dead faint, and then, when the curtain falls and rises again, she gets up just as Valentine did, and feels if her back hair is in place, and takes Mephistopheles' hand and smiles and bows until the curtain falls for good. The next act begins with a painted picture of the gloomy mountains of the infernal regions, which suddenly changes into the grand ballet. Mephistopheles waves in his hand and part of the curtain goes up, and part down, and part sideways, and discloses a gorgeous scene, which he says is "a feast of courtesans and queens," and then he offers Faust a place at the banquet to quiet his conscience. Fifty or sixty females in meagre dress, some with striped turbans as Nubian slaves, and some with fluffy tulle dresses about a foot long from the waist, and all of them with flesh-colored tights and white dancing-shoes, were scattered around in various positions—standing, lounging on stairs, or sleeping on divans. At this point Theodore Thomas slid down from the conductor's stand and another man, who had also a bald spot on his crown, mounted to the seat.

The ballet is a convolution of arms and legs in mazy circles and wondrous figures; a kaleidoscopic picture of living, sensuous forms; a whirling and gyrating and rotating and pirouting of pretty faces and pretty figures and silver spangles and bright colors. The ballet is no worse than any other ballet ever seen in Chicago—indeed, it is infinitly better than any other ballet in the country, for the chief dancers are perfect in their art and bewitchingly pretty. It was this ballet that raised the ire of the St. Louis clergy to such an extent that they appointed a "Committee on Opera" and passed resolutions condemning the whole business. One of the officials of the National opera company says that the clergymen were so indignant that they came to the opera in disguise on nights of grand ballet just to see if the company would dare to carry out the program, but this is probably a slander. There does not seem to be anything in the ballet to bring the blush of embarrassment to the cheek of modesty, but probably the immodesty that would put a claw-hammer suit and a crush hat on the Apollo Belvedere would be shocked out of measure by the sight.

The last act of "Faust" is of so little importance that many people go away when the ballet is over.

After seeing this opera and thinking the matter over a little the observer thought it would be doing a good turn to call at the Columbia and give Mr. Locke, the Manager of the National opera company, a few points as to how the opera might be brightened up a bit and made more attractive to the public. Mr. Locke was found preparing for a rehearsal of "The Huguenots," and was somewhat impatient at being interrupted. It was suggested to him that Faust should be killed about the end of the first act, or a better singer put in his place, but that the killing was the more promising plan. Mr. Locke said that was absurd. Then it was suggested that there be two or three ballets instead of only one, but Mr. Locke didn't seem to take kindly to this idea either. It was pointed out that it would be a great improvement if the ballet dancer with the green dress and long black hair reaching nearly to her heels—Miss Vio her name is—or the other one with the blue corset, Miss Guiri, would come and dance before the curtain between the acts, but Mr. Locke said the girls would kick at such a scheme. But as kickers they are superb, as any one who saw them will acknowledge.

While this talk was going on the fiddlers, dressed in overcoats, and heavy mufflers, and slouch hats, were tuning up their fiddles for rehearsal. Mr. Thomas, with a stove-pipe hat on his bald spot and a big white muffler wrapped around his throat, mounted his seat and slapped with his cane on the music-stand and shouted, "Page 31." In the back part of the stage about twenty stage carpenters and laborers were at work hauling scenery around and making about as much noise as the orchestra. Forty or fifty men and women in street costume—the men mostly in tall hats and ulster coats, and the women in fur-bound jackets—stood around the sides of the stage chatting in little groups. When Mr. Thomas shouted "Page 31" Mr. Stoddard, one of the company, stepped to the middle of the stage and sang "While youth's day brightly is shining." In a minute Mr. Thomas slapped his cane violently on the music-stand and shouted, "Where in fury is the chorus?" and the thing came to a full stop. About a dozen men gathered near the footlights, and Stoddard strolled off to chat with one of the women; and soon more men came running in, as though they had been called from Hannah & Hogg's next door, and Thomas waved his cane, and all began to sing. Then Mr. Candidus came swaggering forward, wearing a great fur-bound ulster, and a velvet vest, and a heavy watchchain, and a shiny plug hat, and with his left hand stuck in his trousers pocket and his right swinging a gold-headed cane—for Mr. Candidus is a heavy swell in private life, whatever he may be on the stage—and he struck an attitude and sang, "Beneath the skies of fair Turena." The thing went on in a careless, everyday sort of way, Mr. Thomas occasionally swearing a little in German and making the singers stop and go over it again, until Mrs. L'Allemand and Mrs. Bartlett-Davis got to a sort of duet and then there was trouble. Mrs. L'Allemand sings, "Once more you here! Audacious fellow!" and Mrs. Davis sings back, "'Tis not for me a cavalier ——!" This had to be repeated many times before Mr. Thomas was satisfied. "Aw—dacious fellow!" sang Mrs. L'Allemand, and then as Thomas shouted, "Noch einmal!" (repeat) she sang "Auday—shus fellow!" (accent on the shus), and then "Audacious f—ellow!" (accent on the ellow), and half a dozen other ways, until at last she got it right. Then Mrs. Davis, who was the audacious fellow, had a little trouble with "me a cavalier," but soon it came out all right, and then it was Candidus' turn to get a lesson. Mr. Whitney sang some selections in deep bass that seemed to come up from his toes, but Mr. Thomas didn't give him an encore as he had the others.

But this sort of opera was tiresome, and the audience of one soon glided away. If Mr. Locke thinks favorably of the points here given regarding "Faust," the public may expect a big improvement in the show this week, though, to tell the truth, it is by no means bad as it is.

Social Features of the Opera.

The opera is not all music, ballet, and Thomas; it is "society." Be the opera Italian, French, or American, society will see, applaud it, swear that it loves it. Why not? Is not opera the epitome of all things esthetic, elegant, and artistic—a sort of high plane on which fashion and art can meet? One knows the well-known people to count on. The boxes will be filled with familiar faces. Mrs. H. O. Stone, Mrs. Pullman, Mrs. Arthur Caton, Mrs. Charles Barnes—these will be there, with attendant gentlemen. Mr. N. K. Fairbank is fond of the opera and is sure to have his box, though Mrs. Fairbank is in Europe. Gen. Carson, his brother, and their wives, Mr. John T. Lester, Mr. Potter Palmer and his lady, Mr. Honoré, Reginald De Koven and his wife, Mr. and Mrs. Wirt Dexter, Edson Keith, and the Armours, John Root, amateur musician himself, and his wife, née Dora Monro—these will surely be seen, whether the night be "Lohengrin" or merely "Faust." Then there are the McCormicks, the Pecks, Mrs. O. T. Fox, Mr. McNally, Mr. and Mrs. Swartout, Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Hamill, Mr. and Mrs. Philo M. Otis, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Kimball, and Mr. and Mrs. George L. Dunlap—these also will be present. Mr. Samuel Nickerson, his wife, and young Mr. and Mrs. Nickerson, Mr. Will Walker, Mr. and Mrs. Peabody, the Farwells, Mr. Fred Tuttle, Charles Haines and his wife, Mr. and Mrs. Eddy, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Huck—these one can depend on.

Mr. and Mrs. McVicker seldom miss an opera season; Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Ackerman, Mr. and Mrs. Howard, now and then Mr. Henrotin, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Black, Mr. and Mrs. Towne, Fred Keep and his brother, Gen. Chetlain and lady, the Kirklands, Ernest Carter, John Kitchen, Mr. and Mrs. Proudfoot, Mr. George Montgomery—all these will be there. And débutantes seek the opera as a bird its nest. But why specify further? Every one knows who was there. It is a matter of course. Brilliant certainly—and inevitable. There are other features which are also inevitable—Hannah & Hogg's, for instance. There is a motley crowd there between the acts. At one end a crowd of gesticulating Germans from the gallery, plunged in a musical squabble—three of this school, half a dozen of another, and, mein Gott! what a confusion. But they know what they are talking about. So do the group of managers midway of the glittering hall. It is shop, conscientious and artissic shop, but still shop. It sounds like the method of Fursch Madi or the sympathetic quality of Juch's higher tones, but it is shop, systematic and premeditated. At the other end sit the gilded youth—talking of the opera! Not a bit of it! They sip their sherry flips, discourse of the ladies with profuse comments. The ladies might lift their delicately penciled eyebrows if they could hear all. These young men recognize a good point when they see it. A fine neck; magnificent hair—her own? Perhaps! Not all the gold is on her head either, eh? So chatter the gilded youth. Besides, there is always themselves to talk about. Surely, conversation need never lag. And then the ballet! Even these languid gentlemen feel the fine sensual poetry of the flinging arms, the rhythmic music, the tableaus, the light, glitter, splendor, perfume, flowers! It is a goodly thing. Who can doubt it?

About the foyer moves Milward Adams, bland, earnest, popular. George Farr, the most Americanized of Englishmen, flits here, there, and everywhere. A group of critics and reporters cluster near the door. Thomas' well-known head begins its familiar swaying, the electric bell rings, and there is a well-bred scurry back to the seats. The mystical wave of the baton, the uprolling of the curtain, and the audience sits spellbound under the gloom of Faust or the witchery of Lakme. Is there then such a devotion to music? Well, a hundred, perhaps, know what Gounod has written, as for the rest, they find elation enough in the sensual delight which musical sound produces, in the magnificence with which the National opera company is always associated, with the impressive and picturesque stage setting. The applause is generous enough. Chicago audiences are fairly well-bred. They are willing to show their gratitude for an aria, lightly sung, or a well-phrased chorus. Then, too, Chicago has confidence in Thomas and Thurber. It believes these distinguished promulgators of National talent will offer them nothing unworthy of acceptance.

But the curtain drops at last. The little boy in the lobby, weary with calling "Buy your book of the opera," and his yet smaller companion with his "opera glasses, opera glasses," fold their tents, metaphorically speaking, and steal away.

The high voice of the ceremonious attendant outside is heard calling the numbers of the carriages. My lady stops to be well wrapped in the lobby, throws her fleecy square of knitted nothingness over her head, folds her fur-lined cloak about her, hides her white neck, her gleaming arms, her jewels, and is gone. The little girl from the rear row of the balcony lets Charlie fasten his handkerchief about her throat, blushes to reward him, and they hurry away together in the sharp air. Outside, the carriages get in a tangle, the drivers swear surreptitiously, the cabmen assail the passers-by with importunities. At length all is quiet. The theatre is cold and dark. "Society" is asleep. So is the little girl from the rear row of the balcony. And through the dreams of many float the visions of the ballet or a reminiscence of a happy strain.

THREE TRAGEDIES.

Each Tragedy a Mystery, and All Occurring in Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 11.—[Special.]—Six weeks ago this evening William Stewart, a young man hailing from Buffalo, N. Y., said to a woman named Lottie Frank, with whom he was living on Larned street East as his wife: "I have finally got a job; I am going to work Monday morning on Woodward avenue. Let us take a walk and I will show you the place." They walked down Larned street to Griswold street, when Stewart said: "I want to go to the Griswold House a minute to look at a Buffalo newspaper." They turned down Griswold street from Larned, and the man entered the hotel. The woman was left standing in the street.

As Stewart entered the Griswold a man named Bunsell, a well-to-do lumberman from Oscoda, in this State, mistaking the character of the woman, as she afterwards claimed, accosted her as she walked slowly around the corner of the hotel. She returned his salutation under the impression, as she subsequently said, that Bunsell was a gentleman who had been introduced to her by Stewart a week previous. The two strolled down toward Jefferson avenue. Near the corner of the avenue the woman stopped and remarked that "Will must be pretty near through." At this instant David Patterson, a traveling agent for a Columbus, O., coal company, came across the street and up to Bunsell and the woman. "Man just fell dead here," said Patterson, sententiously. "Help me carry him into a store." Bunsell followed Patterson over in front of No. 151 Jefferson avenue—a brilliantly-lighted spot. Lottie Frank followed the men. On his back, with the light from the store streaming over him, lay a man dead. In a frenzy of excitement the Frank woman sprang forward and threw herself on the body.

"My Will!" she screamed. "My God! It is Will Stewart."

So it was—the man who five minutes before had gone into the Griswold House to look at a newspaper.

The hysterical woman was literally dragged from the body, and Stewart was carried into the store by Bunsell and Patterson. Then the latter picked up his "grip" and continued his way to the Michigan Central Station, where he took a train for home. A passing doctor examined the body of Stewart, said two words—"heart disease"—and went his way. Coroner Lansing took charge of the case. Daylight next day disclosed a small hole in Stewart's shirt-front, like a darning needle thrust. The body was stripped. The hole continued into his breast. County Physician Owen held an autopsy and declared that Stewart's heart-chamber had been punctured by a stiletto or similar instrument, and that this had caused his death. In short, that Stewart had been murdered. After two weeks' work in the case the police gave it up and told the reporters that Dr. Owen was probably mistaken! Dr. Owen had made nearly 500 post-mortem examinations since he became County Physician. He stuck to his opinion, and swore that Stewart had been stabbed to the heart. The police next talked of suicide. If Stewart stabbed himself where was the weapon? The ground was very carefully searched, but none was found. The case is still shrouded in mystery.

Don Ewer of Fort Huron was a leading sporting man of Michigan, and was prominent in sporting circles all over this country. He came here one day a little more than a year ago wearing in a belt about his waist, as was his custom, a large sum of money. He remained here several days. Oct. 12, 1885, Mr. Ewer started for the Michigan Central Station to take the night express. As he passed the Brush Electric Light Works on Third street a murderer stepped up to him and shot him dead within a few hundred feet of the station. He then robbed Ewer of his belt and fled. The locality was lighted almost as bright as day, and this street was being continually traversed by persons going to and from the station. No murder in Detroit has excited more talk than Ewer's. It is still unsolved. M. Quad, the famous newspaper humorist, has taken an absorbing interest in this case, and has spent a large amount of time in attempting to unravel the mystery. Quad firmly believes that his theory is correct and that a clew he has obtained will yet result in the arrest of the murderer and robber.

Cornelius Alles was a young drug clerk in charge of Dr. Prittie's triangle drug store at the intersection of Cass avenue and Clifford street. He slept over the store. The night of Sept. 22, 1883, Alles locked up the store about 10 o'clock and went to his apartments above, which were reached by an outside stairway not connected with the interior of the store. He could not have been there long, for he had not undressed, when he was called by the night-bell to the store. He came down. On the Clifford street side of the store stood a gas lamp on the corner, and there was a bright light in the window of the store. The weather was warm, and persons were promenading in the locality until late. The neighborhood was and is first-class. As Alles stepped under the gaslight a man—or was it a woman?—stepped up to him, placed a pistol to his head, and blew his brains out. Alles fell dead in his tracks. A number of people were on the spot almost inst

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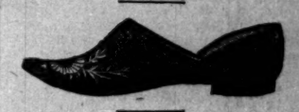

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A MOST LAUDABLE AIM.

THE TASK THE AMERICAN OPERA COMPANY SET OUT TO PERFORM.

Has Its Mission Been Entirely Fulfilled?—Good Work Accomplished by the New York Conservatory During the Last Year—Art Not National, but Universal—The Operas Given Last Week—The Drama—Plays on American Subjects—Modjeska's New Piece.

It is beyond doubt that the work the National or American opera company aims to do is praiseworthy; any effort tending to advance the cause of American music deserves the warmest sympathy and the best encouragement. The conservatory in New York has evidently done good work during the last year. One sees it in the increased efficiency of the chorus and the change in the coryphées from awkwardness to grace, from diligence to intelligence. This school, as it lacks the government subvention given its transatlantic prototypes, should have the support, social and financial, of all. The opera company stands on a different plane. It is not a philanthropic undertaking, no matter how educational it may be. By the very prices it has set it falls into the ranks of the well-intentioned opera companies, in which art is by no means the first and only consideration. It is a *toi-disant* American opera company, to be sure; it waves the American flag with a persistence that seems to be intensified by a realization that the name is a misnomer. To music-lovers it will make no difference whether the company is composed of foreigners or enfranchised voters. Art has no nationality. The only question to consider is how successfully has the appointed task of giving English representations of grand opera been carried out.

The list of operas last week included one Wagnerian opera and three operas—in fact, four—of the different French schools. Leaving "Lohengrin" out of consideration, it may be confidently said that in spite of marvelous ensemble effects and rich and illusive scenic investiture, the operatic presentations lacked the one element that can give true success—fidelity to an artistic conception. It is not alone that the first singers are, with scarcely an exception, vocally weak, but they fail to rise to the appreciation of the work they are doing. Take, for a moment, the performance of "Faust." Mr. Thomas not only had an intelligent conception of the opera as a whole, but by the force of his discipline had impressed it upon the orchestra, and even the chorus caught a reflected shadow of it. But this is but a part of an operatic performance. The soloists, if the opera is to be more than an ad captandum success, must be imbued not only with a clear conception of the work, but with the same conception, be it true or false, that the conductor has. In "Faust" there was but one artist—Mr. Ludwig—who was able to appreciate and act upon this necessity, and although there were many points in the performance worthy of unstinted praise, as a whole it was marred by the fatal sin of inconsistency. The orchestra was a "star" and the lights candles, twinkling with different colored lights. No matter how rich the singers may be in vocal talents, as long as they look upon their rôles as the threads on which arias, cadenzas, and laryngeal displays are strung. The result will be an exhibition more or less enjoyable, but not an opera. A wide culture and human sympathy—unfortunately too rare among opera singers—are as necessary as a cultivated voice. There are many ways of disguising what is known as the "star system;" the National opera company has kept the defects and lessened the compensation. There is pleasure of a dilettant sort in hearing Fabri even though her Lucia is a conception at war with the purport of the opera; but in the National opera company there is the same inconsistency and no compensating "diva."

For these reasons one is forced to consider the performances given during the last week as wanting in the one element that distinguishes art from experiment. One branch of the National opera company, too obtrusive to be left unconsidered, is the ballet. Every ballet is, as has been said, a *double entendre*. To the artistic mind it is a type and to the Philistine mind a reality. It has no ethical idea, good or bad, to advance, and can only appeal to esthetician or sensuality. And even to the artistic mind much of the grace of the picture is due to the warm flesh lines of the materials of which it is made. There is no need of discussing the right of the ballet to hold a place among the sisterhood of arts; this was settled years ago, and the only objections made against the ballet are made by those who see immorality in marble statues and find irreligion in a symphony. The ballet, as all the other arts, can be degraded into grossness, but in itself it is neither moral nor immoral, and the only questions to be asked in regard to it are whether it is apposit to the opera and artistic in execution. In the case of the National opera company both of these questions must be answered in the affirmative. The coryphées are well chosen and well trained, the minor dancers are always graceful, and the principals are without exception worthy to appear on any stage. Giuri Carozzi, De Gillert, and Vio are, each in a distinct view, poetic, suggestive, and endlessly interesting. The ensembles are always good, and many of the pictures show an imagination and thoughtful study of environment that are rarely seen in the ballet-master's work in this country. Now and then, as in "Lakmé," there is a lapse from good taste so ridiculous that the auditor is almost beguiled into forgetting how serious is the artistic crime. A ballet in trousers! In the Belvedere gallery in Vienna is hung a picture of Rubens' white and girlish wife. Years ago she stood in the nudity of pure womanliness looking out with innocent eyes. Maria Theresa, with the prudery that belongs only to "the lyric legion of impure women," ordered the figure draped. The Sanzia stands now with a coarse cloth wrapped about her waist and held close to her breast. Unsullied wifeliness has become the unclean posturing of Phryne. This is not modesty, but pruriency; it is thrusting the satyr-face of sensuality into art. If the National opera company feels called upon to reform the ballet it had better reform it out of existence or plan its reform on different lines.

"Tristan and Isolde" in New York.

The performance of "Tristan and Isolde" at the Metropolitan, New York, last week was one of the most significant events in the history of the lyric drama in this country. The parts were distributed as follows: Tristan, Herr Niemann; King Mark, Herr Fischer; Isolde, Fräulein Lehmann; Kurwenal, Herr Robinson; Melot, Herr von Milde; Brangäne, Fräulein Brandt; a Shepherd, Herr Kemlitz; a Sailor, Herr Alvary; a Helmsman, Herr Sänger. The New York *Tribune* in an exhaustive review of the work and its performance says:

We speak advisedly. "Tristan and Isolde" sets before its two foremost characters the severest problem and the most difficult task of any work in the operatic list. After completion it waited six years for stage production, and Wagner found it necessary even in 1865, when he had an ideal representative of Tristan in the tenor Schnorr von Caroisfeld, to make excisions in order to keep the drama "practicable." From 1865 until last summer wherever it has been given extensive cuts have been made, though every bar was grudgingly yielded, if yielded at all, by the extreme wing among Wagner's admirers. Last summer at Bayreuth the work was given in its integrity, and great was the rejoicing thereat in the Wagnerian Mecca; but the fact added no new argument to the case. The conditions at the Bayreuth festivals are unique. Not only are the performers inspired by a degree of artistic devotion not to be found under ordinary circumstances but they are given long resting spells between the acts. The public, too, bring into the theatre a greater enthusiasm and a larger supply of endurance than are commonly found. New enthusiasm and endurance are both wanted in those who wish to be really appreciative of "Tristan"; and this truth is no reflection on the work. Appreciation of "Tristan" is made by anything else a matter of emotion. The music with its tumultuous lava-current attacks one's emotional part more than the intellect or the judgment. This is one of the grounds on which excisions are to be commended, for there were moments in the representation last Wednesday evening when the emotional tension was great beyond the bounds of pleasure, for the performers the need of excisions grew out of physical reasons. No singers would be willing to do all the work which Wagner assigns to Tristan and Isolde under ordinary operatic conditions. It would be ruinous to their voices if they attempted it. This, unquestionably, is a defect in the work which is only to be explained on the ground of Wagner's well-known indifference to the limits of vocal possibility. Other excisions are demanded by mistakes traceable into Wagner's study. The cuts made in the Metropolitan Opera-House point out these mistakes. They are chiefly in the love duet of the second act, the speech of King Mark after the discovery, and the death scene of Tristan, which occupies nearly all of the third act.

Concerning the beauty of the duet we have already spoken. It is the composer's boldest and most successful effort to give musical expression to hot, unbridled passion, which puts itself into antagonism with all the world. At its climax Wednesday the furthermost limit of expression by sound seemed to have been reached. It alternated between accents of intense yearning and passionate outpourings like boiling torrents. In the singing and the acting of Fraulein Lehmann and Herr Niemann, as well as in the playing of the orchestra, to which Herr Seidl transmitted the inspiring spark, there seems to be an utter forgetfulness of all surroundings and even of the physical limitations which ordinarily give interpreting artists pause. This duet, when performed as Wagner wrote it, and as it was heard in Bayreuth last summer, is thirty minutes long. Here, plainly, Wagner wrote and composed with tremendous enthusiasm, for in the dialog of this scene lies the key, and as some will think the justification, of everything in the drama. But pessimistic philosophy, transmitted through verbal plays which are carried far beyond the limits of reason, if not to the verge of childishness, is not good dramatic matter, and half an hour of it is too much. Swinburne, who repeatedly makes use of metaphors and thoughts which tempt one to believe that he made a study of Wagner's drama, also attempts a dalliance with the images of night and day which fills so many of Wagner's pages, but with a difference, and his Iseult, unlike the German's Isolde, checks Tristan's song wherein he asks—

> Love, is it day that makes thee thy delight,
> Or thou that seest day made out of thy light?

by calmly observing—

> I have heard men sing of love a simpler way
> Than these wrought riddles made of night and day.

It is said that to understand the drama in its completeness one must sympathize, or, at least, know its philosophical undercurrent. There is some truth in the observation, but the duet is less lessened by the reduction of this duet. The curtailment of King Mark's sermonizing is justified by dramatic feeling. An inactive personage is not a welcome figure on the stage, least of all in a scene like that in which Wagner introduces Mark, and the difficulty is not helped out by permitting him to emphasize his inactivity by much talk. Wagner's Mark, though his attributes and conduct admit of expansion, would find a better province in an epic or a prose romance. It would be a pity for the musical sacrifice, but Tristan could do much for Mark's reputation by precipitating the suicidal combat with Melot earlier. Here is a striking instance of the failure of a product of the study on the stage. Neither Herr Niemann's acting nor Herr Fischer's beautiful and affecting singing could save the scene from creating a little impatience Wednesday, yet it has been generously and judiciously pruned.

If anything could justify a retention of all the music of the last act it would be the performance of Herr Niemann, the equal of which for forcefulness and truthfulness we have never witnessed on the lyric stage. He carried his hearers along with resistless power and wrought them up to a pitch of absolutely painful excitement. The culmination of the sufferings was in fact too horrible, and one could not help wishing he had stopped a little short of the extremity which Wagner's lines demand. The exposure of the sword wound was shocking, and sent a thrill of horror through the audience. We would have been glad to have dispensed with this too vivid realism. Herr Niemann's Tristan, like his Tannhäuser, is, in spite of its vocal defects, an exceedingly clear exposition of the character as the poet-composer conceived and executed it. And it is more. It is a fine illustration of that rule of dramatic consistency which requires a tragic character to exhibit the progress of his growth and dissolution. From the dignified, reserved knight of the first act to the impassioned lover of the second and the dream-haunted, longing, despairing man of the third there are progressive steps which are so vividly presented that no one can be oblivious to them. As in "Tannhäuser" so in "Tristan," he reserves his powers for the culminating scene, but he is never guilty of a step which retards or reverses the development of the character that is hastening to its destruction. Compared with his imitations we have seen (and by heroic tenor attempts Tannhäuser now without imitating Niemann), he stands out in wonderful prominence by reason of his disregard of all extravagance of gesture or utterance. His attitudes are full of plastic beauty and beauty, and his every gestures of eloquent meaning. His use of the resources of tone color, with a voice that has been sadly worn, is marvelous, and his declamation replete with vitalizing power.

In every respect his Tristan was finely mated by Fräulein Lehmann's Isolde. Vocally her performance was beyond praise. It is seldom given to the public to observe so complete a devotion of an artist to her task. From her first note to her last she abandoned herself without reservation to a publication of the contents of one character. And in her study she has grounded it. She has grasped its sensuous intensity and in a degree that was never so manifest as at this performance she disclosed the wealth of musical, vocal, and histrionic gifts which qualify her to interpret the passionate heroines of Wagner. She proved that the poet-composer's music can be sung in spite of the fact that it is not written for the mere exhibition of sensuous beauty of tone, and that its proper interpretation calls for painful sacrifice. Fräulein Brandt's Brangäne has many beauties, though it might be improved if she were to bear in mind that she has to impersonate a noble lady, the companion as well as maid of a princess. The artist's sincerity and whole-heartedness were conspicuous as ever in the thankless rôle, and she gave real pleasure by her singing of the song of warning in the second act. Herr Robinson, whose acting and singing as Kurwenal were beautiful in the first act, did not entirely emasculate himself from his besetting sin, which is what Wagner denounced so unsparingly as "false pathos." Herr Fischer's King Mark was musically excellent; all that Wagner required him to do he did faithfully and well.

Musical Notes of General Interest.

"A Little Knot of Blue," by Mrs. Mamie Owens, is a very pretty waltz song.

Mr. Harrison M. Wild has been engaged to play the "Messiah," Dec. 16 and 17, at Des Moines.

The second soirée musicale of the American Conservatory of Music is set for Friday evening, Dec. 17.

The pupils of Miss Alice Bateman, assisted by those of Mrs. J. V. Scherenberg, will give a concert at Kimball Music-Hall to-morrow evening.

At the concert in the North Side Turner Hall this afternoon Mr. Theodore Hoch, cornetist of the Patti company, will play two original fantasies.

The attendance at McVicker's has been rather light in spite of the attractions offered by a most competent company. Even this has been bridged over with the "Mikado" and "Iolanthe."

The Weber Centennial Festival, to which reference has already been made, occurs Saturday evening in Central Music-Hall, and the thorough preparations made go far to insure a successful affair.

Unity Unitarian Church has engaged for its choir of 1887 Mrs. Kittie Wallace-Davis, Mrs. May Phoenix-Cameron, Messrs. H. N. Lee, and Henry Hart and Harrison M. Wild for organist and choir master.

Mr. A. P. Phillips has arranged a musicale for Saturday evening in his music rooms, No. 54 Douglas avenue. Mr. Clarence Eddy, Mr. William Lewis, Mr. Frederick Hess, and the Mendelssohn quartet will appear.

M. Lecocq's opera, which will be produced in the provinces in England at Christmas, by Messrs. Van Biene and Lingard, has been adapted by Mr. B. C. Stephenson. It will probably be entitled "The Peasant Queen."

A number of the old members of the defunct Mozart Society have determined upon reorganization, and Mr. W. C. E. Seeboeck has accepted the position of director, and the name will be changed to the Chicago Vocal Society.

Mrs. William Sherwood will give two concerts in the Madison Street Theatre, Dec. 17 and Dec. 20. Under her maiden name Mrs. Sherwood was well known in Germany a few years ago, and her first appearance in Chicago will be a matter of interest to many.

M. Le Couppey, the senior professor of the piano at the Paris Conservatoire, sent in his resignation after fifty-eight years of uninterrupted teaching at that institution. He is now in his 77th year. He will be succeeded by Alphonse Duvernoy.

Two of the more important novelties for next year's Norwich Festival have now been fixed. Mr. Mancinelli will contribute a cantata to occupy half a concert, and a sacred cantata has been promised by the double bass-player, Mr. Bottesini, Mr. Joseph Bennett being responsible for the text.—*Topical Times.*

At the Chicago Conservatory performance at the Chicago Opera-House Wednesday afternoon Mrs. George Sweet will make her first appearance in this city and in public. She will sing "O, Cieli Azzurri," an aria from "Aida," and in a duet with Mr. De Koven entitled "Nina," by Guercia.

At the Chicago Opera-House "Josephine Sold by Her Sisters" received a fair share of patronage. There is nothing to be added to the estimate that has been made of the opera and the company Col. McCaull has brought with him this season. During the latter part of the week Mr. Morsell was unable to appear, and his place was taken by an understudy.

The concert given by the Chicago Musical College at Central Music-Hall Tuesday evening will introduce the faculty of that institution in a program that is very attractive and interesting. The string quartet organized by Mr. Jacobsohn will be heard in a quartet by Beethoven and one by Haydn, both selections being among the most attractive compositions in the repertoire of chamber music. Mr. Hyllested will play Carl Tausig's brilliant transcription of a Bach prelude and fugue. Mrs. Osborn and Mr. Jacobsohn will play Beethoven's Kreutzer Sonata for piano and violin. Mr. Gottschalk will sing "Eri Tu," from "Il Ballo in Maschera," and "O, Ruddier than the Cherry," from Handel's "Acis and Galatea."

THE DRAMA.

Plays on American Subjects.

In the general eclipse of the drama at the theatres last week not a gleam of light was afforded by the solitary original play that was produced. "A Wall Street Bandit"—what piece could be expected to run under the handicap of such a name?—was intended by its author to reflect the more striking aspect of life in an American city; but the lack of the instinct of dramatic selection made it a mere jumble of sensational incidents. There was something amusing in the magnitude of the all-embracing purpose which would have staggered the audacity of a Hugo; for the ambition assumed a grotesqueness when contrasted with the impossibility of achievement. There was no concentration of purpose and therefore no unity; there was no singleness of aim and consequently no moral. The spectator saw interiors of brokers' offices, wards of city asylums, and similar scenes that being repugnant were unfitted for representation; and finally a series of crimes and casualties that had about as much relation to the plot as if they had been taken at haphazard from the columns of a newspaper. The result, as may be imagined, was more chaotic than artistic.

When one looks at life as displayed in the turmoil and splendid energy of American cities, where human labor is daily achieving triumphs that mock its victories in the past, and where democracy is supposed to be vindicating itself as an agent of progress, the material strikes one as rich for the art that is capable of eliminating superfluities and of crystallizing in dramatic forms the essence of this new civilization. Practically inexhaustible are the riches of suggestion that are scattered everywhere; but no mind surveys the field from the tower of observation like that of Balzac looking from the garret upon the seething life of Paris. It may be that the friction of constant endeavor irritates rather than stimulates the creative faculties; or it may be the want of perspective which prevents those who take part in the activities from studying them in their dramatic significance. And yet who will say that the Chicago of the present time is not, in its fullness of color and its eager grasp of existence, as strikingly picturesque and as replete with vitality as the Carthage which Flaubert built again in the pages of "Salammbô"? Men suffer and die now through much the same causes as when the mercenaries were executed on the battlements of their African masters. "Do you remember," said one of them to his companion, "the lions that we saw stretched upon crosses when we marched to Carthage?" "I do." "They were our brothers," was the reply. The conversation might have taken place as readily on the Parisian barricades.

Art, it has been said, ripens only in repose, and it may be that the wars of commercial industry are as fatal to it now as was the clash of arms in the turbulent Middle Ages. Whatever the reason may be, and idle speculation about it is profitless, American life in its serious aspects has not yet been illustrated in the drama, and its manners have found no reflection in comedy. Farce it has that is indigenous to the soil, and it may have the shadow of a fiction. So intense is the pressure of reality that there is no room in which large idealism may flourish. The American "Iliad" is the newspaper.

It is strange that "A Wall Street Bandit" should prompt one to tell what it is not rather than to describe what it is. Vain as the former attempt is, the latter would be still more futile. It is peculiarly unfortunate, by the way, that while the painter learns the principles of his art before he makes pictures, and the musician is supposed to acquire expertness by practice before he interprets a theme, the province of play-writing is invaded by hordes of Goths who look upon it as their Italy. Hence an occasional lament like the present one over their ravages; hence also a sigh for peace and beauty.

Modjeska's New Play.

"Daniela," the play in which Mme. Modjeska is shortly to be seen, is said to have a new dramatic motive—the love of a husband for a dead wife and the self-sacrifice of the second wife, who is neglected by him, to preserve the good name of the dead woman, while the proofs of her falsity are in the unloved wife's hand. The play is in four acts. It commences with the fact of damaging letters being found by Daniela, the heroine and second wife; their suppression by her and her efforts to get others that are still in the hands of the dead woman's lover. These efforts are by an enemy called to the attention of the husband, and so ingeniously distorted and highly colored that he is led to believe that Daniela is guilty and untrue to him. A separation follows, and he applies to a celebrated lawyer for his advice regarding a divorce. While he is stating to the lawyer the case, the lawyer, who is the unknown lover of the first wife, discovers who his client is, and to save Daniela confesses the purport of the clandestine meeting and his former relations with his client's idol. Naturally, a challenge follows and is accepted. But before the duel takes place the husband visits Daniela to ask her forgiveness for the wrong done her. The sight of her awakens his love and he pleads that they may again live together if he lives. This exposes to her that there is a duel to take place, and she, in a last desperate effort to prevent the meeting by making it a condition to their reunion that he shall not fight. Everything ends happily, and Modjeska has a modern play in which she does not die.

Authors' Matinees.

Mr. A. M. Palmer thus explains his attitude toward authors' matinées: "The special matinées that I have inaugurated give authors an opportunity of presenting works and securing a verdict from theatre-goers directly. Of course, none of us are infallible, and it may happen that a play which a manager thought would not suit the public may catch the popular fancy immediately. The authors with whom I have arranged are nearly all gentlemen who have made high reputations in literary work other than the dramatic field. They are really untried dramatists, and there is no doubt that some good will result from their efforts. On the other hand, there are many artistic plays which cultured theatre-goers would like to witness, but there are not enough of these people to justify the outlay requisit for a regular production. The manager who presents a play that does not appeal to the general public is apt to lose money. In putting such a piece on for one performance, however, the artistic taste is gratified, and, the expenses being comparatively small, the trial is not costly. Consequently I think the performances accomplish much good."

Foyer Gossip.

Mr. McKee Rankin, who did not have a very profitable experience in San Francisco, says California is "all climate and no business."

The New York *Dramatic News* is authority for the statement that Mrs. Mackay is reputed to be the backer of Mrs. Brown Potter in her preparations for the stage. Mrs. Mackay was, as will be remembered, the financial supporter of Emma Nevada in her years of study.

Miss Eloise Willis, who has joined "The Main Line" company, was remarkable for her beauty when she played with the company with the old Union Square company. Her latest appearance in this city was in "Engaged" last spring at the Chicago Opera-House.

Quite an innovation has been inaugurated by a Brooklyn manager, enterprising provider of music has introduced a system by which his patrons cannot only order seats in advance by telephone but can have their tickets delivered at their residences by a messenger boy not later than o'clock the afternoon preceding the performance.

Mr. W. A. McConnell will manage Agnes Herndon in her coming tour. Miss Herndon will make her first appearance in an original drama entitled "A Remarkable Woman." The scene of the play is laid in Paris, and deals with a Russian Nihilist, who endeavors to ruin the husband to secure the wife; she apparently plays into his hand, and eventually succeeds in saving her husband.

Mr. Louis James, following in the footsteps of the great Fechter, has departed from the conventional raven ringlets attributed to Hamlet, Prince of Denmark, and at his first interpretation of the character of the melancholy Dane at the Windsor Theatre he wore a blonde, curly wig. His version of the character has considerable originality to recommend it, and his acting last evening was generally most creditable.—*New York Herald.*

An attractive dramatic and musical entertainment was given last Wednesday evening at the Church of the Messiah, the principal feature of which was the performance of a bright two-part comedietta, "Seeking a Situation." Miss Edith Houston, a promising young amateur formerly of St. Louis, but now of Chicago, showed her versatility in the assumption of a quadruple rôle, each of the characters requiring the most widely different treatment and no little dramatic ability. Miss Houston was well supported by Mr. George W. Hancock.

In the language of diplomatic circles, the relations between Herbert Kelcey of Wallack's and Rosy Pitt of the Madison Square are strained. The trouble arose from the fact that Miss Addison, the wife of Mr. Pitt, has been cast for the part in "Moths" originally played by Miss Caroline Hill, who in private life is Mrs. Herbert Kelcey, and some unpleasant things were said about unfair treatment. There are rumors of a possible collision between the husbands.—*Dramatic News.* Miss Hill will be remembered by Chicagoans for her excellent work in old English comedies, especially for her Lady Teazle, when she was a member of McVicker's summer company two years ago.

The collapse of the Janish company is thus explained by Manager Peyser: "I made a contract with Mme. Janish for three years, according to which I was to receive a salary and a percentage of the profits, and she was to furnish the capital. Well, she had no money and brought no new plays, as she had promised, but she did bring a bill for dresses she had bought in Paris amounting to 20,000 francs. Her receipts were mortgaged to this amount when we started out. Our average receipts were $120 per night, and sometimes as low as $50. As our expenses were about $1,100 per week we could not pay salaries, for the simple reason that our share was never as much as that. Personally, Mme. Janish is a very pleasant lady, but professionally she does not draw, and the only thing we could do was to close the season."

IS THE BALLET IMMORAL?

STAGE DANCING FROM ESTHETIC AND ETHICAL POINTS OF VIEW.

Periods of Degeneration in This Form of Art—Eroticism Debased and Carried to Excess—The Object of the Ballet and Frequent Crusades Against It—Purity Inseparable from a True Aim at High Beauty—Sir Richard Steele's Conclusion.

The attempt at reform in the matter of dressing the ballet, which resulted last week in making the dance in "Lakmé" both ugly and improper—improper because the costumes emphasized personality—by obtruding the purpose of concealment, calls attention to a subject which, though delicate, may possibly be discussed without flippancy. A little knowledge both of the object of the ballet and its history is, one would imagine, necessary to those who would criticise it; but the St. Louis clergymen to whose efforts the abortive attempt at reform is due confessed that they had very vague ideas as to what the ballet really was; and the same admission would, were candor a common quality, be made by a Chicago writer who last week informed the pleased but bewildered public that the ballet was "a relic of barbarism."

The attitude of art toward religion is very much like that of an Italian peasant girl toward a wayside shrine: she will kneel and pray before it, but she is just as likely to select it for a rendezvous. The Latin temperament has subdued the sensuousness of beauty to the service of the loftiest ideals; the Puritan mind, with its rigid views of character, has antagonized its influence as emasculating. Pure art per se has no other moral than that which is hidden in the bosom of a rose, and it is not the rose's choice, but ours, whether we lay it on the altar or twine it in the tangles of Phryne's hair. And so with the dance: it may illustrate the reverence that precedes the Ark of the Covenant, or in the wiles of Herodias may charm the head from the shoulders of a Prophet.

Eroticism in art, it may be acknowledged, is forever in danger of being debased by ignorance or of being carried to excess by genius. The world has reason to be ashamed of its Jardin Mabilles, and poetry blushes for much which the youth of Shakspeare, Byron, and Swinburne inspired, and which the mature thought of manhood condemned. The falsehood of extremes is as apparent in art as in anything else, but one may be sure that somewhere between the clinic and the Philistine and the clarion of the enthusiast exists a medium in the shape of a culture which will ever enjoy the esthetic without doing violence to the ethical. The present attack upon the ballet may lead to its improvement and to a better popular understanding of its possibilities.

Every one knows the Frenchman's ideal of enjoyment expressed in that line which is redolent of the boulevards: "Apres un bon diner une ballet bien indecente." The frankness of the sensuality need not blind one to its grossness, and if the ballet in its present condition ministers to no higher appetite than his, the sooner it is abolished the better. An historical glance at it will show that it has passed through many periods of similar degradation.

The dance, like music and the drama, had its origin in the religious ceremonies of Greece, and it is notable that early Christianity employed it as a form of devotion, and that there are sects even in our own century that have revived it for the same purpose. The Roman stage in the time of Augustus had two dancers whose fame was great—Pylades, who personified tragic subjects, and Bathyllus, who excelled in the representation of the comic. How rapid was the deterioration in the character of the dancing may be inferred from the story that has come down to us of Cato. He entered a Roman theatre, but the people, ashamed that their censor should behold the dissolute exhibition, would not permit the dancing to go on until he had taken his departure. The imagination needs no assistance from the pages of Gibbon to form a picture of what must have been the dancing of Theodora, who rose from the reek of the circus to share the throne of Justinian. There is a blank during the Middle Ages; but in 1489 one reads of gorgeous dances at Milan, the reports of which spread through Europe, and of the immense sums which Catharine de Medici spent on the same form of entertainment a century later in France. Louis XIV. not only permitted his nobility to appear in ballets, but he himself rejoiced in the display of his own talents in that direction.

What we recognize as the ballet may be said to have been inaugurated by Noverre, whom Garrick declared to be the Shakspeare of this department of art. Under the patronage of Marie Antoinette he established it in all the principal European Capitals. It may be interesting to quote what his conception of the ballet was:

> A ballet perfect in all its parts is a picture drawn from life of the manners, dresses, ceremonies, and customs of all nations; it must be, therefore, a complete pantomime, and through the eyes speak to the very soul of the spectator, and, being a regular representation, ought as far as possible to be under the general rules of the drama. It does not point out with perspicuity, and without the aid of words, the passions and incident it is intended to describe, it is a divertissement, a succession of dances, and nothing better.

This ballet of action is at the present time a favorit kind of amusement in many parts of Europe, where it is carried to great perfection. We have nothing of the kind, unless a spectacle like "Excelsior," designed to show the progress of science, be regarded as filling all the requirements. The operatic ballet should have a poetic rather than a literal meaning; its office is more vague and undefined, being to convey impressions instead of facts, but it should be illustrative of the story that is sung and entirely subservient to it. Thus in "Faust" the sensuousness that is portrayed in the dance is offset by the terrible pictures of the result of human sin; and in "Tannhäuser" would we so exultantly feel the glory of the pilgrims' return if we had not seen the pleasures through which the composer led us on the Mount of Venus? While the ballet paints sensuousness in these instances, it will be observed that it is far from preaching it. The effect of the dance is dependent upon the receptivity of the observer. In addition to the operatic ballet, there is the divertissement, which has nothing to do with the soul of the work, but is what Shakspeare would probably call the "limbs and outward flourishes." Whether the divertissement is to be the expression of artistic beauty depends upon the intention of the artist who executes it and the frame of mind of the observer.

England of course knew no female dancers, as it knew no actresses, during Elizabeth's time. Noverre, who introduced the first ballet of importance about 1755, was bitterly fought by the Londoners, not on account of moral scruples, but for hatred of the French. Despite a temporary failure the ballet established itself, and in 1784 Mme. Saile, the favorit of the hour, is reported to have cleared £10,000 at her benefit. In 1789 the Bishop of Durham, in the House of Lords, attacked the license of the ballet. He it was who at midnight Saturday would rise in his box at the theatre and, with watch in hand, declare that the performance could not be prolonged a minute. His efforts, however well intended, were mercilessly caricatured. Coming to our own time, it was as late as 1809 that the Lord Chamberlain addressed to the atrical managers throughout the Kingdom a protest against the dresses worn in the ballet. His sentiments and arguments were dictated by a sense of propriety, although, like the St. Louis clergymen, he declared in his circular that he knew nothing of the ballet but what he had learned by hearsay. There is no censorship of the press in England, and this censorship of the stage which still exists is theoretical, being a survival of the times when players called themselves "His Majesty's Servants" and were consequently under the authority of the Lord Chamberlain.

What practically governs the stage in England, as in this country, is an enlightened public opinion. No other censorship is needed. It is not too much to say that condemnation through the press will make it impossible that a ballet catering to vile tastes can flourish; and if there are signs of deterioration they should be corrected only from a standpoint of taste, and not by a blundering benevolence which emphasizes what it desires to eradicate.

There is everything in one's point of view in considering matters of this kind. No one would dream that there was anything immodest in the full dress of a society belle, and yet her appearance would shock a simple Scotch lassie, who at the same time would be insensible to any impropriety in her own bare, brown limbs. Those who advocate longer gowns for the ballet need to be reminded that if suggestiveness be the object of the dancer, length is more favorable to it than brevity. The fact is, that in a grand ballet the element of personality is entirely overshadowed. The mass of color and motion before one is but one of the elements which, with music and the magic of the scene, contribute to one harmonious effect, in which meaner suggestions are dwarfed or entirely forgotten. Taglioni was probably the greatest dancer the world ever saw, but queens and princesses were proud of her friendship, and it is doubtful if her inspired art ever left upon a single mind the shadow of a stain. In her time the ballet dress extended slightly below the knee, and it was the Emperor Nicholas who, when informed that Taglioni's knee was never exposed, expressed an incredulity which was only removed when he was charmed by the perfect modesty and beauty of her dancing. If custom has abridged the skirts since then, it has not necessarily affected the intention of the artist, which is in reality the determining influence.

Sir Richard Steele, in a paper in "The Spectator," justly criticised the dancers of his time for sacrificing grace to gymnastics. He could not see, and one must coincide with the opinion, how they could give pleasure to the onlookers by writhings which, if attempted by the onlookers themselves, would be painful. His criticism was just, for what is painful is just as objectionable as what is ugly or what is suggestive. In aiming at the highest beauty, one is inclined to think, it is hard to miss purity. To those who think otherwise may be recommended this passage on the ballet from the essayist just referred to:

> It may perhaps appear odd that I, who set up for a mighty conservative, should take so much pains to recommend what the soberer part of mankind look upon to be a trifle; but I think they have not enough considered the matter, and for that reason only discsteem it.

MUNKACSY'S PLACE IN ART.

A Painter of the Material and Not of the Ideal.

Michael Munkacsy, the Hungarian, who is a French artist, and who is now visiting this country, is a painter of undoubted genius, and has justly acquired a great reputation. There is apparent, however, an erroneous impression about the basis of his fame; and while he richly deserves the honors everywhere bestowed upon him, he must smile over tributes that would have seemed exaggerated to Michael Angelo even after completing his 200 colossal figures on the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel in less than twenty months. Munkacsy is too thorough an artist not to pity the folly that categories him with the greatest of artists; and no one can realize more keenly than himself how far below the works of the greatest painters who have chosen Scriptural subjects must be classified his "Crucifixion" and "Christ Before Pilate." It is upon these two remarkable examples of his skill his fame properly rests. They represent his highest achievements; probably they exhaust his limitations.

Hungarian by birth, Munkacsy, or Michael Lieb of Munkacs, the village of Munkacs in Hungary, is essentially French in the characteristics that predominate in all his work and give his canvas its fixed and permanent traits. His choice of the profession of painting was instinctive. His success in it was inevitable. But instinct is not education; and his success may be more sensational than enduring. That he is a wayward child of genius is manifest. That he is hampered and encumbered by narrow conceptions, by low ideals, by a constitutional poverty of noble sentiment, seems a conclusion forced by his best efforts. That he is wanting in the highest faculty of art, the power of so handling sublime subjects as to teach moral lessons through them, must be acknowledged by those who have seen his two masterpieces. His genius materializes his themes marvelously; it is this which makes him a great painter. But it is not this alone which makes the greatest painters. The line that lies between the real and the material in art only genius can expound, as only genius has illustrated it. Every great artist who has painted a Crucifixion realized the awful scene while he idealized it. Therein lies the function and the effect of idealism. Therein lies the defect of Munkacsy. He materializes; he does not ideally realize. The Crucifixions which the concurrent homage of mankind have accepted as immortal are real while they are also ideal. Munkacsy's Crucifixion is only material. It is startling. It is frightful. It is appalling.

But it lacks that indispensable quality which will forever exclude it from the company of classic Crucifixions. There is no divinity in it. There is no Christ in it; there is a commonplace peasant-like dummy doing Christ as well as he possibly can. The picture would be judged merely as a work of art if it were called by another name. It would be a superb execution of a malefactor, attended by a bustling but not awe-stricken crowd of ordinary Jewish people. It is as far away from the complete idea of the tragedy on Calvary as related in the Scriptures and interpreted by Christian art of the ideal schools as is Doré's "Entry of Christ into Jerusalem," wherein the Christ is a pretty blonde who would make a fascinating petit tenore for a French opera bouffe company. The merit of Doré's "Entry" is in its brilliant color, its ingenious groupings, its high lights, its architectural background, its theatrical pomp and its splendor of harmonious tone. The merit of Munkacsy's Crucifixion is in its solidity of figures, its "body" in every sense, its dramatic sensation, its textures, its animation, its unity of thought, its rigid fidelity to the natural and moderate. In a word its merit is its materialism. But it is as devoid of sublimity as Doré's "Entry," and neither of them possesses any more of what art means by it divine. The Christ of Munkacsy is not by far less striking picture of the "Dancing Dog." There is a description of German peasant life by Tiehl in which he says that the peasants of certain provinces are inclined to look down on any one who does not wear a smock-frock, and think that a man who has the manners of a gentry is likely to be windy and unsubstantial. They carry this belief so far that on great feast days they dress the images of the saints in peasant costume. Whether it was something akin to this, subtle and unrecognized in the intuitions of Doré, that made him paint a Christ from the footlights may be left to conjecture. But it is certain that the Christ of Munkacsy has neither the countenance nor the aspect of a God or of a Messiah-made man.

That the Christ of his Crucifixion does not embody any irresistible type evolved by his genius, and carry to his consciousness the qualities of divinity, is shown by the different type of his "Christ Before Pilate." The Christ of his Crucifixion is nondescript. He is of no race, no age, no school. It can be seen anywhere in the Continent, expressive of nothing but a tendency to decay. It is material strictly; it is not typical in any sense. But the Christ before Pilate is refined English. It even suggests the head of Tennyson as seen in a familiar vignet. It is surprised, languid, melodramatic, dull, phlegmatic. It is a matter of perfect indifference to him whether Pilate shall condemn or reject him; and if such a head saw Pilate washing his hands after condemning him, the brain in it would be too dull to suspect the motive of the metaphorical lavabo. The first glance upon the Crucifixion by Rubens, for instance, overwhelms the beholder with the dread majesty of the scene; the place, the time, the consummation of the Passion are there; the beholder's heart is melted, the eyes are suffused, memory and imagination are carried upward, and the soul penetrates itself before that sublime embodiment of the greatest tragedy of time and eternity. But the Crucifixion by Munkacsy is so material that one feels a wish to flee instantly from such a horror. It inspires no awe, it awakens no religious sense. It is frightful. The instinct to flee from its frightful reality is so strong as that to fall down and worship God before the scars of Rubens. Æschylus puts into the mouth of the dying Prometheus a description of the agony of the heaving earth, the roaring echo of thunder, the blazing wreaths of lightning, the blasts of all the winds in conflict, "the firmament embroiled with the deep;" and the god expires with the cry, "O my mother Earth, thou beholdest the wrongs I suffer!" Even of this Pagan sublimity, this poetic agony, there is nothing in the Christs of Munkacsy.

It is a misfortune for an artist of genius so unquestionable as Munkacsy's that he should be a contemporary of the prevalent French taste in painting. The annual Salon, which should be the noblest inspiration of National art, has become a school of effeminacy, morbidness, and despair. The rugged instincts of the Hungarian have resisted its degrading influence to a considerable degree. His aims are high, his touch manly and robust, his brush firm as a chisel, his ambition eager. But he has been borne away on the tide of sensationalism. His studio is one of the resorts of Paris. The artists who toiled in garrets and eked out immortality among cobwebs had no ateliers for the flattering, garish, rich, and idle public. We may well rejoice that genius in art is no longer wedded indissolubly to poverty. But it is impossible not to regret that Munkacsy did not keep away from Paris until too late to fall into the materialism

BESIEGED IN HIS HOUSE.

George Rankin Remains in His Home and Defies the Officers of the Law.

WINDSOR, Ont., Dec. 11.—[Special.]—The minions of the law at Sandwich have been tired out by George Rankin, the dramatic author and actor, and have apparently left Rankin's premises, to take their chances of making his arrest elsewhere on the criminal warrant for assault sworn out by Customs Collector McKee, George Rankin's uncle. The besieged author, however, has not been seen outside his castle. "I swore," said Mr. Rankin today, "that they should not take me this year, and they won't. I have not ventured out of my house during the last two months, and I shall not go out until the day after next New Year's. Then, I now think, I will surrender myself to arrest."

Rankin sprained his ankle a few days ago while throwing wood into his house, and is in no condition to defend himself in case the constable should raid the place, but the officers are content to wait. For many days and nights Rankin, alone and unaided, guarded the house from the officers, who sought to take him. With ax in hand he stood at the door and warned them to keep out. He is very bitter against McKee, whom he thrashed, he says, because McKee insulted him.

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Who has not heard of John Parks! This question may safely be asked of old Chicagoans with few negative replies, for he has lived here since Chicago was a small town and has sold many a precious gem to citizens past and present. He is still considered one of the best judges of diamonds in the West, and has a showcase filled with sparkling beauties at the Tremont, where he may be found from morning until late in the evening. When asked how business was Mr. Parks said: "My collection of diamonds is always the best at this time of the year, and I am so well known in Chicago that business is always good. If you see any of my friends who want to make a handsome Christmas present send them round."

A Practical Christmas Present.

Do something practical this year, and buy your son or daughter something that will make them independent. Say you try a scholarship in the Central Shorthand College, No. 103 State street. ☐For this purpose you can get a handsome discount. This gift will last forever.

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Mr. P. Hogan, No. 99 South Water street, sells large quantities of butterine—more than before the law. He says that one not knowing all about it would be surprised to see the large number of wealthy people using it in preference to butter. He handles Murray's.

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2010 WABASH-AV. — FIRST-CLASS BOARD and rooms, $4.50 per week upwards.

2120 MICHIGAN-AV.—FURNISHED FRONT rooms, with board.

2125 MICHIGAN-AV. — NICELY-FURNISHED rooms, with first-class board; terms moderate.

2213 MICHIGAN AV.—TO RENT, ONE LARGE furnished room and one front hall bedroom, with or without board.

2226 WABASH-AV.—TO RENT—ONE OR handsome suite of rooms, with or without board, gas, bath. References exchanged.

2228 PRAIRIE-AV.—PLEASANT ROOMS, with first-class board; also day board.

2236 MICHIGAN-AV.—DESIRABLE ROOMS, double or single, with or without board.

2253 CALUMET-AV.—DESIRABLE ROOMS, with board. Highest references.

2502 WABASH-AV. — FURNISHED FRONT Ambrend back rooms, single or en suite, and first-class board for single gentleman or man and wife in Jewish family.

2604 PRAIRIE-AV.—TWO PLEASANT EAST-front rooms; single or en suite; with board.

2720 MICHIGAN-AV.—DESIRABLE ROOMS, superior table; Highest city references.

2720 MICHIGAN-AV.—DESIRABLE ROOMS, superior table; city references.

2810 SOUTH PARK-AV.—TWO HANDSOMELY furnished rooms with or without board.

2946 PRAIRIE-AV. — HANDSOME ALCOVE for gentleman with board; terms very reasonable.

2959 GROVELAND-AV.—LARGE, NICELY-furnished room, with board, one block from Thirty-first-st. station I. C. R. R.

3123 PRAIRIE-AV.—FURNISHED SUITE OR single room, with or without board.

3158 WABASH-AV.—LARGE FRONT, ALSO back room for young men or families; well warmed this winter; good table board.

3230 GRAVES PLACE — TO RENT — A FURnished front or suite of rooms, with board, suitable for three gentlemen.

3619 LAKE-AV.—BOARD, AND NICELY-FURnished rooms, convenient to steam and cable cars; terms reasonable.

3800 VINCENNES-AV.—THREE HANDSOMEly furnished rooms, with board; private family; terms reasonable.

3828 ELLIS-AV.—PLEASANT SOUTH ROOMS, with board, in private family.

3829 VINCENNES-AV. — WANTED — TABLEboarders; terms reasonable; board first-class.

3830 JOHNSON-PLACE—ROOMS AND BOARD, reasonable. In American family.

A LITTLE SOUTH OF TWENTY-SECOND-ST. A private family for gentleman: a well-furnished room, with nice board. References. B N 30, Tribune office.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY WILL RENT, with board, large, elegantly furnished front room; location Michigan-av., near Twenty-ninth-st. Reference. L 71, Tribune office.

FIRST-CLASS PLACE IN EVERY PARTICULAR; boarders taken in a refined private family; satisfaction willingly given. Highest references given and required. 2720 Michigan-av.

FINELY FURNISHED ROOMS ON SOUTH SIDE, near I. C. R. R.; large alcove and two other nice rooms, with board, for two young men or gentleman and wife. Address G 48, Tribune office.

GENTLEMAN AND WIFE OR TWO GENTLEmen can be accommodated with good board and rooms, single or en suite, near Thirty-first-st., cable and steam cars. References given and required. Address N 28, Tribune office.

PRAIRIE-AV., NEAR EIGHTEENTH-ST.—ROOM and board; large sunny room, second floor; desirable in every respect. H 45, Tribune office.

WEST SIDE.

12 HONORE-ST.—A PRETTY AND COMFORTably furnished front room; gas and bath, with excellent board; very cheap.

12 WARREN-AV.—PLEASANT ROOM, WITH first-class board.

20 OGDEN-AV.—WITH GOOD BOARD, 2 SECond-floor connecting front rooms; will rent separately; house well heated; also single rooms.

23 SEELEY-AV.—TO RENT, WITH OR WITHout board, double also single room in modern house.

26 THROOP-ST., BETWEEN MADISON AND Washington—First-class board and accommodations; prices moderate.

38 PARK-AV.—FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH board; private family.

45 SOUTH ASHLAND-AV.—ALCOVE AND NICEly furnished rooms, with board.

52 NORTH SHELDON-ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS with board for gentlemen; modern conveniences.

68 LAFLIN-ST.—FURNISHED ROOM TO RENT, with or without board.

94 LOOMIS-ST.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED room to one or two gentlemen, with board, in private family; home comforts; near Jefferson Park.

98 GREEN-ST., CORNER MONROE—PLEASANT furnished rooms, with board.

140 WARREN-AV.—ONE OR TWO GENTLEmen fond of playing billiards can be accommodated with board by party having fine billiard table.

142 ASHLAND-AV.—FURNISHED ROOM, WITH board for two.

170 WARREN-AV.—A NICELY FURNISHED bedroom, with board.

172 SOUTH ASHLAND-AV.—FRONT ALCOVE handsomely furnished room; all conveniences, hot and cold water; good board. MRS. H. H. McPHERSON.

180 SOUTH MORGAN-ST.—FRONT AND BACK parlor, with rooms adjoining, good board, for four gentlemen.

185 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST. — BOARD AND two large front rooms in suite or separately.

285 WEST MONROE-ST.—TWO NICELY FURnished front rooms, modern, with board.

319 WEST JACKSON-ST., SECOND BELL—A front parlor, nicely furnished, with folding-bed, suitable for gent and wife or two gents, also front hall bedroom, with board, at reasonable prices.

334 WASHINGTON-BOULEVARD — FURNISHED room, double or single, with board; also gentleman roommate wanted.

343 WASHINGTON-BOULEVARD — NICELY furnished rooms with board,

377 WASHINGTON-BOULEVARD — FURNISHED south room, hot and cold water, with board.

390 WASHINGTON BOULEVARD, CORNER Elizabeth-st.; furnished or unfurnished rooms; south and east front; with board; modern house and first-class table.

404 WEST ADAMS-ST.—LARGE AND VERY desirable front room, with board, for two. Call Monday.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

WEST SIDE.

420 RANDOLPH-ST.—BOARD, WITH ROOMS heated by furnace; use of piano; gas, bath. Prices, $4 to $5 per week.

471 WASHINGTON-BOULEVARD — SOUTH-front rooms; heated, gas, bath; etc.; use of parlor, piano, billiard-table; with first-class board.

479 WEST MADISON-ST.—SECOND FLAT FURnished front alcove room, with or without board.

531 WEST ADAMS-ST. — PLEASANT FRONT room with all modern conveniences, with board; desirable location; home comforts.

536 WEST ADAMS-ST.—HANDSOME ROOMS, with every modern improvement, with or without board, in family of two adults.

599 MONROE-ST.—DESIRABLE SOUTH-FRONT room, with good board. References.

600 ADAMS-ST., NEAR OGDEN-AV.—DOUBLE and single front rooms; pleasant home for the winter; $4.50 to $7 per week.

657 ADAMS-ST.—HANDSOME SOUTH ALCOVE, with board; a pleasant home.

745 MADISON-ST.—WARM AND SOUTH FRONT rooms, with or without board; newly furnished.

852 WASHINGTON-BOULEVARD-NICE ROOMS, with board; all modern improvements.

885 ADAMS-ST.—PLEASANT SOUTH-FRONT alcove, with board, in private family.

WEST SIDE—NICELY FURNISHED BACK PARlor for gentleman and lady, board for lady, in new modern house; flat; gas, bath, etc. Address L 44, Tribune office.

NORTH SIDE.

21 DEARBORN-AV.—WARM HALL ROOM, with board. Day boarders accommodated.

58 CASS-ST.—SINGLE AND DOUBLE ROOMS; gentleman roommate in alcove; board.

65 RUSH-ST.—FRONT AND SINGLE ROOMS, handsomely furnished, with board; day boarders.

87 DEARBORN-AV.—PLEASANT, WELL-HEATed rooms, with or without board.

90 DEARBORN-AV.—WELL-HEATED ROOMS, with board; day board reasonable.

92 DEARBORN-AV.—FIRST-CLASS BOARD AND well furnished rooms; all modern improvements. Few roommates wanted.

95 DEARBORN-AV.—A NICELY FURNISHED side parlor and room connecting; south and east exposures; with board; also day-board.

125 DEARBORN-AV.—FURNISHED ROOMS with board; gents preferred. References exchanged.

146 OAK-ST., LEFT BELL—TWO YOUNG LAdies employed can find pleasant home with young couple; very reasonable.

162 NORTH STATE-ST.—THE HURON, FLAT 5. Rooms, with board, for gentlemen.

163 DEARBORN-AV.—ROOMS, WITH BOARD; terms reasonable; excellent board.

172 NORTH STATE-ST.—ORDERS RECEIVED for dinner, jevening and lunch parties; excellent table board. MADEMOISELLE ROSE ABBEY, French caterer.

182 GOETHE-ST.—PLEASANT ROOM WITH first-class board; also day board.

183 DEARBORN-AV.—A GENTLEMAN ACCUStomed to management of city-house has fitted up house for the accommodation of a limited number of gentlemen; elegant furnished rooms, with first-class board; 6 o'clock dinner; a few vacancies in house; a few gentlemen can be accommodate with day-board.

183 DEARBORN-AV.—BOARD AND FURNISHed room to gentlemen; a few day boarders can be accommodated.

195 EAST ERIE-ST. — NICELY-FURNISHED front parlor with board for four; $5 weekly; one single room $5.50.

195 DEARBORN-AV.—A NEWLY FURNISHED and well heated little room, with board, for two gentlemen, with board; a nice home for winter.

197 DEARBORN-AV.—BOARD AND LARGE room; also single room; well heated.

203 DEARBORN-AV.—HANDSOMELY FURnished front suite, with or without board.

203 INDIANA-ST. — THE INDIANA House—Elegant furnished rooms, with first-class table board; also day board. Ring Bell 7.

210 NORTH CLARK-ST., CORNER SUPERIOR—First and second floor front suites; also pleasant single rooms, with first-class board. Table boarders taken. "Six o'clock dinner."

221 ONTARIO-ST.—FRONT ALCOVE AND SINgle rooms, with board.

231 CHESTNUT-ST. — FURNISHED ROOMS, with board.

241 EAST OHIO-ST.—A NICELY-FURNISHED front room, with board.

242 EAST OHIO-ST.—SECOND FLOOR FRONT, also rear room, with board.

244 CHESTNUT-PLACE — TO RENT — FURnished rooms, with board, $4; also day board, $5.

249 EAST INDIANA-ST.—FRONT AND BACK parlor, with bath between, also room, with board.

251 LA SALLE-AV.—PLEASANT FURNISHED rooms; home comforts; with good board.

252 EAST INDIANA-ST.—SINGLE ROOM TO rent, with board.

254 EAST INDIANA-ST.—FRONT AND BACK room, with board; day board reasonable.

254 LA SALLE-AV.—PLEASANT FURNISHED room with first-class board; home comforts.

260 ONTARIO-ST.—DESIRABLE ROOMS, WITH board.

274 LA SALLE-AV.—NICELY FURNISHED front alcove room, well heated, hot and cold water, with first-class board.

275 AND 277 EAST INDIANA-ST.—SOUTH front chamber with board.

293 OAK-ST., BETWEEN DEARBORN-AV. and Clark-st.; two large, sunny front rooms; all conveniences; superior board.

300 EAST INDIANA-ST.—NICE FRONT ALCOVE and single front room, with board, reasonable. References.

324 INDIANA-ST., NEAR KUSH—DOUBLE and single rooms, furnished; all modern improvements; with board.

363 EAST OHIO-ST.—PLEASANT ROOMS, BOTH large and small; excellent table. Every attention will be given to make this a desirable home. Call early and select your room. Every room warmed.

375 DEARBORN-AV.—TO RENT—WITH BOARD, handsomely furnished rooms; everything first-class.

394 EAST CHICAGO-AV.—ELEGANT FURnished room with excellent board.

451 LA SALLE-AV.—BOARD AND PLEASANT room; two gents or gentleman and wife.

959 NORTH CLARK-ST.—NICELY FURNISHED rooms, heated, with or without board.

1474 NORTH CLARK-ST.—BOARD AND ROOM in private family; one or two gentlemen.

DEARBORN-AV., SOUTH OF DIVISION—FRONT alcove; also third story front and hall room adjoining; first-class board. L 32, Tribune office.

NORTH SIDE — NICELY FURNISHED ROOM, with board, in private family. Address H 11, Tribune office.

NORTH SIDE—A BUSINESS OR PROFESSIONAL gentleman will find delightful room, with board, in private family. Address G 97, Tribune office.

HOTELS.

HOTEL BRUCE,
State and Kinzie-sts.
American and European plan. Rooms, $1.50 to $2 per week. Room and board, $5 to $10.50 per week. House newly furnished throughout.

ST. JAMES HOTEL—HALSTED AND WASHINGton-sts., rooms 50c to $1 per day; $2 to $4 a week. The best European hotel on the West Side. Only respectable people accommodated.

WINDSOR EUROPEAN HOTEL, IS THE LARGEst and most convenient hotel of the first class in the city; has a first-class passenger elevator; the charges are moderate; Thomson's restaurant underneath. SAMUEL GREGSTON, Proprietor.

SUBURBAN.

NORTHEAST CORNER SIXTY-SEVENTH-ST. and Harvard—First-class furnished alcove room and board; hot and cold water; gas.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A COUPLE, OR TWO GENTS, CAN FIND PLEASant home in a private Jewish family. Address B N 71, Tribune office.

FOR GENTLEMAN AND WIFE—UNUSUAL ACcommodations with rooms and board in private family. Address G 94, Tribune office.

NEW ORLEANS—MRS. MCFARLAND HAS REmoved from 19 Julia-st. to the more brown-stone residence, 349 Camp-st., formerly occupied by the Harmony Club. Guests will find large and elegantly furnished apartments, single or en suite. Cuisine the best the market affords.

PARTIES DESIRING BOARD CAN WITHOUT charge be directed to strictly first-class houses. Minute description given of accommodations by the Chicago Boarding and Employment Bureau (incorporated), Room 62, 157 and 159 La Salle-st.

PLEASANT HEATED ROOM, MODERN CONveniences, good table; two gentlemen; terms reasonable. Address B H 10, Tribune office.

THE CENTRAL ROOM-RENTING AGENCY IN Major Block, Room 31, has frequent calls for "rooms with board." Those who supply this want would do well to call.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—ON WEST SIDE BY BROTHER AND sister; private family. G 62, Tribune office.

BOARD—A GENTLEMAN DESIRES ROOM AND board in the vicinity of Archer-av. and Hanover-st., with private family or a widow; state terms. Address K 8, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND ROOM IN A SMALL PRIVATE family by a young married couple; West Side; state terms and particulars. Address H 75 Tribune.

BOARD — AND ROOM FOR GENTLEMAM AND wife in a strictly private family. Call or address 281 Hermitage-av.

BOARD—AND ROOM IN A PRIVATE FAMILY; state price. Address K 84, Tribune office.

BOARD — AND NICELY - FURNISHED ROOM, with home comforts and good table for gentleman and wife; South Side; terms, $75 per month. Address L 69, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND PLEASANT, COMFORTABLY furnished and heated room for the winter, on North or South Side, by a single gentleman; private family greatly preferred. Address K 54, Tribune.

BOARD—TWO ADULTS DESIRE HANDSOMELY furnished suite of two rooms, with board, in private family on South Side, where there will be no other boarders; house and location must be first-class in every respect. Address L 3, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND NICELY FURNISHED PARLOR and two bedrooms, for three persons, on North Side. Best of references. Address, with terms, L 66, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND ROOM FOR SELF, WIFE, AND daughter 7 years old, North or South Side; state particulars and price. Address M 71, Tribune office.

BOARD — FOR GENTLEMAN AND WIFE FOR the winter in strictly private family of refinement; South Side preferred; east of Wabash-av. and north of Twenty-second-st. Address H 40, Tribune office.

BOARD—FIRST-CLASS—AND ROOMS, FOR GENtleman, wife, and daughter; private family preferred. Answer, giving price. Best reference given. L 42, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND NICELY-FURNISHED ROOM, BY gentleman and wife. North Side preferred. Address L 43, Tribune office.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—BY YOUNG LADY IN PRIVATE FAMily; not to exceed $5; employed during the day. Address M 3, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND SUITE OF TWO OR THREE nicely furnished rooms by gent and wife in private family without children; south or west front, with dining-room on parlor floor; choice location on West or South Side; no boarding-house; very best accommodations wanted, for which will pay liberally, and be permanent if suited. References exchanged. M 55, Tribune office.

BOARD—LARGE SINGLE OR ALCOVE ROOM for gentleman and wife without board, or board for lady only; not over one mile from P.-O.; private family preferred. Reference required. North or South Side. State terms. Mr. CURTISS, Palmer House.

BOARD—FOR GENTLEMAN, WIFE, AND BOY of ten years, with two good rooms, first or second floor, front. State price and size of rooms. Address 157 Washington-st., Room 9.

BOARD—WITH FRONT ROOM AND ALCOVE or two rooms, furnished; West Side; few or no other boarders. H 9, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND LARGE FRONT ROOM, BATH, for young couple, south of Twenty-second and east of State; terms moderate. State price. K 68, Tribune office.

BOARD—FOR TWO YOUNG LADIES WHERE piano lessons will be taken in part payment; can furnish piano. Permanent place desired. Address H 98, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND A MODERATE-SIZED, COMFORTable room with first-class board, by a gentleman, within ten minutes' walk of Palmer House. Reply, stating particulars and price, to G 38, Tribune office.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

ATTENTION! ATTENTION!

MORTGAGE SALE.

MUST BE CLOSED OUT IN 30 DAYS.

THE
STANDARD FURNITURE CO.,

335 and 337 West Randolph-st., between May and Ann.

Are selling large stock of furniture at mortgage sale—Elegant bedroom and parlor sets, chairs, bedding, crockery, stoves, tables, gas-fixtures, billiard tables, etc. Cash or easy payments.

BARGAINS! DON'T DELAY!

THE
STANDARD FURNITURE CO.,
335 and 337 West Randolph-st.
Open evenings.

ALL THOSE WHO STUDY ECONOMY SHOULD call and see the salesroom I have established in connection with my storage business. From the frequent chances I have to buy at very low prices whole lots of second-hand and new goods, combined with low prices, I am enabled to offer a full line of furniture, carpets, stoves, etc., at prices that dealers cannot rarely compete with, and in order to make large sales I will adopt the easy-payment plan, while charging only cash prices. GEORGE PARRY, Storage and Warehouse, 155 to 160 West Monroe-st. Telephone 4579.

ANNUAL CLEARING SALE—STOVE DEALERS, attention — 20,000 stoves to select from; stove agents, save money in prices. Call and see our great assortment of square parlors, 6 styles, $6.50 up; round parlors, 50 styles, $8 up; ranges, 45 up; cooks, $6.50 up.
BALDWIN & CO., Stove Manufacturers,
Kinzie-st. and La Salle-st.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE—LAMPS, CROCKERY, GLASSware, chandeliers, holiday goods. Great bargains. J. D. MACLEAN, Assignee, 23 Washington-st.

CARPETS BOUGHT AND SOLD—OLD AND NEW —at 44 West Adams-st.

COUPLE LEAVING THE CITY WILL SELL cheap table-furniture, with or without lease of pleasant flat. Address G 80, Tribune.

FOR SALE—STOVES AT MORTGAGE SALE—Large lot of cooking and heating stoves, furniture, and crockery. 335 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—BLACK WALNUT WINDSOR FOLDing lounge; little used. 175 Rush-st.

FOR SALE—WITH LEASE, FURNITURE OF A 13-room house, near 31st-st., east of Michigan; cheap rent; winter coal in; will sell for half cost; are leaving the city. Address M 22, Tribune.

FOR SALE—STOVES AT MORTGAGE SALE—Large lot of cooking and heating stoves, furniture, and crockery. 335 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSEHOLD EFFECTS OF RETIRing housekeeper. Room 24, Thirty-first-st.

FIVE-ROOM FLAT FOR SALE CHEAP; 45 HARrison-st., near Wabash-av., ground floor.

FOR SALE—FURNITURE COMPLETE, 332 AND 334 East Indiana-st., 32 rooms, fine furniture, nearly new; invoice can be seen and permit to examine same had at our office; offers received for 10 days inst.; must be sold. BURBANK & CO., Tribune Building, Agents.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—2 FIRST-CLASS SECONDhand ranges with water-fronts, 4 heating stoves, and 2 furnaces. SEAVEY & CO., 49 State-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE BEDROOM SET, CHEAP. F. G. SUTTON, 350 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—PARLOR HEATING STOVE, LARGE black walnut bedstead, woven wire springs. First flat, 576 Fifth-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—SEVERAL MARBLE-TOP tables, 14-foot showcase, some fancy gas fixtures, 1 ice-box, etc.; everything new. 265 W. Madison-st.

I WANT TO BUY A SECOND-HAND UPRIGHT piano. Address L 21, Tribune.

MATRIMONY
THE OLD STYLE AND THE NEW.

Half the terrors of assuming the matrimonial relation are swept out of existence now by the provident care of such houses as the

EMPIRE PARLOR BEDSTEAD CO.

281 and 283 WEST MADISON-ST.

In former years the processes of hymeneality were slow and discouraging—the women getting together towels, sheets, blankets, and a feather bed, while the men delved and toiled to scrape together the needed furniture, stoves, and other etceteras of house-furnishing.

Nowadays all a fellow has to do is to meet the right girl, fall in love with her, and propose marriage to her insinuator, or, at most at a day's notice, for it only requires that much time for the Empire Parlor Bedstead Company to furnish a house from parlor to kitchen with carpets, stoves, furniture, bric-a-brac, mirrors, china, crockery—in short, everything—and if the happy husband hasn't the ducats to pay down, he can put it off a month, and will not feel it in the mind. And besides all this convenience and accommodation buy cheaper than elsewhere. Of a verity this is an age of progress.

EMPIRE PARLOR BEDSTEAD CO.,
281 and 283 West Madison-st.,

WANTED—TO BUY—A FURNISHED HOUSE for room-renting. Address M 22, Tribune office.

MACHINERY.

A. T. W. M'GREGOR & CO.'S, 55 AND 65 SOUTH Clinton-st., an extensive stock of new and second-hand portable and stationary steam engines, drill presses, steam pumps, centrifugal pumps for mining purposes, etc.; iron lathes, planers, hoisting engines, all kinds of wood-working machinery, steam radiators, portable forges, circular saws, inspirators, shafting, pulleys, hangers, leather and rubber belting, brass and iron work, and machinists' supplies, etc. And at our boiler works, 44, 46, and 48 South Jefferson-st., a large stock of tubular, upright, and locomotive boilers, tank tanks, etc. Also, engines, special boilers furnished, and all kinds of boiler work, city and country, promptly executed. Steam engines and boilers to rent for temporary use.

FOR SALE—1 PIECE OF 3-INCH SHAFT 7 FEET long.
1 pulley, 32-inch diameter, 14-inch face.
1 pulley, 24-inch diameter, 10-inch face.
15-horse power engine.
WM. HAYTHORN, 200 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A LARGE SAUSAGE-STUFFER, nearly new; cheap. S. W. BREWER & CO., 66 and 68 East Adams-st.

FOR SALE—FOUR FIVE AND SIX HORSE POWER boilers cheap; also pipe, fittings, radiators, etc. SAM'L L. POPE & CO.,

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—BY HENRY SWEET, the owner, No. 1381 Milwaukee-av.:

15 three-story Anderson pressed-brick and stained glass front flats on Rosebud-st., near Milwaukee-av.; 3 three-story brick business-houses on Milwaukee-av.; 46 cottages, Anderson pressed-brick and stained glass fronts, on Homer-st., Hoyne-av., and Union-st.; 6 four-story brick basement houses, block on the corner of Harrison and Morgan-sts.; 10 three-story brick business houses in one block on Twenty-second-st., between Wentworth-av. and La Salle-st.; one two-story frame house on Wentworth-av., between Archer-av. and Twenty-second-st.; 6 houses and lots on Halsted-st., near Lake; 5 lots on Ladies-st., corner of Plum; one cottage and lot on Johnson-av., near Milwaukee-av; one cottage on Myrtle-av., near Fullerton; also nine acres of choice garden property, near Fullerton; also nine acres of choice garden and near-city limits on Armitage-road.; this is all first-class property; cottages can be bought on easy monthly payments and business houses can be bought at dollars five hundred down and balance on monthly payments.

Come and look at my property and see what you think about it.

This is all first-class property.

FOR SALE—
CHRISTMAS HOMES AT HOLIDAY PRICES.

WHAT YOU GAIN BY BUYING NOW.

You find us dispensing big bargains.
You find us first on the quality.
You find us able to please the most fastidious.
You find us giving unusual holiday discounts.
You find us the reliable ones in the city.
You avoid being jostled by the new comers.
You save being hustled by the old movers.
You elude the furniture smashers.
As he reigns and rules in the spring-time.
You save nouring rent into a bottomless pit.
You secure a home built to suit you.
You secure a quiet home and domestic felicity.
You secure a home built to suit you.
If you doubt come and see us, as you can't afford to miss the present opportunity of getting the best goods for the money. A beautiful book free to call callers.

S. E. GROSS & CO.,
S. E. Cor. Dearborn and Randolph-sts.

FOR SALE—
By
PIERCE & WARE:

Business block on Cottage Grove-av., pays 8 per cent net on price, $25,000.

Three new 2-story 5-story brick dwellings on Woodland Park, opposite Douglas University, $8,000 each.

Fine residence at Oak Park, $15,000; accessible by 20-minute trains on Wisconsin Central and Northwestern Railways.

Three-story flat building, West Side, in good neighborhood, rents for 18 per cent net on price; $10,000.

Large lots, 80x170, near Oak Park depot Wisconsin Central Railway; low price and long time. This railroad has its city depot on South Side, near business centre—Polk-st. and 14th-av.; will run trains every 40 minutes. Oak Park is the best suburb west of the city.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS PROPERTY—BY WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 85 Washington-st., northwest corner Dearborn:

40 feet, Clark-st., north of Lake, improved.
40 feet, State-st., near Eldridge-court.
40 feet, State-st., near Taylor-st.
50 feet, Market-st., near Jackson.
50 feet, Clark-st., near Van Buren.
72 feet, Clark-st., near Polk; Carpenter, improved.
50 feet, West Madison-st., near Centre-av., improved.
45 feet, West Madison., near Aberdeen.

FOR SALE—TO CAPITALISTS—I OFFER SOME business blocks and stores near the Court-House that pay 10 per cent.

Several hundred feet on Cottage Grove near Forty-seventh-st. If you take the lots fronting on the other streets, will average $35 per foot on Cottage Grove-av. Have refused $100 per foot for property opposite.

To lease—the best lot in business centre of Chicago for 99 years; no reasonable offer refused.

NELSON THOMASSON, 85 Washington-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—SMALL AND LARGE ACRE TRACTS inside and near city limits, ripe for subdivision, and prices low, values rising; 10 to 100 per cent.

E. F. GETCHELL & CO., 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—OUR DECEMBER CATALOGUE OF property for sale, mailed free on application.

BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BY CHANDLER & CO., MORTGAGE Bankers, 119 Dearborn-st.: Business, residence, and suburban property; improved and unimproved.

FOR SALE—I CAN OFFER YOU THE GREATest bargains ever offered in the city of anything in the city. Call immediately. Must sell.

B. B. FERGUSON, 79, 175 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN—5-STORY BRICK STORE; lot 20x80; must sell; terms easy; want offer. M 7, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—VAN BUREN-ST., A VERY DESIRable building that can be changed into business property at small expense. Well rented.

Terms easy.
A bargain.

J. C. MAGILL & CO., 125 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—CENTRAL PROPERTY AT A BARgain, corner, near Madison-st.; has over 150 feet front on the river, same frontage on street with railroad switch at door, and about 100 feet on leading street, partly improved, paying 6 per cent net now. For manufacturing, storage, and shipping business the location is unsurpassed.

E. P. HOTCHKISS,
142 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—A LARGE LIST OF BUSINESS property in the best part of the city for sale, from upward; we are not at liberty to advertise. Buyers of investment property will find it to their interest to see us.

E. F. GETCHELL & CO.,
125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—IN BUSINESS CENTRE—5-STORY building, $26,000—a low price. OWNER, 102 Washington-st., Room 54.

FOR SALE—TO INVESTORS—$40,000—6 PER CENT investment in the heart of the city.

Will sell the ground at a low figure and take a 99-year lease at 6 per cent net, with no revaluation.

WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—FINE BUSINESS BLOCK; EXCELlent location; rents at $1,200 per annum; price $10,000.

A. T. EWING, 38 Montauk Block.

SOUTH SIDE.

FOR SALE—
SOUTH SIDE HOUSES.

Vernon-av.—20 houses, new and modern; $5,500 to $10,000.

Rhodes-av.—8 houses; $4,000 to $6,000.

Wabash-av.—A splendid 10-room stone front near 31st-st.; lot 24x132; $9,000.

Indiana-av. near 47th-st.—House and lot, $4,600; cheap.

31st-st. near Vernon-av.—6 houses; $6,500 to $7,000.

Wentworth-av. near 31st-st.—2 houses and lot; $5,000.

Butterfield-st.—4 houses; $1,250, $1,300, $1,850; small cash payments, remainder monthly.

26th-st. west of Cottage Grove-av.—House (2 flats) and lot 25x130 ft.; $3,500.

Send for larger list now ready.

WM. E. TAYLOR, Real-Estate Agent,
31st-st., cor. Cottage Grove-av.

FOR SALE—ON CALUMET-AV., AT 36TH-ST., 80 feet, at $60; will sell all or part.

LUMLEY INGLEDEW,
107 Dearborn-st., Portland Block, Room 43.

FOR SALE—ON CALUMET-AV., NEAR THIRTYthird-st., 2-cottage-front residence, with swell front, and brick barn; $5,500.

D. G. HAMILTON,
94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—VERNON-AV., SOUTH OF 38TH., 2-story and basement brick; lot 25x75 ft.; price $7,250.

WM. A. MERIGOLD, 183 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV., NEAR 39TH-ST., 6X 180 feet; elegant lot for flats; must be sold, a bargain.

BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—MY RESIDENCE ON RHODES-AV., at a bargain: 10 rooms, all modern improvements, in first-class condition; desirable for home or investment. JAMES LAND & ALLEN, 79 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BY E. P. STANLEY & CO., REAL Estate and Loans, 96 Washington-st.:

Douglas-boulevard, near the park; 1,000 feet fronting on, and adjoining Douglas Park; we will offer either in a great bargain if purchased in a body; would subdivide if fair prices were offered.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV. PROPERTY, SOUTHeast corner Garfield, 200x125, to alley, including a large frame dwelling and barn.

No. 2007, a three-story and basement brick 14 rooms, all modern conveniences; lot 24x100; price $12,000.

BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—BY S. DELAMATER, 55 Dearborn-st.:

Fine, new, modern-built house, Calumet-av., near 31st-st.; very cheap; hardwood finish; elegant, and a bargain; $7,500.

FOR SALE—30 FT. ON DEARBORN-ST. AND Third-st.; lot 30x100 ft.; a bargain.

F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—VERNON-AV., BETWEEN 32D AND 33d-sts.; 2-story and basement brick; $5,000.

WM. A. MERIGOLD, 183 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—CORNER LOTS ON VINcennes-av., 39th and 41st-sts.; all improvements; fine location; houses built to suit on easy payments; see us.

C. C. LANDT & CO., 125 Adams-st.

FOR SALE—BY P. E. STANLEY & CO., REAL estate and loans, 96 Washington-st.:

Brown-stone front, 14 rooms, east front, barn, etc.; modern improvements; easy terms; $15,000.

FOR SALE—SOUTHWEST CORNER INDIANAav. and 18th-st., only $25,000.

TAYLOR & WELLS, 97 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—FOREST-AV. AT THIRTY-SIXTH-st., east front, 2x100; 80; easy terms. LUMLEY INGLEDEW, 107 Dearborn-st., Portland Block, Room 43.

FOR SALE—$2X100 FEET, EAST FRONT, ON Lake-av., between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-ninth-sts.; $140 per foot; cheapest lot on the street.

P. H. COLE, 94 La Salle-st., Room 37.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS PROPERTY—LA SALLE, near Lake; State, near Sixteenth; two corners on Twenty-second; investments of $15,000, $20,000, $25,000, and $150,000. JOHN C. LONG, 98 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—80 OR 160 FEET ON MICHIGAN-AV., near Twenty-second, north of Thirty-third-st., east front, at a price under market value.

W. H. JOHNSON,
Room 9, 92 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—IF YOU WANT THE BEST BARgains in residences or lots on any of the avenues south side, call on or send for list to LUMLEY INGLEDEW, 107 Dearborn-st., Portland Block, Room 43.

FOR SALE—CORNER—$155 PER FOOT—165 FEET on 35th-st. by 134 on Vernon-av.; a special bargain.

JAMES H. SINGER, 128 La Salle-st., Room 9.

FOR SALE—BIG LITTLE BARGAIN. 10-ROOM, 2-story frame house (house alone rents at $300 per annum), good barn and sheds, yard all planked with 2-inch planks, water and sewer, street paved and new sidewalk, lot 25x125 feet to alley, situated on Pershing-road, only 2 blocks from the L; a bargain at $2,400 cash. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—371 AND 373 IDAHO-ST., NEW TWOstory 7-room brick flats, all modern improvements; monthly payments, without interest. Grand chance to get a good home easy. Apply to owner, 351 South Oakley-av.

FOR SALE—ONLY $60 EACH—2 LOTS ON OAKley-av., 120 feet north of Division-st.; neighborhood improving rapidly, and are worth $60. Terms to suit. Address or call on owner, 351 South Oakley-av.

FOR SALE—NORTHWEST CORNER OGDEN and Western-avs., 33 feet; also northwest corner Washington-boulevard and Keeler-av., 41½ feet. B. C. MILLER, 136 and 138 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—TWO 2-STORY HOUSES ON MAY-ST., east south of Harrison-st.; lot 45x110 feet to alley; price $3,000. Rents for $60 per year. Apply to W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—MUST BE SOLD IMMEDIATELY for cash; lot 25x132, south front on 38th-st., east of State. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—PRAIRIE-AV., NEAR THIRTY-SECond-st., 2 stories, frame, lot 25x125, rent $230; $4,500.

Corner Madison and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—262 WARREN-AV., NEW 2-STORY and basement brick flat building, well built, 8 rooms and all modern conveniences; lot 24x125 feet. First class.

BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—
SOUTH SIDE.

BY A. LOEB & BRO.

CHOICE SOUTH SIDE IMPROVED.

Wabash-av., near 34th-st., 10-room dwelling..... $10,000
Wabash-av., near 33d-st., 2-story brick dwelling.. 12,000
Wabash-av., near 33d-st., fine dwelling..... 7,000
Wabash-av., near 29th-st., brick, stone-front dwelling..... 11,500
Wabash-av., near 23d-st., 2-story and basement brick..... 8,500
Michigan-av., choice corner south of 25th-st..... 10,000
Michigan-av., near 24th-st., 2-story brick dwelling..... 20,000
Michigan-av., n. of 22d-st., fine house with big lot..... 40,000
Michigan-av., near 21st-st., brick dwelling cheap 14,000
Michigan-av., s. of 20th-st., brick cottage..... 4,200
Indiana-av., near 34th-st., large brick dwelling. 20,000
Indiana-av., near 24th-st., 10-room dwelling..... 10,000
Indiana-av., corner north of 18th-st..... 15,500
Prairie-av., No. 3525, 2-story and basement brick dwelling..... 7,500

A. LOEB & BROTHER.
129 and 131 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—A. LEOB & BRO., 129 AND 131 LA Salle-st.:

SOUTH SIDE—UNIMPROVED.

Michigan-av., cor. south of 23d-st., 75x146.
Michigan-av., N. E. cor. 54th-st., 66x150.
Forest-av., near 32d-st., 30x100.
Forest-av., near 37th-st., 30x124.
Wabash-av., near 35th-st., 50x164.
Wabash-av., near 36th-st., 50x150.
Wabash-av., near 38th-st., 50x132.
Wabash-av., near 41st-st., 60x163.
Wabash-av., N. E. cor. 68th-st., 200x187.
Cottage Grove-av., N. E. cor. 51st., 100x208.
Frederick-place, near 55th-st., 100x153.
State-st., near 34th, 50x140.
State-st., near 35th, 24x136.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE-GROVE-AV., NEAR 39TH-st., in parcels to suit at $100 per foot.

Lake-av., cor. 36th-st., $125 per foot, inside lots, $65 per foot.

Prairie-av., cor. 39th-st., 99x125; $1,700.

Calumet-av., desirable residence lots bet. 31st and 35th-sts., $30 to $40 per foot.

35th-st. and stanton-av., good business lots.

Cottage Grove-av., a fine corner, north of 39th-st. 39th-ave., near Vincennes-av., 47 feet, with frame improvements at $6,000.

40th-st., near Langley-av., 60 feet frame building; cheap.

Lake-av., near 37th-st., large lot at $135 per foot.

Cheap lots south of the city on Cottage Grove-av. and Champlain-av.

J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO.,
94 Washington-st., Room 32.

FOR SALE—PRAIRIE-AV., NEAR 37TH-ST., Fine new 2-story and cellar pressed brick house, with two parlors, dining-room, and kitchen on main story; main story finished in hard wood, second story natwood oil finish, having furnace and all the latest modern appliances; lot 20x125 feet; for sale at a bargain. WM. A. MERIGOLD,
183 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTH SIDE BARGAINS—

Nos. 4091, 4093, 4095, 4097, and 4099 PRAIRIE-AV.; Elegant pressed-brick front 10-room dwellings; elegant reception hall and parlors (hardwood stairs), cabinet mantels, etc.; gas-fixtures, laundries, etc. Will sell below the market price if sold at once.

O. M. WELLS & CO.,
102 La Salle-st., Room 17.

FOR SALE—LAKE-AV.—FINE 2-STORY AND basement brown stone house, with 25 or 50 feet; commands fine view of the lake; between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth-sts.; very cheap.

WM. D. KERFOOT & CO.,
85 Washington-st., N. W. cor. Dearborn.

FOR SALE—$23 ST. LAWRENCE-AV., 2-STORY and basement brick house, 25-foot lot; possession given at once; price $4,500.

$100 Lansdowne-av., 2-story and basement brick house; price $4,000.

25-foot lot on South Halsted-st., just north of Garfield—best-paying cash location.

H. M. BOICE,
At office of Cutler, White & Boice, west end of Eighteenth-st. bridge.

FOR SALE—FIFTY FEET ON DEARBORN-ST. running to third-av., at $250.

HENRY SHARON, 226 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 85 WASHington-st., northwest corner Dearborn-st.:

Michigan-av., north of Thirty-ninth-st., west front, 97x144, will be sold cheap if taken at once.

FOR SALE—NORTHWEST CORNER COTTAGE Grove-av. and Thirty-first-st.; 50x125 feet.

F. A. BRAGG & Co., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—GREATEST CHANCE EVER OFfered, only $500 to $700 for best South Side avenue lots; within the limits of close to both steam and cable cars; no humbug; the owners are non-residents; want to sell. T. F. KEEFE, 146 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—RAREST INVESTMENT IN SOUTH side property; can find a dozen 2-story brick dwelling over 100 feet square; ten stories; rented for 15 per cent on price; $150,000. HENRY SHARON, 226 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—OR RENT, VERY CHEAP—2754 Prairie-av., stone-front residence and good brick barn.

FOR SALE—WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 85 WASHington-st., northwest corner Dearborn:

Michigan-av., near 39th-st., west front; will sell in lots of any size at less than value.

Michigan-av., south of 26th-st., east front, 80x180; fine location for flats or dwellings.

Michigan-av., south of 34th-st., east front, 80x150; will be sold at a bargain.

Michigan-av., between 38th and 39th-sts., west front 97x144; will be divided and sold at a bargain.

FOR SALE—VAN BUREN-ST., 20X108 FEET, NEAR Market, $15,000.

Wabash-av., between Jackson and Congress-sts., several fine buildings from $60,000 up.

WM. A. MERIGOLD, 183 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—LARGE DOCK LOTS ON SOUTH Branch; railroad facilities. GEO. M. HIGGINSON, 114 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—ON EASY TERMS—A GOOD AND profitable building site, the northeast corner of Wabash-av. and Thirty-fifth-st. ALFRED W. SANSOME, Room 7, 110 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-BOULEVARD—AT A sacrifice—80x179 feet in the best residence portion of the street.

HENRY SHARON, 226 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BY H. C. MOREY & CO., 85 WASHington-st.: 142x75 feet, n. e. corner State and 18th-sts.; fronting 100 on Wabash-av. near Harrison-st., 75 with stone building; Jackson, near Wabash-av., side light.

FOR SALE — WABASH-AV., NORTH OF 39TH—Two flats, 6x36x18 feet, with house; rents $20 per month; grantstone-paved alley; cheap.

F. W. CLARKE,
85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CENTRAL SOUTH SIDE PROPERty—4-story stone-front building, strong enough for 2 more stories, situated on one of the best retail streets in the city, the value of which is rapidly increasing very rapidly in value, and the party purchasing now will double his money in a few years; price, $125,000.

MERIGOLD, 183 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—VERNON-AV., NEAR THIRTY-SECond-st., 2 stories and cellar brick, 9 rooms, easy terms; $7,000.

A. CUMMINGS & CO.,
Corner Madison and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—PRAIRIE-AV., BETWEEN 37TH and 38TH, 2-story and cellar brick; stone trimmings; $6,000; easy terms.

WM. A. MERIGOLD, 183 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—INDIANA-AV., NEAR THIRTIETH-st., 2-story and basement stone-front; modern conveniences; must be sold. Call for particulars and make an offer; would consider an exchange.

H. M. BOICE, 94 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE GROVE-AV., CORNER south of 39th-st., 2-story and basement brick store and flats; new and modern; lot 25x100 ft.; price, $11,250. E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., Cor. Madison and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—ANY ONE WANTING A NICE HOME on Grand-boulevard ($6,000 to $15,000) we will furnish the ground, lots of Oakwoods and erect building on easy terms.

C. C. LANDT & CO.,
125 Adams-st.

FOR SALE — BUSINESS BLOCK, COTTAGE Grove-av., near 35th-st.; also corner 39th-st. and Ellis-av., good investments. GEORGE PETERSON, 97 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV. PROPERTY, SOUTH of 13th-st., paying good rental; 10-foot lot; suburban lots or farming lands to amount of $4,000 accepted in part payment. M 58, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—$7,500—A 2-STORY AND BASEMENT marble-front house, 1¼ miles from Court-House, on West Side; pays 10 per cent net; $4,000 may remain five years if desired; the house is in excellent order, well rented, and is a No. 1 investment. Address H 99, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—CHICAGO-AV., NEAR CARPENTER-st., south front, lot 30x100.

BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—FRAME STORE AND FLAT ON West Madison-st., between Campbell-av. and Rockwell-st., 25x125; rent for $15 per month; $1,500.

F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—WEST INDIANA-ST., NEAR PAULina, at a bargain if taken at once—A good 2-story brick building, containing store and 7-room flat above; will pay good interest on investment. J. C. MAGILL & CO. 125 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—A RARE CHANCE—A NEW THREEstory brick flat, rented to good tenants, near Van Buren-st., on a coming business street of West Side, for $10,500, if taken this week; pays over 11 per cent net.

E. F. GETCHELL & CO., 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE — BUSINESS PROPERTY — WEST Madison-st., 150 feet, substantial block on corner; rented 10 per cent; a chance and growing investment.

E. S. HAWLEY, 190 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—ADAMS-ST., EAST of California-av. south front, 20x125.

BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—NEW BRICK BLOCK OF STORES and flats on corner on West Harrison-st., for $18,000, paying 7 per cent net and cheap at price.

W. A. MERIGOLD, 183 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—6-ROOM COTTAGE, 1091 WILCOX-av., cheap; will sell on monthly payments. Security Loan & Savings Bank, 127 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BY H. C. MOREY & CO., 85 WASHington-st.: New printed list of houses and lots, West Division, under $6,000, now ready.

FOR SALE—SOUTH HALSTED-ST., 8-STORY and basement brick, very cheap; must sell. 59 Keaper Block, 65 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—$9,000 AND $11,500—2 ELEGANT 3-story brick stores and flats, 24x70 and 26x70 feet; rents $600 and $1,200.

GEO. T. STONEHAM,
345 Ogden-av.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN ON WEST MADISON-ST., 4-story and basement stone front building, 30x 120 feet; $35,000.

A. CUMMINGS & CO.,
Corner Madison and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—BY H. C. MOREY & CO., 85 WASHington-st.: Several good investments on Lake, Clinton, Jefferson, and Desplaines-sts., between the river and Halsted-st., and Harrison and Adams-sts., east of Halsted. Call for particulars.

FOR SALE—MADISON-ST., EAST OF JEFFERson—Large two-story frome store and rooms above; lot 30x100; $4,000.

BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BLOCK OF FOUR NEW STORES with flats above, just completed and all rented, northeast corner of Harrison and Campbell-av.; pays over 11 per cent on amount invested. Apply at CAMPBELL BROS', 149 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—324 SOUTH ASHLAND-AV. Inquire at southeast cor. Loomis and 22d-sts.

FOR SALE—BY OWNER—POSITIVE SACRIFICE —One left, new two-story and sub-cellar, 8d Adams-st., near Irving-av.; this perfect. Apply to room, kitchen, and girl's room on first floor; laundry; elegant gas-fixtures; furnace; beautifully decorated; open.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND 22-FOOT LOT, 623 W. VAN-Buren-st.; can change into store for small outlay and get 15 per cent on the investment; will exchange for 10-room residence. F. W. BICKNELL, 93 N. Desplaines-st.

FOR SALE—AT A DECIDED BARGAIN, NO 108 South Leavitt-st., two-story and cellar; St. Louis pressed brick front; cemented cellar, and all modern improvements. W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—44 FT. ON HOYNE-AV., between Madison and Monroe-st. $4,400.

F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—PERKINS-ST., NEAR HALSTED; 117x50; frame buildings; rents for $620; price, $10,500.

TAYLOR & WELLS, 97 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—HARRISON-ST., BETWEEN HALsted and Desplaines-sts., 125 feet front by 128 feet deep; 3 street fronts; finest manufacturing site in Chicago. J. W. HEDENBERG, R. 6, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE — MILWAUKEE-AV., NEAR INdiana-st., 100 feet front on Milwaukee-av., improved with good brick dwelling; lot 24x125; rent, $600. This property is now renting at $5,000, and will be sold at a bargain. Apply to

W. D. KERFOOT & CO.,
85 Washington-st., northwest corner Dearborn.

FOR SALE—LEXINGTON-AV., NEAR CAMPbell-av., two-story frame arranged in two flats; rental, $360; lot 20x125; can be sold with a good house and one lot. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—FIVE ACRES ON CENTRAL PARKboulevard, corner of Ohio-st., $12,500.

F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—WEST ADAMS-ST., JUST WEST of Ashland-av.—South front, lot 26x166 ft to alley; price $130 per foot.

W. D. KERFOOT & CO.,
85 East Washington-st., N. W. corner Dearborn.

FOR SALE—JEFFERSON-ST., NEAR JACKSON, 25 or 50x100; 10 per cent net.

TAYLOR & WELLS, 97 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—MADISON-ST., EAST OF CARPENter, three 4-story and basement marble-front buildings, stores below and flats above; paying 8 per cent net on price asked, and will pay better after May 1; lot 72x100 to alley. WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 85 Washington-st., N. W. Cor. Dearborn.

FOR SALE—310 WEST HARRISON-ST., TWO buildings; rent $900; good lot; only $8,000.

TAYLOR & WELLS, 97 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—SUPERIOR ST., EAST OF ST Clair; first-class brick house with all modern improvements; south front. This house will be sold cheap, and we desire an offer for it; will exchange for residence property near Rock City. WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 85 Washington-st., northwest corner Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—VAN BUREN-ST.—CORNER, 60x85, near Halsted; partial frame improvements; $14,000.

TAYLOR & WELLS, 97 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—6-ROOM COTTAGE AND LOT 30X127.5 feet on Walnut-st., near Oakley-av. $1,800.

F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—IRVING-PLACE, NEAR VAN BUren-st.—Two 2-story and basement ten-room octagon bricks; lots 25x126; cheap.

BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT EAST-FRONT RESIdence in the finest neighborhood on the West Side; 9 rooms and finely decorated; $16,000; carpets at a bargain; or will rent for a term of years. L 74, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—$1,800—BEST BARGAIN ON THE West Side; lot 24x125 on York-st. (block south of Harrison), near Ashland-av.; title perfect. Apply to owner.

164 Randolph-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—GOOD 3-STORY FRAME HOUSE and large lot on West Monroe, near Albany-av.; a bargain. 257 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—$26,000—WEST MADISON-ST., PAYS 9 per cent; improving 3-story brick flats; all modern. E. L. STEWART, Room 49, 122 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—44 FT. ON HOYNE-AV., between Madison and Monroe-sts. $4,400.

F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—OR TO RENT FOR A TERM OF years—201 feet on Halsted-st. by 220 feet on Haines-st. by 150 feet on Hooker-st.; C. M. & St. P. tracks on Hooker-st. GALLUP & GARFIELD, 132 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BY P. E. STANLEY & CO., REAL ESTATE and loans, 96 Washington-st.:

Brick house with 24-foot lots, Belden-av., near Halsted; rents for $600; will separate at $4,300 and $4,500.

Superior-st., near Dearborn, brick flat, $18,000.

Huron-st., near North State, brick flat, $13,500.

3-story stone-front flat, corner La Salle and Erie-sts., $13,500.

3-story stone-front in first-class state, Sedgwick-st., $7,200.

Wells-st., near Division, 3-story, $6,250.

Large frame store and lot, Wells-st., $6,250.

3-story stone-front, La Salle-av., only $6,200.

First-class new residences one-half block from Lincoln Park, should be seen to be appreciated.

3-story brick, Wisconsin-st., near Lincoln-av.

Nice brick cottage, Diamond-st., near Halsted.

Splendid residence block, Dearborn-av., pays 10 per cent.

Block of 5 stone-fronts cor. Rush and Indiana-sts.

Brown-stone front, Dearborn-av., $14,500.

Brown-stone and 25-foot lot, Dearborn-av., $17,400.

North State-st., 3-story in flat, $11,500.

Business corner, 70 feet improved, North Clark-st., $15,000.

6x100, North Clark-st., near Erie, improved, $40,000.

4-story stone-front, Clark-st., near Ohio, $20,000.

5-story store, East Chicago-av., near Townsend-st., $11,000.

3 3-story flat buildings, Orchard-st., near Belden-av., $9,000; brick improvement, corner stores, rent $2,400, $20,000.

Brick house, barn, and lot Grant-place, $6,300.

Brick house, corner Harlbut and Wisconsin-sts., large amount of property in Lake View.

ACRE PROPERTY.

15¼ acres on Vincennes-av. at Auburn Station will be sold at a bargain.

30 acres, Morgan-av., Washington Heights, $375.

15 acres on Archer-av., $3,000 per acre.

30 acres fronting Calumet River, east of Riverdale, high and dry, railroad crossing, $200 per acre.

120 acres on Illinois & Michigan Canal, 20¼ miles from city limits, railroad running through it, $250.

32 acres on lake shore, east of Rogers Park, one block to Evanston Railroad Depot, $1,000 per acre.

E. S. DREYER & CO.

FOR SALE—THAT UNIQUE RESIDENCE NO. 1299½ La Salle-av., 5-story and cellar brown-stone front, 40-foot lot, 3 fine fronting rooms, hardwood finish, complete with modern conveniences, dining-room and kitchen on first floor; ready for occupancy; east front; choice location.

BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE — WALTON-PLACE, BETWEEN Dearborn and State-sts.—A well-built Milwaukee pressed-brick house, 22 feet front, 2-story and high stoop, on this floor; lot 50x172 feet, running through to Oakst.; will be sold at a reasonable price. Apply to

W. D. KERFOOT & CO.,
85 Washington-st., N. W. cor. Dearborn.

FOR SALE—DOCK PROPERTY ON THE NORTH Side ready for occupancy; Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway track. GREENEBAUM SONS, 138 and 140 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BY P. E. STANLEY & CO., REAL ESTate and loans, 96 Washington-st.:

Lot, 33.5x80, with 6-room house, rents $120 per month, $15,500, a steady income of 10 per cent assured to the purchaser.

FOR SALE—FREMONT-ST., NEAR WEBSTER-av., excellent 9-room modern brick house and lot, 24x125 feet; rent, $720. W. F. LUBEKE, 123 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BISSELL-ST., NEAR GARFIELD-av., fine new building arranged in flats; price $10,000. A. LOEB & BRO., 129 and 131 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS IN ANY SIZE ON DEARBORN-st., Indiana, and Astor-sts., Calumet-av., cast and west fronts.

WM. D. KERFOOT & CO.,
85 Washington-st., N. W. cor. Dearborn.

FOR SALE—$5,500—OR WILL RENT TILL SPRING, house 73 North Sheldon-st. CHARLES H. ROBERTS, 180 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—12 LAFLIN-ST., 24-STORY COTtage, 5 rooms, 25-foot lot. GALLUP & GARFIELD, 132 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON OHIO-ST. IN BICKERdike's Addition with perfect abstracts of title from Government. Low rates terms to suit.

F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—IMPROVED CORNER PROPERTY on West Harrison-st. netting over 10 per cent on price asked. MALCOM McNEILL & BROS., 92 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—832 AND 834 NORTH-AV., 2 BRICK stores, with flats above, corners; will be sold separate if desired. Price for the two $7,0 0.

GALLUP & GARFIELD, 132 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—FINE MODERN, MONROE-ST., 8-room pressed brick, D.-R. and K. on parlor floor; $6,000; one-tenth down and $50 per month, or nothing down and $70 per month; rare chance for a salaried man. See owner, Room 24, 187 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—WEST SIDE—FINE BUSINESS CORner paying 9 per cent met on price asked after deducting taxes. Highest class property.

WM. A. MERIGOLD, 183 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—TWO BUSINESS PROPERTIES ON West Side; rent, $1,800; bargain; $14,000. TAYLOR & WELLS, 97 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—MADISON-ST., JUST WEST OF CENTER—45x190 feet, with two frame buildings.

WM. D. KERFOOT & CO.,
85 Washington-st., N. W. cor. Dearborn.

FOR SALE—JACKSON-ST., NEAR DESPLAINES; 80 feet front; two frame dwellings; $7,000.

TAYLOR & WELLS, 97 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AT A DECIDED BARGAIN, NO 108 South Leavitt-st., two-story and cellar; St. Louis pressed brick front; cemented cellar, and all modern improvements. W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—44 FT. ON HOYNE-AV., between Madison and Monroe-st. $4,400.

F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY E. S. DREYER & CO., N. E. Cor. Dearborn and Washington-sts.:

NORTH SIDE VACANT PROPERTIES.

144x132, northeast corner Dearborn-av. and Division-st.

82x132, a corner on Astor-st., $240 per foot.

82½ feet, corner North State and Pearson-sts., $150 per foot.

60 feet, Superior-st., near lake shore, $13,000.

44 feet, Chestnut-st., with frame improvements, $7,500.

25x100, Indiana, near Pine-st., south front, $5,000.

118 feet, business corner, Lincoln-av. and Haributt-st., $15,000.

100x125 feet, Halsted-st., near Belden-av., want an offer.

94x129 feet, Larrabee-st., near Fullerton-av.

75x125 Orchard-st., south of Garfield-av.

30x140, North Clark-st., near Belden-av.

20x100, Delaware-place, near Cass-st., $200 per foot.

IMPROVED.

3-story brick Indiana-st., near Dearborn, $8,650.

Three 3-story buildings, Indiana-st., near Cass, $25,000.

128 each; street improved.

3-story brick flat, Indiana-st., $12,500.

Brick houses with 24-foot lots, Belden-av., near Halsted; rents for $600; will separate at $4,300 and $4,500.

Superior-st., near Dearborn, brick flat, $18,000.

Huron-st., near North State, brick flat, $13,500.

3-story stone-front flat, corner La Salle and Erie-sts., $13,500.

3-story stone-front in first-class state, Sedgwick-st., $7,200.

Wells-st., near Division, 3-story, $6,250.

Large frame store and lot, Wells-st., $6,250.

3-story stone-front, La Salle-av., only $6,200.

First-class new residences one-half block from Lincoln Park, should be seen to be appreciated.

3-story brick, Wisconsin-st., near Lincoln-av.

Nice brick cottage, Diamond-st., near Halsted.

Splendid residence block, Dearborn-av., pays 10 per cent.

Block of 5 stone-fronts cor. Rush and Indiana-sts.

Brown-stone front, Dearborn-av., $14,500.

Brown-stone and 25-foot lot, Dearborn-av., $17,400.

North State-st., 3-story in flat, $11,500.

Business corner, 70 feet improved, North Clark-st., $15,000.

6x100, North Clark-st., near Erie, improved, $40,000.

4-story stone-front, Clark-st., near Ohio, $20,000.

5-story store, East Chicago-av., near Townsend-st., $11,000.

3 3-story flat buildings, Orchard-st., near Belden-av., $9,000; br

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ANOTHER BOOM THROWN! HOMES FOR CHRISTMAS.

New subdivision on Forty-seventh-st., two miles west of Stock-Yards, on Grand Trunk R. R.

PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT.

I have been authorized by a large corporation to dispose of a tract of ten acres of land situate on the southeast corner of Cottage Grove-av. and Forty-first-st., at about cost to them. This is an opportunity for a real-estate man seldom gets; but having the opportunity I am to give my friends, my many customers who have so profitably purchased of me during the past few seasons, and the public generally, the benefit of it. The way to sell real estate is to make it attractive, put it in prime condition, lay it out grade up wide streets, put down good sidewalks, have the lots, streets and alleys properly surveyed and staked off so anybody can find their own lot, and, above all, give buyers a first-class abstract, showing a perfect title from the United States government down to date.

Now, all this I am busy with and having done. The first fifty sales of prime lots—ninety-six only—that I offer on sale, and no more, in this subdivision, and offering my instructions to sell at cost, she prices will range from $450 a lot upwards. I will make terms that any one can afford to buy—will make as low as a month, or less. This is no swindling affair for sale, but as dry, rich, fertile a piece of clean land as lies in the county, and surrounded by rows of fine, large shade trees. Every lot has a sewer. It is just the pretty place for Stockbrokers, and Chicago workmen to build their homes. The lots are located one mile south of Brighton, and Chicago workmen to build their homes. The lots are located one mile south of Brighton, and one mile west of city-limits line. The depot on the Grand Trunk Railroad only two blocks away; fare to Chicago 25 cents, and 10 cents for school children under 12 years; workmen's trains run every hour, seven days and Sundays. These lots are a little near the proposed extension of the boulevard-cars, and convenient also for schools for children. No building restrictions whatever, no assessments to pay until May, 1888; full warranty deed given and perfect title. A well of the good water on the tract, 65 feet deep, that had 25 feet of cold, clear water in it all winter long when most other wells ran dry.

The builders are appreciating, and when I bought-ers are wondering what to buy for Christmas this preliminary announcement so as to give them a chance to select something better to buy a place for a home, and never in the history of the suburbs of Chicago has such opportunity been offered to find one for the money, such low terms, such easy terms, and such chances for large profits.

Plats and abstracts are now being prepared, and I will be ready for selling in a few days. If you are thinking of buying a piece of land or a few lots as a sound, safe, and profitable investment, write me, and the plats will be all sold before the holidays. If you don't miss the opportunity, but call early for first choice and leave your order. Prices are actually from 20 to 30 per cent less than any other lots in the neighborhood, and no lots as good as these are for sale anywhere near them.

Will be ready to go with customers in a few days to show the property; meantime will be glad to show plans of the subdivision to intending buyers who write or call.

J. C. WOODLAND,
80 Randolph-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—ONE LOT LEFT, LANGLEY-AV., south 6th-st., $61 per foot.

Lot 40x125, east front, with large nine-room house, barn, etc.; reasonable for $60. Cottage Grove-av., near 50th; cheap. $5,250; a genuine bargain; for a few days only at this price. Modern cottage, thirty-foot east-front lot, Champlain-st., near 43d-st., only $2,750.

Lots, corner lots, with good houses, barn, etc., 19x125, Michigan-av., 39th and Langley-av.; 30 Woodlawn, 111, and new cottage, one block distant; must be sold at $450.

Splendid lots on 43d-st., south front, $50 per foot. Splendid lots on 42d-st., near Drexel-boulevard.

Lots will positively advance on all of above Jan. 1.

Lot Langley-av., near 45d-st., east front, cheap.

Lot Cottage Grove-av., 37th, Stanton-av., $5,500; part cash, balance monthly.

Call today, evenings, or address

R. F. CRONKRITE,
N.W. corner Forty-third-st. and Langley-av.

FOR SALE—AT NORMAL PARK—A CHOICE list of improved and vacant property, well located, at reasonable prices. E. N. WEART & CO., 20 Dearborn-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—SCHOOL LEASE ON 640 ACRES OF choice, rich land in Nebraska; lease runs 23 years, with option of purchase on 20 years' further time; no taxes to pay.
This is a big chance for a man with small means.
R. KENNEDY,
88 La Salle-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—CITY PROPERTY; WEST SIDE PREferred, something paying good interest; price from $5,000 to $6,000; state location and lowest price; owners. Address H 68, Tribune office.

WANTED—FARMS, LAND, AND CITY PROPERty for our "Eastern purchasers"; name your own price. Exchanges made. Apply to Eastern Land Purchasing Co., 17 Portland Block.

WANTED—BUILDING LOT OR A BUILDING suitable for manufacturing purposes; must be on corner or alley; give location, size, and terms. Address H 70, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BUY—THE BEST HOUSE FOR the least cash payment on monthly installments. Address H 7, Tribune office.

WANTED—HOUSE OF 10 ROOMS, EAST OF Wells-st., south of North-av.; will pay as high as $9,000. Address K 34, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO INVEST—$25,000 IN CASH IN central income property; also to loan $15,000 secured by similar property; description of property and location given or answers will not be noticed. K 97, Tribune office.

WANTED—CAPITALISTS TO BUY AND IMprove at a cost of $5,000 to $10,000, lot in business portion of city to be selected, and rent the same to a firm of high standing and large pecuniary responsibility, having long-established and profitable wholesale business, with privilege of lessee of purchasing. Investment will be profitable. Inquire of E. H. & N. E. GARY, Suite 715, Home Insurance Building.

WANTED—PLAT IN ROSEHILL OR FOREST Home Cemetery, "WIDOW," H 69, Tribune.

WANTED—FLAT BUILDING OR BUSINESS property worth $5,000 to $8,000; also same kind worth $10,000 to $15,000 for cash, and cheaper. Owner or agent. Address K 60, Tribune office.

WANTED—WE HAVE ESTABLISHED A RENTing agency in connection with our business, and respectfully solicit the care and management of business and residence properties, promising to give to same our personal and careful attention.
EDWIN F. GETCHELL & CO.,
Real Estate and Loans,
125 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—I HAVE CUSTOMERS TO BUY MARgins in incumbered real estate over mortgages and tax claims; also to exchange properties.
F. HATHEWAY, 97 Washington-st., Room 6.

WANTED—THE CHEAPEST 25-FOOT LOT, UNimproved, between Madison and Congress-sts. and Ashland-av. and Leavitt-st. Owners please answer. H 58, Tribune office.

WANTED—BUILDING-LOT NEAR TO AND east of Garfield Park. Give lowest price. P. J. O'SHEA, 32 Metropolitan Block.

WANTED—TO BUY—A TWO OR THREE-STORY flat in a good-paying locality, at a bargain. K 72, Tribune office.

WANTED—LOT IN VICINITY OF SEELEY-AV. and Adams-st.; also Paulina-st., near Twelfth. L. G. GILLILAND, 80 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—CHOICE INSIDE VACANT LOTS TO improve, for which I will give cash and good mortgages. Must give full description and price to insure attention. Address HULL, 351 South Oakley-av.

WANTED — INSIDE IMPROVED BUSINESS property in exchange for a large block of local stock paying 8 to 10 per cent; would assume or pay cash difference.
F. A. BRAGG & CO.,
95 Washington-st.

TO EXCHANGE.

DIAMOND STUD TO EXCHANGE FOR $20 worth of genuine Brussels carpet not much used. Address H 96, Tribune office.

EXCHANGE—I HAVE CUSTOMERS TO BUY first margins in incumbered real estate over mortgages and tax claims; also to exchange properties.
F. HATHEWAY, 97 Washington-st., Room 6.

FOR EXCHANGE—A VALUABLE TROTTING stallion for Western lands and money for sale at a bargain. Address B4 La Tribune office.

FOR EXCHANGE—A HANDSOME AND COMplete suburban residence for Chicago city property, improved or unimproved; value $15,000. Address G 18, Tribune office.

FOR EXCHANGE—A MODERN BRICK HOUSE, South Side, for one in Englewood or Hyde Park, for $6,000. L. GILLILAND, 80 Dearborn-st.

FOR EXCHANGE—GROCERIES FOR REAL ESTate; three good Illinois farms for livery; $15,000 residence, clear, for West Madison-st. business property; will assume or pay $15,000; good timber land for panorama stock; Iowa lands for store, $600 to $1,200. Address L 78, Tribune office.

FOR EXCHANGE—160 ACRES LAND NEAR ST. Paul for any kind of merchandise or furnished house. Address N 26, Tribune office.

HAVE YOU A DIAMOND TO EXCHANGE FOR cash and a 45-inch full nickel Yale bicycle? L 80, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—ONE OR MORE 2-STORY brick buildings in flats for choice vacant lots to build on; please give description of lots and price and address, and if they are what I want will call on you. Address OWNER, 354 Oakley-av.

TO EXCHANGE—FARM NEAR WISCONSIN Central Railway in Lake County and cash for vacant or improved Chicago or Hyde Park property. MANN & CONGDON, Room 29 94 Washington-st.

TO EXCHANGE—AI SUBURBAN BUILDING lots and cash for clean stocks of goods or Chicago equities. Address K 88, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—2 CARAT DIAMOND RING worth $250 for first-class, new parlor furniture or cash. K 37, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—SIX SOUTH CHICAGO PROPerties; 3.50 acres under good fence and cultivation; good dwelling-house of 8 rooms, barns, cribs, etc.; balance unimproved; 10 miles from farm; 20 miles from Chicago; 80 acres in Bifer County, Texas; no incumbrance and perfect title; will trade or sell for Chicago or other good property; offered at half price.
60 miles S. W. of Chicago, 160 acres improved farm, 100 acres under cultivation, fenced and cross fenced; 175 acres of black timber; running creek and living water for stock; two large stone houses, one with five rooms and one with three rooms; post-office and school within one mile; the best of water can be found, and ought to sell for the price we ask—$12 per acre; 10 miles from Culver, Hitchcock Co., Neb.
Price $1,100 cash—160-acre improved farm 10 miles from Spencer, Clay County, Ia.; frame house of 5 rooms; barn, sheds, and lasting water; a good deal for the money; a party or all cash down; immediate possession can be given.
80 per acre—320-acre farm, finely improved, 26 miles south of Chicago; all under the best of fence and cross-fenced; no better farm in the State of Illinois; lasting water and timber; half cash. If you look at this as many you will buy it; if you want a farm, don't miss the opportunity, but call early or send your order. Prices are actually from 20 to 30 per cent less than any other lots in the neighborhood, and no lots as good as these are for sale anywhere near them.
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Lots, corner lots, with good houses, barn, etc., 19x125, Michigan-av., 39th and Langley-av.; 30 Woodlawn, 111, and new cottage, one block distant; must be sold at $450.

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COUNTRY REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—1,800 acres with a town built on it in Central Kentucky, with one of the finest mineral springs in the United States and a hotel of 300 rooms completely furnished running, and five nice new dwellings, with lots of other buildings, all occupied, paying an income of $6,000 per year; will sell exchange this entire property for improved or unimproved lands in Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, or any other growing Southern State; here is a great bargain for somebody.

40 per acre, ¼ cash—2,560-acre stock ranch on the Union Pacific Railroad, which runs through nearly center of Wyoming Territory; lasting and running water for over 30,000 head of cattle; all in a body and perfect title; 5 town-sites on the ranch as the land was sold to be found in the Union Pacific; for stock or agricultural purposes; full warrantee deed and abstract; or will exchange at $5 per acre for one of good properties in this city; here is a great bargain a very offered in real estate; there are dwellings, hotels, and other buildings on the premises; some of the land can be sold over from $10 to $20 an acre, but we do not want to divide it.

$5.00, $10.00 down—640-acre farm, all under best of fence, and cross-fenced, and in a high state of cultivation; fine brick dwelling, five barns, corn-cribs, and other buildings; pure, lasting water; the best kind of orchard; railroad runs through it; 30 miles south of Chicago, 30 miles south of Milwaukee; 80 fine cattle, 8 horses, wagons, all farm implements of every kind and price; the price we ask is $10,000 down, balance on long time; here is a great chance for somebody.

600 acres at $35.00, 3,500 acres of which is under good fence and cultivation; lasting water for stock; good land for any kind of grain purposes; railroad runs through about three miles of farm; 615 acres all in one body, and the healthiest county under the sun; no incumbrance on the farm; will exchange property in town for same or good improved farm in Northern States where children can go to high school; it is an elegant location for a home; money; ought to bring $50,000; but are good houses, barns, corrals, etc.; in Bexar County, Texas, 20 miles from San Antonio.

$40.00 per acre—320 acres of land for grain or stock purposes; 3.50 acres under good fence and cultivation; good dwelling-house of 8 rooms, barns, cribs, etc.; balance unbroken; three miles from Hitchcock, Neb.; also in Bifer County, Texas; no incumbrance and perfect title; will trade or sell for Chicago or other good property; offered at half price.

60 per acre—1,100 acres improved farm, 500 acres under cultivation, fenced and cross fenced; 175 acres of black timber; running and living water for stock; two large stone houses, one with five rooms and one with three rooms; post-office and school within one mile; the best of water can be found, and ought to sell for the price we ask—$12 per acre; 10 miles from Culver, Hitchcock Co., Neb.

Price $1,100 cash—160-acre improved farm 10 miles from Spencer, Clay County, Ia.; frame house of 5 rooms; barn, sheds, and lasting water; a good deal for the money; a party or all cash down; immediate possession can be given.

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40 per acre, ¼ cash—2,560-acre stock ranch on the Union Pacific Railroad, which runs through nearly center of Wyoming Territory; lasting and running water for over 30,000 head of cattle; all in a body and perfect title; 5 town-sites on the ranch as the land was sold to be found in the Union Pacific; for stock or agricultural purposes; full warrantee deed and abstract; or will exchange at $5 per acre for one of good properties in this city; here is a great bargain a very offered in real estate; there are dwellings, hotels, and other buildings on the premises; some of the land can be sold over from $10 to $20 an acre, but we do not want to divide it.

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600 acres at $35.00, 3,500 acres of which is under good fence and cultivation; lasting water for stock; good land for any kind of grain purposes; railroad runs through about three miles of farm; 615 acres all in one body, and the healthiest county under the sun; no incumbrance on the farm; will exchange property in town for same or good improved farm in Northern States where children can go to high school; it is an elegant location for a home; money; ought to bring $50,000; but are good houses, barns, corrals, etc.; in Bexar County, Texas, 20 miles from San Antonio.

$40.00 per acre—320 acres of land for grain or stock purposes; 3.50 acres under good fence and cultivation; good dwelling-house of 8 rooms, barns, cribs, etc.; balance unbroken; three miles from Hitchcock, Neb.; also in Bifer County, Texas; no incumbrance and perfect title; will trade or sell for Chicago or other good property; offered at half price.

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TO RENT—HOUSES.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—
1419 Wabash-av., 2-story basement and attic stone-front; low rent.
2029 Indiana-av., a fine, large, detached residence, 17 rooms; elegant location for first-class boarding-house; barn; rent reduced.
3438 South Park-av., a large octagon stone-front residence, will be put in attractive order for reliable tenant; 2-story brick barn; 14 rooms; rent low.
3631 Vincennes-av., 14-room stone-front; has lately been papered, painted, and calcimined throughout; can be had at the low rent of $40.
3726 Lake-av., 2-story and basement brick, 10 rooms, furnace and gas-fixtures; in good order; $40.
3648 Vincennes-av., 10-room stone-front; papered, painted, and calcimined throughout; can be had at the low rental of $40.
BAIRD & BRADLEY,
Telephone 212. 90 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—BY E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., SOUTHeast corner Madison and La Salle-sts.:

HOUSES—SOUTH SIDE.

508 Wabash-av., 2-story and basement; 10 rooms.
2519 Wabash-av., 2-story and basement stone front, 13 rooms, and barn.
2735 Vernon-av., 2-story frame, 6 rooms.
2735 Vernon-av., new and very desirable 2-story and cellar stone-front; 8 rooms; all improvements.
3670 Indiana-av., 2-story and cellar brick, stone front. Will be rented cheap to desirable tenant.
2026 Langley-av., 2-story and basement brick, 11 rooms.
4508 Hyde Park-av., two-story frame.

TO RENT—2432 PRAIRIE-AV.—ALL IMPROVEments, furnace, gas-fixtures, hot and cold water, bath-room, etc. M. PETRIE, 163 Washington-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANT STONE-FRONT HOUSE on Indiana-av., containing 16 rooms; all modern conveniences; suitable for boarding-house. Apply to JAMES M. GAMBLE & CO., Room 5, No. 40 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED TENroom modern house, 3361 Indiana-av.; very choice; immediate possession and low rent. C. J. HAMBLETON & CO., 86 Clark, Room 12.

TO RENT—2627 CALUMET-AV.—ALL IMPROVEments, 10 rooms, furnace, gas-fixtures, hot and cold water, bath-room, etc.
M. PETRIE, 163 Washington-st.

TO RENT—3300 MICHIGAN-AV.—A TWO-STORY brick residence, with large lot of 66x180.
ALFRED W. SANSOME, Room 7, 110 La Salle.

TO RENT—1224 INDIANA-AV., 10-ROOM HOUSE; gas-fixtures; cheap to 1st of May; stationary kitchen range.
N. E. cor. Washington and Dearborn-sts.

TO RENT—2922½ AND 2924 GROVELAND-AV.—2-story and basement brown-stone front; 11 rooms each; conservatory, kitchen, and pantry in first floor; all improvements, furnace, gas-fixtures, bath-rooms, etc. M. PETRIE, 163 Washington-st.

TO RENT—NORTHEAST CORNER CALUMET-av. and 35d-st., large stone-front house, fourteen rooms, all modern improvements, furnace, gas-fixtures, range in kitchen, stove in laundry, with large lot and large brick barn for four horses. This house will be put in first-class order and rented low to good tenant. B. R. DE YOUNG & CO., 85 Washington-st., basement.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANT 9-ROOM STONEfront house, No. 2006 Thirty-seventh-st.
A splendid 10-room house at 3838 Vincennes-av.
A 10-room new brick house at 402 Forty-first-st.
The above houses have all modern improvements and splendid location, and will rent cheap to May 1. Inquire of R. J. WALSH, 114 State-st. (Partridge's).

TO RENT—51 THIRTIETH-ST.—ALL IMPROVEments, furnace, gas-fixtures, hot and cold water, bath-room, etc. M. PETRIE, 163 Washington-st.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANT NEW HOUSE ON Prairie-av., corner 51st-st.; reached by Drexel-boulevard trains in 20 minutes from the new Board of Trade; all the modern improvements. Apply at Room 59, 79 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—TILL MAY 1—A NEWLY AND GENteelly furnished house located near the 22d-st. station on Illinois Central Railroad; house contains 10 rooms, with modern conveniences; must be well leased at very moderate rates. H 36, Tribune office.

TO RENT—THE EXCELLENT HOUSE 937 OAKwood-boulevard, south front, 10 rooms; in fine condition; near Board of Trade; will be put in shape; half price to May 1.
J. B. BREESE,
326 Opera-House Building.

TO RENT—ON WABASH-AV.—A HOUSE OF 18 rooms; just vacated; rent low for sale a bargain. Address F 32, Tribune office.

TO RENT—3255 GRAVES-PLACE—2-STORY 7-room brick and cellar, $25.
FRANK A. & C. HAWKINS, 100 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—2-STORY BRICK 8-ROOM HOUSE, Graves-place, between Thirty-second and Thirty-third-sts., in first-class order. Address K 26, Tribune office.

TO RENT—3221 WABASH-AV., 2-STORY AND basement dwelling, 12 rooms, fine ground, Baltimore heater, steam, furnace; cheap until May 1. Inquire at 2345 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—FOUR-ROOM COTTAGE ON SOUTH Dearborn-st. H. D. HOLLISTER, Room 52, 69 Clark-st.

TO RENT—RAY-ST.—TWO VERY DESIRABLE 8 modern residences; $800 per year each; will reduce rent until May 1.
Furnished houses—One on Michigan-av. and one on Vernon-av.; immediate possession and reasonable rent. P. E. ST. JOHN,
26 Washington-st.

TO RENT—2 SPLENDID NEW BRICK HOUSES, 8 rooms and very large first-class attic, cemented cellars, furnace, electric bells, sanitary arrangement and all the modern conveniences; will rent very low; rent till May 1 very reasonable to good responsible tenant. Apply to WILLIAM PENNY,
Room 15, 138 La Salle-st., Chicago.

TO RENT—3252 VERNON-AV.—2-STORY AND basement stone front, in perfect order, 12 rooms, furnished or unfurnished; very low rent to good party; key at 3258.
Rooms 4 and 5, 97 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—BY MEAD & COE, ROOM 37, 149 La Salle-st.:
3626 Indiana-av., 9 rooms.
3 Oakwood-av., 9 rooms, sub-cellar and attic.
23 25th-st., 18 rooms, 2-story and basement.

TO RENT—CHEAP—5-ROOM BRICK HOUSE 1228 Thirty-fifth-st., in Arcade Park. Go see.

TO RENT—10-ROOM HOUSE 2458 MICHIGAN-AV, Chicago property; $42,000. W. L. DAVIS & CO., 183 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE, INDIANA-AV., 845; furnished house, Prairie-av., $75; other furnished houses. W. T. COLLINS, 142 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—CHEAP—8-ROOM BRICK COTTAGES in Hyde-st., near 39th-st., with brick houses with furnaces, etc.; Forest-av., near 39th-st. GEO. A. SPRINGER, Room 6, 85 Washington-st.

TO RENT—128 TWENTY-NINTH-ST., COTTAGE of nine (9) rooms; modern improvements; large barn. Inquire on premises within.

TO RENT—ELEGANT NEW HOUSES—3240, 3242, 3244 South Park-av.; 3024 Calumet-av., all ready to occupy; also 3025 Michigan-av.; 2502, 2504 Vernon-av.; new paper put on all; all to rent cheap to May 1st.
WM. E. TAYLOR,
Thirty-first-st., corner Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—1347 ROWEN-AV., 9 ROOMS. CALL at house.

TO RENT—MICHIGAN-AV., 2238, 3-STORY AND basement brick, east front, in prime order; very low to May 1; a lease given for two years.
C. PIERCE, 164 La Salle-st., Room 24.

TO RENT—PRAIRIE-AV., 3047 AND 3049, NEW bricks; two stories and cellar, latest improvements; walls papered; gas fixtures; L. S. & M. S. R. R. trains stop at Prairie-av. and Forty-first-st.; lack reduced from former price to good tenants. C. W. PIERCE, 164 La Salle-st., Room 24.

TO RENT—2344 PRAIRIE-AV., 12-ROOM STONEfront; very nice.
2631 Wabash-av., 9-room house, with barn.
3753 Johnson-place, first floor and basement.
3357 Michigan-av., very nice 7-room flat.
W. M. DOW, 10 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—VERY DESIRABLE HOUSE IN Indiana-av., south of 51st-st.; will sell all or part of good furniture. B. B. B., P.-O. Box 624.

TO RENT—2417 PRAIRIE-AV., 15-ROOM HOUSE, suitable for boarding or roomers; only $45. C. G. ALBERTSON, Room 619 Opera-House Block.

TO RENT—BY E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., SOUTHeast corner La Salle and Madison-sts.:

HOUSES—WEST SIDE.

81 N. Ada-st., 2-story and basement brick, 10 rooms, $30.
493 Austin-av., 6-room frame dwelling.
473 W. Randolph-st., corner Sheldon, 2-story and basement brick, with large yard and barn; very desirable.
34 South Sheldon-st., 2-story and basement brick, 10 rooms.
264 S. Ashland-av., 2-story and cellar brick, 14 rooms.
1019 W. Adams-st., 2-story frame.
1021 W. Adams-st., 2-story frame.

TO RENT—
519 and 535 Carroll-av., 2-story and basement stone fronts, 10 rooms, $25.
628 West Adams-st., 14-room brick; good location for renting rooms; to May 1; a bargain at $40.
238 Irving-place—10-room brick in attractive order; $25.
238 and 240 Ogden-av., 8-room bricks, in good order, rent reduced balance of year.
311 Clybourn-place, near rolling-mills, 5-room frame cottage, $12.
BAIRD & BRADLEY,
Telephone 212. 90 La Salle-st.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—
NEW—2314 La Salle-av.—The last one of three elegant stone and brick fronts; finished in hardwood; all modern appointments; no reasonable offer to next May will be refused.
230 La Salle-av.—Brownstone front; this house will be handsomely papered and put in perfect repair, and offered at the exceptionally low rate of $75.
106 Delaware-place—2-story and basement brick, 10 rooms, near Water-Works, $25.
418 Seminary-av.—12-room brick; will be put in good repair; only $25.
New—Wrightwood-av., second door west of Clark—2-story and cellar brick, 8 rooms, south front.
1351 Wrightwood-av.—2-story frame 10-room; low to good tenant; could be rented in flats: keys at 1339.
70 Florence-av. (Lake View) 5-room cottage, $16.
BAIRD & BRADLEY,
Telephone 212. 90 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—LINCOLN-AV., NO. 69—MODERN 12-room residence adjacent to Lincoln Park; $35 per month until May 1.
Oak-st., No. 297, marble front, 3-story and basement; modern improvements; east of Clark-st.; will rent very cheap until May 1. P. E. STANLEY & CO.,
96 Washington-st.

TO RENT—BY E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., SOUTHeast corner La Salle and Madison-sts.:

HOUSES—NORTH SIDE.

299 Oak-st., 2-story and basement brick, 9 rooms; very cheap rent.

TO RENT—BROWN STONE HOUSE, LA SALLEav., furnished or unfurnished or furniture for sale. Address G 68, Tribune office.

TO RENT—255 ½ RUSH-ST.—ELEGANT NEWLY 1 decorated 3-story modern dwelling; inducements in rent until May will be made. Inquire 255 Rush-st.

TO RENT—420 NORTH STATE-ST.—ALL MODERN improvements, furnace, gas-fixtures, hot and cold water, etc.; is newly papered and in good first-class order.
M. PETRIE, 163 Washington-st.

TO RENT—411 DEARBORN-AV.—BROWN STONE 16 rooms. A. T. GALT, 113 South Clark-st., Room 304.

TO RENT—12 MENOMINEE-ST.—ALL IMPROVEments, bath-room, hot and cold water, furnace, gas fixtures, etc. M. PETRIE, 163 Washington-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE 271 BELDEN-AV., NEAR Lincoln-av.; 8 rooms and bath-room; convenient and in good order; rent $25.
WM. C. DOW, 10 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—HOUSES—
279 Bissell-st., 9-room modern brick.
544 Burling-st., modern 7-room cottage.
E. W. ZANDER & CO., 109 Washington-st.

TO RENT—BY E. S. DREYER & CO., NORTHeast corner Washington and Dearborn-sts.—Two 11-room and three 9-room houses on Eugenie-st., one block from Lincoln Park; elegant hardwood finish; everything first-class; rents, $57.50 to $70 per month. 55 North Park-av., 10 rooms, rent low.

TO RENT—BY MEAD & COE, ROOM 37, 149 La Salle-st.:
336 La Salle-av., 9 rooms and sub-cellar; all modern improvements.
333 La Salle-av., 10 rooms, in fine order.

TO RENT—ELEGANT 16-ROOM RESIDENCE, NO. 244 East Indiana-st.
T. J. SINSELLA,
Room 18, 154 La Salle-st., Chicago.

TO RENT—FURNISHED 10-ROOM HOUSE ON Wisconsin-st., $55; furnished 13-room house on Ohio-st. W. T. COLLINS, 142 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FRAME HOUSE, 7 ROOMS; RENT moderate; will rent for $18. 51 Jay-st.

TO RENT—14-ROOM HOUSE NEAR LA SALLE and Division-sts.; large light rooms; bath-surface; low rent. Inquire at 26 North Clark-st., Room 21.

TO RENT—279 DEARBORN-AV., 13 ROOMS, choice location; house in perfect order in every respect. A. T. EWING, 38 Montauk Block.

TO RENT—66 HILL-ST.—ALL IMPROVEMENTS, furnace, gas-fixtures, hot and cold water, bath-room, etc. M. PETRIE, 163 Washington-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—WILL RENT NICE COTTAGE VERY low if self and wife will board with good party who will buy part or all of furniture. L 52, Tribune office.

SUBURBAN.

TO RENT—BY CHANDLER & CO., MORTGAGE bankers, 110 Dearborn-st.: One or two of those handsome seat-front dwellings in Rosalie-court, South Park (Fifty-seventh-st.) station, at a great inducement for the winter and reasonable terms thereafter.

TO RENT—PARK RIDGE—7 WO HOUSES, 7 TO 9 rooms, near depot; $10, worth $15; one month free; see me there every day. S. COCHRAN, owner.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—10-ROOM HOUSE AT Evanston; choice location, modern improvements. Apply to CLAS. MOAK, 220 Calumet-av., after Monday before 10 and after 3 each day.

TO RENT—NO. 1103 GENESEE-AV., AN 8-ROOM house, convenient to trains; good order; $12.
TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

TO RENT—$15—SIX-ROOM HOUSE, FORTYfourth-st., just east of Vincennes.

TO RENT—ARGYLE PARK—A FURNISHED house, 6 rooms, bath, and barn, $30.
W. L. DAVIS & CO.,
183 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE OF 7 GOOD-SIZED ROOMS, IN good repair; marble mantels, bath-room, hot and cold water, furnace, etc.; corner of Wolcott and Sunnyside-avs., Ravenswood. Apply at first house south.

TO RENT—NO. 1435 BERKELEY-AV., NEW, MODern house, 8 rooms, bath, furnace, cemented cellar, etc.; furnished, $40; unfurnished, $30.
TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

TO RENT—FLATS.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—BY E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., SOUTHeast corner Madison and La Salle-sts.:

FLATS AND ROOMS—SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—WEST SIDE—BY J. C. MAGILL & CO., 125 La Salle-st.:
669 West Adams-st., 10 room modern style.....$55
669 West Adams-st., 12 rooms, just finished..... 60
95 Loomis-st., a 9-room marble front..... 45
893 West Adams-st..... 35
95 Loomis-st., an elegant stone-front..... 55
95 Loomis-st., an elegant stone-front..... 55

TO RENT—NO. 842 WASHINGTON BOULEVARD, good 9-room corner house, $30. No. 841 Monroe-st., 10-room house, in good order, $32.50. D. S. PLACE, 147 La Salle-st., Room 34.

TO RENT—2 BRICK HOUSES 7 ROOMS EACH, 1 Congress Park-st., west of Rockwell, near Van Buren. Only $14 per month; give possession now and rent commence Jan. 1st.
JOHN C. LONG, 68 Washington-st.

TO RENT—NO. 805 PARK-AV.—7-ROOM COTTAGE, in good order; nice yards, handy to school, and near Lake and Madison-st. cars; rent, $12 per month; worth $18. GEO. NICHOLS, 53 Dearborn-st., Room 20.

TO RENT—420 WARREN-AV.—11-ROOM BRICK house, in first-class order, with improvements; cheap.
E. W. ZANDER & CO.,
109 Washington-st.

TO RENT—10-ROOM MARBLE-FRONT DWELLing, modern improvements. 325 West Van Buren-st. At 201 La Salle.

TO RENT—ROOMY COTTAGE—11 ROOMS, BATHroom, etc.; $45. 51 South Peoria-st.

TO RENT—A GOOD-PAYING LODGING-HOUSE, completely furnished, 3 stories high. Inquire at Tivoli, 36 and 38 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—SPLENDID 2-STORY AND BASEment brick 10-room, stone-front dwelling, 325 Loomis-st.; all improvements, furnace, etc. Inquire 207 Loomis-st.

TO RENT—PART OR ALL OF NEW 10-ROOM, 2-story brick, 51 Park place. Inquire at house. Will partly furnish.

TO RENT—149 ROBEY-ST., NEAR ADAMS, 9-room modern house, $30; 766 Adams-st., 7-room brick, $20; 745 Arlington-pl., near Robey, 10-room mod

TO RENT—ROOMS.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED LARGE front room; gas, heat; also use of bathroom; private family. 158 Erie-st., near La Salle-av.

TO RENT—YOUNG WIDOW HAS ELEGANTLY furnished rooms. 148 East Erie-st., top flat.

TO RENT—374 EAST CHICAGO-AV., A LARGE, well furnished room; all modern conveniences.

TO RENT—335 EAST INDIANA-ST.—A WARM furnished room to one or two respectable gentlemen; modern conveniences.

TO RENT—NICE FURNISHED ROOM FOR light housekeeping. 226 North Clark-st., second flight front.

TO RENT—NICELY-FURNISHED ROOM, WITH all conveniences, for one or two gents. 344 East Huron-st.

TO RENT—97 DEARBORN-AV.—HANDSOMELY-furnished room, parlor floor; also single front room; furnace or grate heat.

TO RENT—226 EAST INDIANA-ST.—NICELY furnished rooms; private family.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED FRONT AL-cove room to gentleman and wife or single gentlemen; furnace heat, etc. 264 East Ohio-st.

TO RENT—TWO ROOMS, MODERN AND FIRST-class. 77 Rush-st.

TO RENT—AT 295 OAK-ST., PLEASANT SOUTH front room; reasonable.

TO RENT—A SUITE OF ROOMS TO GENTLE-man, without board. 320 East Erie-st.

TO RENT—NO. 282 INDIANA-ST.—ELEGANTLY-furnished rooms, single or en suite.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, SINGLE OR en suite; all conveniences. 253 Erie-st. corner Dearborn-av.

TO RENT—TWO PARLORS AND BEDROOM, furnished nicely; good business place; for gentleman and wife. 32 North State-st., near the bridge.

TO RENT—WELL FURNISHED ALCOVE FOR gents and wife, or gentlemen. at 213 North State-st.; well heated.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—TWO ADJOINING FURNISHED OR unfurnished rooms in a desirable neighborhood. Address H H 18, Tribune office.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOM FOR two gentlemen or for man and wife; all modern improvements, heat and bath included. Address K 8, Tribune office.

TO RENT—THE CENTRAL ROOM-RENTING Agency in the Major Block, corner La Salle and Madison-sts., Room 21, makes a specialty of renting flats, rooms and flats. Give us a call.

TO RENT—3 SUNNY ROOMS, FOR HOUSEKEEP-ing; $14 per month to nice couple, with references; new house. Address L 15, Tribune office.

SUBURBAN.

TO RENT—BY E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., S. E. cor. La Salle and Madison-sts.

At Riverside, a very desirable 10-room house, completely furnished; owner will leave horse, buggy, furniture, etc.; rent very cheap to May 1 to right party; make an offer.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

STORES.

TO RENT—BY J. C. SAMPSON & CO., REAL ES-tate and renting agency. 196 La Salle-st.

STORES—New 2-story buildings, S. E. corner Wabash-av. and Congress-st., size 82x180 ft., passenger and freight elevators, steam heating, fine Mediæval stores and basement and 3d and 4th floors; 24x170 feet. 199 Madison-st., large, 5-story buildings, 50x160 feet; passenger and freight elevator, steam heating; rent only low. Part of building to suit tenants. Store and basement in new building, s. w. corner Quincy-st. and 5th-av.; 42x100 ft.

NEW 5-story buildings, n. w. cor. Jackson-st. and 5th-av.; 60x90 feet; passenger and freight elevators. Stores and choice business chances in the new modern buildings, 204-206 5th-av.; passenger and freight elevators, steam heating; will rent parts of buildings to suit tenants. New 4-story building on the Madison-st. front, near Jackson-st.; passenger and freight elevators. 180 and 182 Monroe-st., large 5-story and basement building; 75 feet deep; passenger and freight elevator; steam heating and power; will divide to suit tenants. 155 State-st., choice floors, passenger elevator. Store and basement, also floor over, near 5th-av., 254 South Franklin-st., 3d and 4th floors, in new building, size, 42x150 feet. 5-story and basement building, Wabash-av., 4-story building, 60 ft. front, now occupied by Archer Pancoast Mfg. Co. 200 Madison-st., 5-story building, now occupied by Louis Stein & Co.; will rent in passenger elevator. 167-169 Wabash-av., 7-story building, 40x90 ft., stores below with rooms above, suitable for European hotel. 131 Market-st., new building. Tenants looking for business places will find it to their interest to call on us. J. C. SAMPSON & CO., 196 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—STORES—

603 and 602 West Madison-st.; fine large double store and basement; excellent location for furniture business.

646 and 646½ West Madison-st., in Grenier's Garden block; established restaurant stand.

645 and 647 West Madison-st.; good stores.

628 West Lake-st.; make us an offer.

547 Milwaukee-av.; fine store, 20x30.

545, 547, and 549 Calumet-av.; fine new stores.

165, 165, and 701 West Van Buren-st.; good stores.

And many others. Call and see list and prices.

E. W. ZANDER & CO., 109 Washington-st.

TO RENT—BY E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., SOUTH-east corner La Salle and Madison-sts.

BUSINESS PROPERTY—WEST SIDE.

264 North Halsted-st., small store.

507 West Van Buren-st., new store and basement.

260 W. Randolph-st., store and basement.

802 and 805 W. Van Buren-st., stores and basements.

1338 to 1339 West Madison-st., corner Francisco-av., durable new stores.

1345 and 1371 West Lake-st., stores; $15.

TO RENT—BY MEAD & COE, ROOM 57, 149 La Salle-st.—For wholesale purposes—The very finely lighted building n. w. corner of Madison and Franklin-sts. Will rent entire or divide. Good freight elevator.

TO RENT—WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 85 WASH-ington-st., north side corner Dearborn-st.

STORE.

256 and 257 Wabash-av., fine 4-story and basement building, has been altered, and is now provided with passenger elevator in front and freight elevator in rear, good skylights on each floor, and is admirably adapted for wholesale business; will rent to responsible party for five years at a low rent.

TO RENT—MY NEW BRICK STORE (CORNER) AT entrance to Union Stock-Yards; suitable for drug store, millinery and dressmaking shop, grocery or custom boot and shoe business. J. C. CHRISTMAN, 837 Root-st., half block east of G. F. Smith's retail meat market.

TO RENT—STORE NO. 74 87TH-ST., AND COT-tage, Stewart-av., and new stores northeast corner of 39th-st. and Vincennes-av.; first-class location; groceries, meat market, dry goods, barber shop.

GEO. A. SPRUNGER,
Room 6, 85 Washington-st.

TO RENT—FOUR STORES IN THE NEW Owings & Goldy Building, 468 to 473 North Clark-st. Stores and lofts at 4, 14, and 15 Market-st. at low rates to good tenant. H. S. DREYER & CO., Northeast corner Washington and Dearborn-sts.

TO RENT—STORE, 632 WEST MADISON-ST., with basement and good brick stable; also 6-room flat. 54 Tribune building. 160 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FOUR STORES, WITH BASEMENTS, in the new Braun Building northeast corner South Park-av. and Thirty-first-st.; the very best location for business; plate-glass fronts and basements all over the building; suitable for any legitimate business. Also a basement at $20 a month.

EMAN T. CONNETTE, 57 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—BY E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., Southeast corner La Salle and Madison-sts.

STORES AND BASEMENTS—SOUTH SIDE.

411 and 413 State-st.—Fine double store and basement, plate-glass windows; good location for furniture business.

2023 and 2025 Cottage Grove-av., new large double store and basement; can be divided.

TO RENT—THAT ELEGANT WELL LIGHTED and large brick store, on the best business location on the West Side, at 284 and 286 West Madison-st., size 52x100, plate-glass windows, etc. Inquire of R. J. WALSH, 114 State-st. (Partridge's).

TO RENT—A STORE ON DEARBORN-ST., OPPO-site Post-Office; special inducement to good party. Apply at Room 56, 79 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—JANUARY 1—PART OF LARGE store-room, first floor, 197-201 Fifth-av.; steam heat and gas furnished; nice office, good light; location first-class. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—ENGLEWOOD—THE BUILDING ON the south-east corner of 63d and Stewart-av., a large store and basement, with flat over store; positively the choicest corner in town. Will rent for term of years. TIDHOLM & REQUA, 149 La Salle-st., Room 17.

TO RENT—STORE NO. 32 RUSH-ST.; FIXTURES, gas, etc., low to right business.

J. D. SELLMANN,
Room 29, No. 80 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—STORE 30X75, BASEMENT 60X75, No. 45 south Jefferson-st. RICHARD GARNETT, No. 62 East Madison-st., third floor.

TO RENT—ONE FINE SINGLE STORE AND ONE fine double store in new building 209 to 213 East Chicago-av. CHAS. GOODMAN,
Room 76, 115 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—300 AND 308 THIRTY-FIRST-ST., TWO elegant new stores; gas fixtures and shades; cheap rent. WM. E. TAYLOR, Thirty-first-st., corner Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—CHEAP—NEW STORE, 20X30, 1045 Van Buren-st.; flour and feed, boots and shoes, etc.

TO RENT—AN A1 STORE, WITH ELEGANT rooms; nice location; cars pass every 3 minutes; will take any offer; also fine rooms up-stairs; new building. 251 Lincoln-av.

TO RENT—STORE AND TWO FLATS. 1037 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—STORES—1036 and 1018 WEST VAN Buren-st., near Western-av.; $30 and $25, with living rooms. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—TWO GOOD STORES, WITH TILED floors, suitable for any business, in Exchange Building, on Van Buren-st. side.

TO RENT—STORES IN MONTGOMERY BLOCK, 2030 and 2028 Cottage Grove-av.; liberal terms; desire groceries, hardware, jewelry, tailor.

TO RENT—34 AND 36 WEST MADISON-ST.—FINE new double store and basements, or will divide 20 feet each. OSBORN & EERLES, 70 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FINE NEW STORES, ADAPTED TO drug, grocery, restaurant, or other business; Van Buren-st., corner Oakley-av. DUNNE, 335 Opera-House.

TO RENT—STORES AND BASEMENTS, 667 AND 669 West Van Buren-st., to be put in good repair, $20. Inquire of GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., 164 Lake-st.

TO RENT—STORE AND LOFTS AT 318 DEAR-born-st. J. C. SAMPSON.

TO RENT—ONE OR TWO EAST-FRONT STORES, Wabash-av., near Sixteenth-st. Key at 94 Dearborn-st., Room 1.

TO RENT—PART OF STORE ON SOUTH WATER-st.; none but responsible parties need apply. K 25, Tribune office.

TO RENT—NEW STORE; GAS FIXTURES; etc. 1659 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—STORE NO. 256 THIRTY-FIRST-ST., second door east of Michigan-av. boulevard. P. W. SCHLING, Room 6, 85 Washington-st.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1, 1887, AN ELEGANT corner store on State-st., north of Jackson, apply to E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., southeast corner La Salle and Madison-sts.

TO RENT—NEW STORES, 2030½ AND 2028 COT-tage Grove-av. A. T. EWING, 38 Montauk Block.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

OFFICES.

TO RENT—155 AND 157 DEARBORN-ST., NEW and elegant offices, single or en suite. Water and steam heat in every room; passenger and freight elevators. The above building has been entirely renovated and refitted throughout, and will be occupied hereafter as a first-class office building. Prices low to good tenants. BARNARD & CALKINS, 109 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—A MOST DESIRABLE OFFICE IN the Pullman Building, 40x31, with private office, large vault, wash-room, electric light, and steam-heat; also a few small offices to rent.

TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

TO RENT—A FEW ELEGANT FRONT OFFICES, single or en suite, in Mentor Building, opposite Palmer House, with water, gas, steam heat, and first-class elevator service. Apply at Room 50, 79 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—MERCHANTS' BUILDING, NORTH-west corner of Washington and La Salle-sts.—Large and extra large rooms for commercial purposes; elegant offices en suite. This building has undergone thorough repairs, and is unexcelled in cleanliness, service, and location. Special inducements offered to responsible parties seeking permanent quarters. Apply at Room 54, 79 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—WM. H. KERFOOT & CO., 85 WASH-ington-st., N. W. corner Dearborn, Gaff Building, offices 230, 236 La Salle. We are offering these fine offices, splendid light, elevator service, at rents lower than any other buildings in the neighborhood; all rents include steam heat and janitor service; the janitor will show the offices at any time, and we will be at the building, Room 22, every day from 12 to 2.

TO RENT—BY E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., SOUTH-east corner La Salle and Madison-sts.:

SOUTH SIDE.

177 Jackson-st., desirable offices; very cheap rent.

118 and 120 Quincy-st., desirable offices very cheap.

156 Washington-st., cheap office rooms.

TO RENT—OFFICES LARGE AND SMALL AT 155 Washington-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES AND ROOMS FOR LIGHT manufacturing. 170 Madison-st.

TO RENT—PART OF SECOND FLOOR, FRONT office on La Salle-st., with use of window; cheap; lease till May, 1888. H 69, Tribune office.

TO RENT—PART OF AN OFFICE AT 615 FIRST National Bank Building. 104 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—HALF OF ROOM 38, 115 DEARBORN-st.; steam heat and telephone service.

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TO RENT—CHEAP—DESK-ROOM—FIRST FLOOR front; suitable for lawyer. 17 Portland Block.

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TO RENT—VERY CHEAP TO GOOD TENANT—three lofts, 50x85 each. Apply at once at 6 and 8 River-st. The Hamburger Company.

TO RENT—138 AND 140 WABASH-AV.: FOURTH floor; freight and passenger; steam heating. Inquire Jan. 1. PAUL CORNELL, 808 Opera Block.

TO RENT—FROM JAN. 1, THE SECOND LOFT OF 116 and 118 Franklin-st.; has alley on side and rear. R. M. OUTHET, 109 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—LOFTS; ONE AND TWO FLOORS 33x110; for exceptional light manufacturing purposes; with or without power; rent very low. H. FOGG, 120 South Water-st.

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TO RENT—BARN, REAR OF 1224 INDIANA-AV., BARNARD & CALKINS, northeast cor. Washington and Dearborn-sts.

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1531 Milwaukee-av.

TO RENT—HOTEL—THAT FINE BUILDING, N. w. corner of Wabash-av. and Eldridge-court, just remodeled and improved. Party renting can have privilege of the next house, Eldridge-court. Owner will build to suit tenant. After being altered will contain over 100 rooms. Low price to right party.

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1 floor, 42x70.
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All with steam power and heat, and an abundance of light. WARREN SPRINGER,
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354 Webster-av., first floor, 6 rooms, $15.

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373 West Indiana-st., front rooms, second floor, $14.

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OOD TRADE JOURNAL OR SPE-
H 31, Tribune office.

RS TO SELL ON COMMISSION—
ishing a tour of the Southern
51, Tribune.

IGARS FOR SALE AT $15 A 1000
manufacturer to close them out.

FOR SALE.

BUYS SIX OF THE BEST H UM-
in this country. Fit and work-
d. All sizes from 11 to 19 inch neck
ort, or medium length of sleeves.
Bosom 5-ply linen and Wamsutta
ed. Sent to all parts of the world
pt of price—$6.50.
have gained for us a reputation
the manufacture and sale of white

d you will never regret it.

E STAR" SHIRT CO.,
te-st., Palmer House.
lished in Chicago 1875.

RISTMAS TREES—

ner Conquest; lies at Clark-st
of the river, east side of bridge,
and retail them—by the car and
trade.

is your chance; for a few days
, church, school, and hall wants

n more than double your money.
corners of thoroughfares or in
will attract attention.
CAPT. W. H. McDONALD.

HAVE THE FINEST STOCK OF
ou ever saw, consisting of ox-
s, suspenders, scarfs, ties, dress
rellas, toilet boxes for travelers
and embroidered night robes and
Japanese goods suitable for pre-
are invited to call and inspect
ase stock. The Old Reliable "Lone
State-st. Palmer House.

ACK WALNUT LUNCH COUN-
iving stools, chests. 211 Randolph.

GIL PAINTING BY THE CELE-
uller Munch. K 68, Tribune office.

EAP—OR EXCHANGE FOR UP-
ne oil paintings, Zither (new),
ns (new), diamond ring, Eye Piece
oscope and fifty pictures, etc. 38

LID METAL JAPANESE VASE
gan. 3336 Indiana-av.

PAIR OF EXHIBITER'S STERE-
dissolving, all complete, with dis-
tc.; will sell cheap for cash. Call
-st., Room 10.

TEAM OR HAND POWER PEA-
oasters; very cheap. 213 Randolph.

UNDRY MACHINERY—WASHER,
mangle; new; will sell on time.
ound office.

ILSON OPERATING CHAIR;
cent 857; price, $30. B. E. KREYER,
2614 Cottage Grove-av.

DOGS, BIRDS, ETC.

FINE TALKING PET PARROT
leaving the city. H 88, Tribune

A. CUMMINGS & CO.,
corner Madison and La Salle-sts.

OD BLACK AND TAN PUPPIES
d. Call in barn. 180 Thirty-first-st.

TO EXCHANGE FOR A WATCH
ughbred black-and-tan dog;
fabits, and healthy; 8 years old
FOSTER, Lake Geneva, Wis.

NE FOX TERRIERS AND SKYE
), a 1200 State-st.

SITUATIONS—MALE.

BOOKKEEPERS AND CLERKS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN AS assistant bookkeeper, bill or entry clerk; good penman. Address F 97 Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS bookkeeper or general office work, who has had five years' experience, and can come with first-class recommendations. Address G 25, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—HEAD BOOKKEEPER by a man for years with large house wishes to make a change Jan. 1. Best references. H 66, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN EX-perienced in bookkeeping, caligraph and type-writing. Best testimonials given. Address OTTO MAYER, 351 Sedgwick-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY THOROUGHLY COM-petent druggist. Address K 33, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A GOOD BOOKKEEPER to open and close books evenings. Address K 87, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, AGE 21, as bookkeeper or any other office work; under-stands bookkeeping thoroughly. Good references. Address K 19, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN FROM Germany, either as bookkeeper or salesman; has good wholesale house. Can furnish first-class references. Address W. M. T., 319 W. Jackson.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER BY A young man of ten years' experience. References exchanged. H 64, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERT AC-countant and thorough bookkeeper of fifteen years' practical business experience; competent to fill any position. First-class references. H 67, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—THE 1ST OF JANUARY, by bookkeeper of ten years' experience. Can give references as to character and ability. H 16, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER OR office man; age 24, married; good penman; every thing guaranteed. H 17, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERT BOOK-keeper, cashier, and general office man, with first-class house, or in bank; very best of habits and correct-ness of character. Ten years' experience in Chicago. Best references. Moderate salary. L 67, Trib-une office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS bookkeeper, general clerk in insurance office; is an experienced bookkeeper and a very fine penman. Best of references from former employer. Address H 8, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY ACCOUNTANT; HAS had full charge of books of a wholesale house for last nine years. Can give first-class references. M 4, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED bank teller and credit man and thorough bookkeep-er; will be open for engagement Jan. 1; several years with present house. M 8, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PRACTICAL common entry bookkeeper, or to do general office work. At city reference. Address M 30, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WELL posted in the real estate and renting, familiar with the records in county offices; wants a position to a real estate or other office. Address L 59, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A LIQUOR SALESMAN that can furnish an engagement Jan. 1, 1887, with an A1 house to travel in the Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Illi-nois. Address M 15, Tribune office.

TRADES.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS coachman; understands the care of horses and can make himself generally useful. Ref-erence, T. H., 308 Maxwell-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN AS NURSE girl; can speak English and Ger-man. Good references. 1 Ruble-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CUTTER IN FIRST-class merchant tailoring establishment by young man of experience. Good references. Wishes to come by Jan. 1. Address JNO. E. ERLENBERGER, 122 South St. Paul-st., Rochester, N. Y.

SITUATION WANTED—TO BOOKBINDERS—By a first-class finisher, either on blank or printed work; could take charge if required. Address N 99, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, TO learn cigar-making; is good stripper. Address G 75, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A DESIGNER AND cutter of ladies' cloaks and suits, from the 1st of Jan.; eight years' experience in this city; can give best of reference. Address H 24, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY AS shorthand and caligraph operator. Address H 55, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — FOR EXPERIENCED lady stenographer; operates typewriter or calli-graph. C. L. SCROGGS, Sec. Stenographers' Co-operative Association, Suite 97, 175 Dearborn-st.

DOMESTICS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COLORED COOK; city references. Apply at 256 North State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A SMALL FAMILY TO do housework. 79 Wesson-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GERMAN GIRL TO do general housework. Call at 418 Park-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A DANISH GIRL lately from Europe, to do general housework or second work. Call at 389 West Chicago-av., 3d floor.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT GIRL to do second work. Call at 8 West Eleventh-st., third door from Throop. References.

SITUATION WANTED—BY RESPECTABLE GIRL to do general housework in private family. Call 216 Thirteenth-place.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GOOD SECOND GIRL. First-class reference. Apply for two days at 108 Ontario-st.

SITUATIONS—MALE.

COACHMEN, TEAMSTERS, &C.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN AND general work around the house; first-class driver. Best of references. K 67, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED coachman and thorough horseman in years. Ad-dress M 98, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS coachman and general man who understands all requirements; terms moderate. City references. Address Jack, 56 Bellevue-place.

SITUATION WANTED — BY A COMPETENT woman to do cooking in boarding-house or pri-vate family. Call at No. 9 Boston-av., side entrance.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT GIRL for second work in private family. Best city ref-erences. O Z 8, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS FIRST-CLASS COOK and laundress in private family. References. Southeast corner Forty-third-st. and Evans-av.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK. INQUIRE AT 443 North Wells-st. Call for three days.

SITUATION WANTED—BY THOROUGHLY competent girl as cook or laundress in private family. Best references. 207 Dearborn-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD COOK AND laundress. 98 West Jackson-st. Call Monday.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY COMPETENT COOK and second girl. Good references. 228 Division-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A CATHOLIC YOUNG lady in a respectable family to do secondwork. H 58, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, no washing. Call Monday at 2258 Cottage Grove-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS SEC-ond girl; private family. H N 18, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO do second work and take care of children. Please call at 3009 Wentworth-av.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR GENERAL HOUSE-work or laundress. 108 Thirty-ninth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman to do second work or take care of children. Has best of city reference. Call Monday at 3555 Grand-boulevard.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT girl for general housework. Please call at 3713 Lake-av. Reference given if required. Call Mon-day.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT, faithful woman, in small family. Reference from present employer, store, bakery, 514 West Mad-ison-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO SUPERIOR girls; one as cook and laundress, other second and waitress. Both can furnish the best verbal city reference. Appiy Monday 10 Throop-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A DANISH GIRL TO do general housework. Call Monday 3717 Butter-field-st. up-stairs, rear.

SITUATION WANTED—AS A COOK OR TO DO general housework in small private family. Call at 1911 Michigan-av., basement door.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT COOK and laundress or cooking alone. 3021 Cottage Grove-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED woman to do second work and sewing; can assist dressmaker. First-class references. Wages $4. Please address 72 Bryant-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS COOK. Good references. No Sunday work. 18 South Peoria-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS GIRL as cook and laundress. Call at once at 3809 Dear-born-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS COOK. City reference can be given. Call Monday at 224 Elm-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COOK AND FIRST-class laundress; also girl to do second work. First-class references. 114 Throop-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY SWEDISH GIRL TO do general housework; where there is other help; $4 per week. Call Monday.
2221 Wentworth-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS COOK, in private family; city references. Call at 2411 Dearborn-st., Hubbard's.

SITUATION WANTED—BY TWO SWEDE GIRLS, sisters, one recently from Sweden; general or sec-ond work. Call Monday. 141 Twenty-sixth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG WOMAN TO do light housework or child's nurse; $1.50 per week; no washing. Address B N 19, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT COOK in private boarding-house. 5 Twenty-second-place, corner Armour-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS; ONE first-class cook; also first-class waitress; best city references. B N 20, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GERMAN girl to assist in housework. 1825 Dearborn-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG GIRL FOR light housework. Address 357 Blackhawk-st. Call down-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL WHO IS A good cook to do housework or second work in a private family. Please call at 91 Sixth-st., Cheney.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR GENERAL HOUSE-work in an American family; 1616 Wabash-av., third floor.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD COOK AND laundress. Call Monday at 2349 Butterfield-st. No cards.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO do light housework. Best of references. 409 South May-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED girl for general housework. Reference. Call at 80 Henry-st.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A SMALL PRIVATE family as cook or second girl and laundress. Please call on Monday, 24 Jan.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO HOUSEWORK IN small family by respectable Swedish girl. Please call at 100 Hill-st., third floor.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NICE SWEDISH girl to do second work in private family. 141 Twenty-sixth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL FOR general housework. Good references from the last place. Call at 2453 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COLORED GIRL AS second girl; can furnish good references. Address H E 61, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY STRONG SWEDISH girl to do cooking and laundry; wants to learn En-glish; low wages. 251 Thirty-first-st., Monday.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL to do washing and iron in private family. Can give references. Call at 62 North State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED woman to cook in private family, city or country. 213 Butterfield-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT GER-man girl to cook, wash, iron, or general house-work. 2106 Butterfield-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS FOR general or second work. Call at No. 2916 Butter-field-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO DANISH GIRLS to do general work. Two years' reference. Call Monday at 251 Thirty-first-st., in store.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GERMAN laundress and second work; both Ameri-cans preferred. Best reference given. 251 Thirty-first-st., Monday.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT SWED-ish cook in a private family; best of wages. Reference. Address at once L 73, Tribune office.

DRESSMAKERS.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO DRESSMAKING; first-class fitter and draper; terms reasonable. 130 Throop-st., near Van Buren.

SITUATION WANTED—A FEW PRIVATE FAM-ilies on South Side to dressmaking for; can cut, fit, and drape. $1.25 per day. M 16, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY DRESSMAKER TO go out by the day; cuts Taylor's system; styles of the day. Good references. 2826 South Park-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A DRESSMAKER IN a position as saleslady or cashier. Very best of city references. K 47, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A WELL-EDUCATED young lady (German), speaks English and French fluently, would like position in confectionery, or florist store, or some position of trust. Call or apply by letter. M. B., 273 Wells-st., first flat.

STENOGRAPHERS.

SITUATION WANTED—A LADY TYPEWRITER operator would like circulars or typewriter copy-ing of any kind to do at her office. Room 47, 149 La Salle-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AT SHORTHAND AND typewriting, by young lady; experienced, rapid, well educated. Address L 53, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED LADY stenographer and typewriter; rapid copyist. Ad-dress B L 25, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY STENOG-rapher and typewriter; 3 years' experience in law office. Good references. L 85, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY STENOG-rapher; 3 years' experience. Reference from pres-ent employer. L 16, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERT LADY stenographer and typewriter. Address H 65, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY stenographer; experienced in office work. Ad-dress H 49, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS STENOGRAPHER, typewriter, or caligrapher, by experienced young lady. References. Address K 76, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT STE-nographer and typewriter. Good education and good references. Address M 4, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY AS typewriter; good knowledge of bookkeeping. Address L 20, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY LADY STENOGRA-pher; three years' experience. First-class refer-ence. Willing to leave city. G 74, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY AS stenographer and typewriter; thoroughly expe-rienced. Can give the highest of references. Ad-dress G 75, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY STE-nographer and typewriter; understands office work and bookkeeping. K 30, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY AS STE-nographer and typewriter. Experience and ref-erence. Salary low. K 54, Tribune.

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DOMESTICS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GOOD COOK, AMERI-can woman. 1257 State-st., top floor.

SITUATION WANTED—BY SWEDISH GIRL FOR second work or general housework. References. 2613 Portland-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG GIRL TO DO plain housework or help in kitchen. Call at No. 32 Twenty-fifth-place.

SITUATION WANTED — BY A COMPETENT woman to do cooking in boarding-house or pri-vate family. Call at No. 9 Boston-av., side entrance.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT GIRL for second work in private family. Best city ref-erences. O Z 8, Tribune office.

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SITUATION WANTED—WITH SOME MANU-facturing or jobbing house, by a young man of experience, 6 years in the trade as salesman. Address CHANDLER & CO., 119 Desplaines-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY SALESMAN WHO IS personally responsible; has clean record, experi-enced and good address. L 11, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SALESMAN, CLERK, or shipper, by experienced man. Good references. Can introduce English pin manufacturer's agency; is now on the road. K 87, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS traveling salesman with 5 years' experience on the road; specialty preferred. M 25, Tribune office.

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SITUATION WANTED—BY GOOD SECOND GIRL. First-class reference. Apply for two days at 108 Ontario-st.

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

BOOKKEEPERS AND CLERKS.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG LADY WHO has a thorough business education, and can fur-nish very best of city references would like situation as bookkeeper, assistant bookkeeper, or any profita-ble office work. Address or call at MISS L. K.'s, 378 East Chicago-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY SMART YOUNG LADY in confectionery, bakery, or first-class restaurant; used to the business. Good references. Address M L., 439 Elm-st.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG LADY JUST FIN-ished high-school would like position as clerk in office; salary no object at first. K 26, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY AS bookkeeper and typewriter. Address L 10, Trib-une office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG GIRL TO write in an office. Call Monday at 22 East Chicago-av., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG LADY WHO has spent money, time, and much study learn-ing the business, would like a situation as book-keeper; or would accept a position in which book-keeping is combined with office work. Has had two summers' experience in the latter. Would be glad to begin work any day from Dec. 15 to Jan. 15. Ad-dress H 29, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY WHO thoroughly understands bookkeeping but has had no experience; salary no object at first; first-class reference. H B 27, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY WITH EX-perience in a book-store or office. Address B N 87, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY AS cashier, bookkeeper or as clerk; can speak Ger-man; best of references. No objection to leaving city. O N 47 Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY AS bookkeeper or cashier. Good references. H 31, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A DRESSMAKER IN a position as saleslady or cashier. Very best of city references. K 47, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A WELL-EDUCATED young lady (German), speaks English and French fluently, would like position in confectionery, or florist store, or some position of trust. Call or apply by letter. M. B., 273 Wells-st., first flat.

STENOGRAPHERS.

SITUATION WANTED—A LADY TYPEWRITER operator would like circulars or typewriter copy-ing of any kind to do at her office. Room 47, 149 La Salle-st.

SITUATION WANTED—WITH SOME MANU-facturing or jobbing house, by a young man of experience, 6 years in the trade as salesman. Address CHANDLER & CO., 119 Desplaines-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY SALESMAN WHO IS personally responsible; has clean record, experi-enced and good address. L 11, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SALESMAN, CLERK, or shipper, by experienced man. Good references. Can introduce English pin manufacturer's agency; is now on the road. K 87, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS traveling salesman with 5 years' experience on the road; specialty preferred. M 25, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A LIQUOR SALESMAN that can furnish an engagement Jan. 1, 1887, with an A1 house to travel in the Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Illi-nois. Address M 15, Tribune office.

TRADES.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS coachman; understands the care of horses and can make himself generally useful. Ref-erence, T. H., 308 Maxwell-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN AS NURSE girl; can speak English and Ger-man. Good references. 1 Ruble-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CUTTER IN FIRST-class merchant tailoring establishment by young man of experience. Good references. Wishes to come by Jan. 1. Address JNO. E. ERLENBERGER, 122 South St. Paul-st., Rochester, N. Y.

SITUATION WANTED—TO BOOKBINDERS—By a first-class finisher, either on blank or printed work; could take charge if required. Address N 99, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, TO learn cigar-making; is good stripper. Address G 75, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A DESIGNER AND cutter of ladies' cloaks and suits, from the 1st of Jan.; eight years' experience in this city; can give best of reference. Address H 24, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY AS shorthand and caligraph operator. Address H 55, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — FOR EXPERIENCED lady stenographer; operates typewriter or calli-graph. C. L. SCROGGS, Sec. Stenographers' Co-operative Association, Suite 97, 175 Dearborn-st.

DOMESTICS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COLORED COOK; city references. Apply at 256 North State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A SMALL FAMILY TO do housework. 79 Wesson-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GERMAN GIRL TO do general housework. Call at 418 Park-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A DANISH GIRL lately from Europe, to do general housework or second work. Call at 389 West Chicago-av., 3d floor.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT GIRL to do second work. Call at 8 West Eleventh-st., third door from Throop. References.

SITU

W.T.MOORE&Co
122 & 124 State-st.

TOY DEPT.

Prices Cut in Two.

EVERYTHING ON CHEAP COUNTERS.

1c Counter
3c "
5c "
10c "
25c "
50c "
1.00 "

Containing All Kinds of TOYS at Less than Half Toy Store Prices.

SPECIALTIES FOR THIS WEEK:

Checker Boards and Checkers ..5c
Musical Tops 5c
Pug Dogs.....39c
11-inch China Limb Dolls, with glazed heads, worth 15c 7c
A Chest of Tools 5c
Large Box of Cube A B C Blocks.19c
4-inch Col'd A B C Balls.....25c

TREE ORNAMENTS.
The Largest Variety in the City.
Wax Candles.....1c doz
Ball Candle Holder.....10c doz

REFLECTORS, CORNUCOPIAS, GOLD SHEEP, SILVER " COTTON " GOLD PAPER ORNAMENTS, 1c. OR 10c Doz.

W.T.MOORE&Co

BIG RUSH TO W.T.MOORE&Co Shoe Department.

Basement crammed full of customers grabbing at the Bargains we are offering in our new stock of Shoes.

CHILD'S RUBBER BOOTS, 99 cts.
MISSES' RUBBER BOOTS, $1.25.
LADIES' RUBBER BOOTS, $1.49.
LADIES' ALASKAS, self-acting, Wool Lined, 69 cts.
LADIES' KID and GRAIN SHOES, worked button-holes, 98 cts.
LADIES' KID and GOAT SHOES, scalloped top, $1.69.
GENTS' Velvet emb'd, quilted, satin-lined SLIPPERS, $1.25.

W.T.MOORE&Co

STEINWAYS

Are the only manufacturers who make all component parts of their Pianos, exterior and interior (including the casting of the metal frames), in their own factories.

Lyon & Healy
STATE & MONROE STS.

W. T. MOORE & CO.
122 and 124 STATE-ST.

WHAT DOES THIS MEAN?

10 Per Cent Discount on Books!
20 Per Cent Discount on Fancy Goods!

WHAT DOES THIS MEAN?

It means we are selling Books and Fancy Goods less than any one else in the city.
It means if Buyers take the trouble to find out they will save money.
It means if we find out it is not so we will put the knife in again.

OPEN UNTIL 9 P. M. ALL NEXT WEEK.

MIXED CANDIES, 10c Pound

FRENCH CANDIES, 24c Pound.

SILKS! SILKS! SILKS!
Great Cut in Prices
During the Holidays.

$1.00 Black Gros Grain Silk.....$ .77
$1.25 Black Gros Grain Silk..... .90
$1.50 Colored Merveilleux..... .95
$1.50 Colored Satin Rhadzimer..... .95
$1.65 Colored Faille Francaise..... 1.25
$1.25 Colored Gros Grain Silk..... .75
$2.25 Black Brocade Velvet..... 1.50
$2.25 Novelties Velvet..... 1.50
$2.50 Novelties Velvet..... 1.75

ONE LOT Striped and Brocaded
SILK VELVETS
To Close at 75c.

Full Line of SILK SURAHS in evening shades at 65c.

FURS.
Large Assortment of Ladies' Fur Sets and Fur Trimmings, comprising the following:

Natural Beaver Sets.....$15.00
Lynx Sets..... 11.50
Opossum Sets..... 5.00
Raccoon Sets..... 7.50
Nutria Sets..... 5.50
Russian Hare Sets..... 1.75
Men's Seal Caps..... 6.50

GLOVES AND MITTENS
50c.
Ladies' 4-button Kid Gloves, in all sizes and desirable shades. Reduced from $1.00.
95c.
Ladies' 4-button Kid Gloves, emb'd backs, all sizes, and desirable shades. This Glove is warranted and we cheerfully recommend it. Reduced from $1.75.
$1.00.
Ladies' and Gents' Fur-Top Kid Gloves, warm lined. Reduced from $1.75.
$1.25.
Ladies' and Gents' Fur-Top Kid Gloves, emb'd backs. Reduced from $2.00.
85c.
Ladies' Silk Mittens, well made. Reduced from $1.50.
$1.25.
Ladies' Fancy-Back Mittens, made of the best knitting silk. Reduced from $2.00.
40c.
Ladies' Very Fine Cashmere-Wool Mittens. Reduced from 65c.
40c.
Gents' Real Scotch-Wool Gloves, very pretty patterns. Reduced from 75c.
85c.
Men's Oil-Tan and Knitted Gloves, very warm and durable. Reduced from $1.35.
$1.75.
Ladies' Shoulder-Length Mitts, evening shades, all silk. Reduced from $3.00.

SPECIAL SALE OF
Ladies' & Children's Hosiery.

Children's All-Wool French Ribbed Hose, all shades, sizes 5 to 8½, at 39c; worth 65c, 75c, and 85c.
Ladies' Wool Hose, in all shades and black, 25c.
Ladies' All-Wool Hose, Merino Heels and Toes, in all shades and black, 35c.
Ladies' English Wool Hose, Seal, Navy, and Black, extra heavy, 69c.
Ladies' English Spun Silk Hose, in color and black, 97c.
Ladies' Fleece-Lined English Spun Silk Hose, in Seal, Navy and Black, $1.15.
We have a complete line of Ladies' Fancy Lisle and Thread Silk Hose at the lowest prices.

DRESS GOODS
IN OUR BASEMENT.
BIG RUN ON DRESS PATTERNS.
Everybody Satisfied at the Great Value Received.
STILL GREATER REDUCTIONS FOR MONDAY.

12 yards Whip-Cord Serge for $1.50.
10 yards Wool Homespun for $1.50.
10 yards High-Color Plaids for $1.50.
10 yards English Cashmere for $1.75.
10 yards Brocaded Lusters for $1.75.
10 yards Hair-Line Stripes for $1.75.
Cashmeres, Cheviots, Diagonals, Hair-Line Cords, and Wool Serges.
Full Dress Patterns for $2, $2.25, and $2.50.

DRESS GOODS DEPT.
ON MAIN FLOOR.

ALL-WOOL DRESS PATTERNS,
In Cashmeres, Diagonals, Serges, Tricots, Ladies' Cloth, Homespuns, Cheviots, Scotch Tweeds, and Drap d'Almas, at $2.75, $3.75, $4.75, and $5.75. Paris Embroidered Robes reduced to $6.50, $7.50, and $10; worth double the price.

NOTICE!
Sale of Art Embroidery and Yarns.

2c—Silk Plush Balls for fancy work.
7c Ball—Kismet or Frosted Ice, largest balls.
10c Yard—Silk Plush and Tinsel Mixed Cord.
2c Skein—Finest Vienna No. 1 Chenille.
2c Skein—Finest Silk Arasene.
50c—Large and Beautiful Chenille and Arasene Flowers.
40c Yard—Finest All-Wool Canvas.
75c Yard—Finest Florentine Silk, desirable shades, specially adapted for Sash, Curtains, Scarfs, and Tidies.
12½c Ball—Finest Angora Wool, gray and white.
9c Skein—Finest Imported Saxony Yarn.
6c Lap—Finest Imported Zephyr.
25c Skein—¼ lb—Finest German Knitting Yarn.
18c Skein—Finest Germantown Yarn.
14c—25 Skeins Finest Embroidery Silk.
23c Spool—Superior Knitting Silk.
15c Dozen Skeins—Finest Filoselle Silk.
15c Dozen Skeins—Finest French Marking Cotton, cross brand.
3c Skein—Finest Linen Floss, all colors.

FLANNELS.
100 pieces extra quality white Shaker Flannel, price to close 6½c.
49 pieces yard wide White Shaker Flannel, 24c; worth 35c.
37 pieces Fine White All-Wool Flannel at 23c per yard.
28 pieces extra quality White All-Wool Flannel at 35c per yard.
60 pieces extra heavy Scarlet Twilled Medicated Flannel ,closing-out price 23c.
28 pieces yard-wide extra heavy Scarlet Shaker Flannel at 49c per yard.

BLANKETS.
Extra Fine White 10-4, per pair 95c.
All Wool Filling, 10-4, White, per pair $1.79.
Extra quality 10-4 White Blankets, slightly soiled, worth $3.50 per pair, $2.49.
Extra heavy Blue-Gray Blankets, size 56x76, per pair $1.90.
Superfine 12-4 White Blankets, pure lamb's wool, handsome borders, reduced from $10 per pair, $7.98.
10 bales full size Bed Comfortables at 79c each.

CLOAK AND SUIT SALE
Bargains Extraordinary.
EVERY GARMENT REDUCED.
2,000 Cloaks to select from. Full assortment of Sizes and Styles. Don't wait until after the holidays, when you will find it impossible to get what you want in size or style.

$2.50.
Ladies' Boucle Cloth Jackets, double breasted; reduced from $3.75.

$6.25.
Ladies' Heavy Boucle Newmarkets in brown and black, all sizes, reduced from $10.50.

$8.25.
Ladies' All-Wool Brown Beaver Newmarkets, reduced from $13.50.

$15.00.
Ladies' Newmarkets in All-Wool Beave Cloth, with hoods; also English Checks, with or either capes or hoods.

SHORT WRAPS.

$ 4.75.....Reduced from.....$ 6.50
6.50..... " " 12.50
10.50..... " " 15.00
15.00..... " " 19.50
20.00..... " " 26.50
25.00..... " " 32.50
30.00..... " " 40.00

SPECIAL SALE IN
GENTS' FURNISHINGS.
Gents' All-Wool Half-Hose,
23c.
Gents' All-Wool Half-Hose, in all shades,
29c.
Gents' Silk Teck Scarfs,
15c.
Gents' Silk Teck Scarfs, satin lined,
25c.
Gents' Four-in-Hand Scarfs, elegant designs,
49c.
Gents' Suspenders, patent fastenings and silk ends,
25, 30, 35, and 50c.
Gents' Unlaundried Shirts, New York Mills Muslin, patent yoke and continuous facings,
65c; $7.40 Dozen.

LADIES' HDKFS.
5c—Pretty Borders, reduced from 10c.
8c—Linen Hemstitch, ¼, ½, ¾ in. hem, new styles, reduced from 15c.
10c—Linen Hemstitch Prints, tucks and initial, reduced from 20c.
15c—Linen Hemstitch Prints, tucks and embroidered, reduced from 30c.
20c—Linen Hemstitch Prints, blocks and initial, reduced from 35c.
25c—Linen Hemstitch, very sheer, embroidered, tucked, and initial, in very pretty boxes.
25c—Linen Hemstitch, embroidered, tucked, blocks, etc., etc., reduced from 60c.
50c—Linen Hemstitch, very sheer, unique and novel designs, reduced from $1.00.

SPECIAL.
85c—Gents' Cream Silk Mufflers, reduced from $2.00.
40c—Gents' Wool Mufflers, new styles, reduced from $1.00.

FURS! FURS!
At Reduced Prices.
A full assortment of Ladies' Fur Sets, and Fur Trimmings, comprising the following:

Natural Beaver Sets - $15.00
Lynx Sets - - - 11.50
Opossum - - - 5.00
Raccoon - - - - 7.50
Silver Hare - - - 3.50

MUFFS.

Russian Hare Muff - $ .50
Silver Hare Muff - - 1.75
Nutria Beaver Muff - 2.25
Beaver Muff - - - 4.75
Opossum Muff - - 2.75
Badger Muff - - - 6.75
Alaska Seal Muff - - 12.00
Men's XXX Sealskin Caps 6.50
Men's XXXX Sealskin Caps 11.50

Fur-Lined Garments
$25.00.
Siberian Squirrel Lined Circulars, elegant Silk Covers; reduced from $45.
$40.00.
Mink Fur-Lined Circulars, fine Silk Covers; reduced from $65.

BOYS' CLOTHING!
Prices Reduced FOR THE HOLIDAYS!
Full assortment of Boys' Knee-Pant Suits, sizes from 4 to 13 years.

$2.25 Suits reduced from.....$ 3.25
$2.75 Suits reduced from..... 3.75
$4.50 Suits reduced from..... 5.75
$6.50 Suits reduced from..... 8.50
$7.50 Suits reduced from..... 10.00

Overcoats.
Sizes from 4 to 13 years.

$2.25, reduced from.....$3.25
$3.25, reduced from..... 4.50
$5.50, reduced from..... 7.50
$6.50, reduced from..... 8.50

Boys' Flannel Waists at.....50c
" All-Wool Flannel Waists at..75c
" Polo Caps at.....15c

YOU CAN BUY BOOKS AND FANCY GOODS OF US THE CHEAPEST.

IN SOCIETY'S GAY WHIRL.

NEW YORK DEBUTANTES HAVE A RED-LETTER WEEK.

The Exclusiveness of "the Assembly"—Charming Dinners and Balls—A Theatre Party Where the Ladies Wore No Bonnets—Washington's Social World—The Order of Precedence—Miss Stager's Approaching Marriage—Happenings in the Social Circles of Chicago.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—[Special.]—This has been a red-letter week for the débutantes, and one to which they have been looking forward for months. The commonplace afternoon teas have been nothing to their first balls, and they had opportunities to shine at two—the Junior Patriarchs and the Matriarchs, or, as they are now called, the Assemblies; and it is considered a greater compliment to appear at the latter, as one cannot buy a ticket and has to depend on the favor of one of fifty representative women who are leaders of society. Consequently the Assembly was in every way most brilliant. Of the débutantes the decided belles were Miss Helen Dinsmore, Miss Maud Robbins, Miss Julia Cotton Smith, Miss Mollie Appleton, and Miss Leonie Coudert. They all wore white. Mrs. Elliott Roosevelt was particularly noticeable in a black costume of tulle and satin, and her sister, Miss Hall, wore a unique costume of white gauze, sprinkled over with tinsel flowers. Mrs. Griswold Gray and Mrs. William Waldorf Astor were in toilets of a sort of smoke color, and Mrs. Helyar was radiant in white and silver. Mrs. Adolph Ladenburg had a bewildering Paris dress of pale blue and salmon, and Mrs. Charles Post, who received with Mrs. Rives, Mrs. Morton, and Mrs. Hoffman, wore a gorgeous cloth-of-gold dress.

Admiral and Mrs. Baldwin opened their hospitable mansion Tuesday, and the general expression was the hope that they would pass the winter in New York, which they have not done in some years. The Baldwins are princely in their hospitality in Newport and Nice, as well as in New York.

Miss Maud Robbins was one of the most favored débutantes of the week, judging from the quantity of bouquets which she received, the number nearly reaching fifty. The pretty feature of this début was the dinner which followed. It was served at small tables, the older people, twelve in number, having a table to themselves, leaving the younger ones to seat themselves at their pleasure. Miss Robbins had receiving with her Miss Mamie Turnure, Miss Mary Potter, Miss Sarah Potter, Miss Helen Dinsmore, Miss Mallie Appleton, Miss Julia Cotton Smith, Miss Kitty Hunt, Miss Nina Betts, and Miss Hattie Shelton, all of whom remained for dinner.

Thursday evening Mrs. Belmont gave a débutante's dinner for her son Raymond Belmont, which was served in the art gallery. The table was a beautiful sight with its rare china and silver, the decorations being of La France roses. Miss Maud Robbins, Miss Julia Cotton Smith, and Miss Appleton were of the party, and afterward went to the Assembly with Mrs. Belmont. The same evening Mrs. Bradley Martin gave a small dinner at Delmonico's, having as her guests Mrs. Paran Stevens, Miss Paget, and Mr. Fred Martin.

Mrs. Sherwood's second paper, read at Mrs. Hoe's Wednesday, was as interesting as its predecessor, and the arrangements for seating were much improved. Next Wednesday Mrs. Sherwood will read a paper on the theatres and opera in London, and that afternoon Mme. Valda will sing.

It is a pleasure to chronicle the return to her home of a brilliant and beautiful woman, Mrs. Nicholas Fish, a daughter of Col. Lloyd Brice. She has been abroad for some years with her husband, who has been Secretary of the American Legation at The Hague, and during that time learned to know very well the great Wagner and studied under his own guidance most of his great operas. It is likely that she will give some of her intimate friends the pleasure of listening to her during the winter. Mrs. Fish was one of the most admired women at the first Assembly.

Yesterday afternoon Mrs. Charles Post gave a small musicale to welcome M. and Mme. Robin, formerly Mrs. Sydney Mason. M. Robin sang to his wife's accompaniment. Mrs. Post is a charming vocalist. The Robins expect to remain in New York for the winter. While society has been skipping about to teas, receptions, and dances, it has not been unmindful of various charitable sales. The ball-room of the Hotel Brunswick has been devoted to a fair for the Home for the Destitute Blind, and in an adjoining parlor Mr. Heron Allen read the hands of many, the room being fairly crowded with those who were anxious to know their fate at the small sum of $1 per capita. A decidedly attractive sale is now in progress at the residence of Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, No. 72 East Thirty-fourth street, to aid the Virginia Day Nursery, an excellent institution, where working mothers can leave their little ones during the day. At the sale dolls of all descriptions are to be had. Dolls in satins and laces, and cunning ones with toboggans in the bargain. Baby dolls that squeak and cry, and a variety that will please the children. Mrs. Dodge will take orders for dolls up to Christmas. In addition to the dolls some exquisit Russian laces and embroideries in them are offered for sale. These are made by Russian peasants and are of the very first of their kind to be imported to this country. Assisting Mrs. Dodge are Mrs. Richard Irvin Jr., Mrs. Frederick Betts, Mrs. Ed Harriman, Mrs. F. Hopkinson Smith, Mrs. Sloane, Miss Rogers, Mrs. "Jack" Cheever, Miss Wiman, and Miss Hoadley.

A handsome dance was given by Mrs. John Townshend in honor of her daughter, Miss May Townshend, Thursday night at her residence in West Fifty-second street. Miss Townshend made her début in society under most favorable auspices. The dance was pronounced a most brilliant one by all who were fortunate enough to be present.

A manager of a prominent theatre is urging his patronesses to leave their bonnets behind them when they visit his theatre, and it is to be hoped that they will do so. Mrs. Burton Harrison gave a theatre party at the Lyceum Theatre, for Lord Henry Fitzgerald, Tuesday night, and the ladies of her party were unbonneted. Great preparations are being made for the amateur performance at Tuxedo during the Christmas and New Year holiday week. The performance will take place Monday evening, Dec. 27. Miss De Wolfe and Mr. Coward will play in leading rôles. Tuesday evening next the amateurs will play at Orange for the Tobogan Club, and Friday and Saturday nights, Dec. 17 and 18, in aid of the Society for Befriending Children and Young Girls.

There are several invitations out for dinners for next week. Mrs. Frederick Betts will give one Wednesday, Mrs. Goodridge Thursday, and Mrs. F. O. French one for Miss Newcombe, the débutante, Saturday. At Mrs. Walter Stokes' dinner last night the table was lighted with the English night-lights, which, with their shades of delicate pink and green, made a pretty and novel sight among the banks of flowers and ferns.

THE ORDER OF PRECEDENCE.

Social Distinctions in Washington—The Leading Events of the Week.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 11.—[Special.]—The principal topic in official circles is the question of precedence. The passage of the Hoar bill, turning the succession of the Presidency into the Cabinet instead of into the Senate, as heretofore, it is thought, has changed the relative ranking of the two bodies. There are those also who hold that the order of precedence has not changed, and that the Cabinet ladies must pay the first visit to the ladies of the Senate, as heretofore. Two of the Cabinet ladies have made calls upon Senate ladies and some Senate ladies have made the Cabinet calls. The ladies of the Cabinet held a meeting at the residence of Mrs. Manning a few days ago. Those present were Mrs. Endicott, Mrs. Whitney, Mrs. Vilas, and Mrs. Manning. They did not come to a conclusion upon which to found a line of action. The formula has been something like this: The President, the Vice-President, deriving his dignity from being presiding officer of the Senate and disputing rank with the Chief Justice, the Speaker of the House, heretofore a possible successor to the Presidency, the Cabinet, and the army and the navy. The principal contestants are the Cabinet and the Senate. As to the observance of the supposititious order of rank it is true that in different houses different rankings are observed, some giving precedence to the Cabinet, some to the Senate. For the present it looks as if the Cabinet ladies, in view of the possible honors of the new succession, would expect to rank all other ladies of the social circle. The Senatorial ladies, as well as the ladies of the Supreme Court, have not been heard from as yet on this subject.

The Cabinet receptions this week were limited, as Mrs. Manning and Mrs. Vilas were not home to callers. Mrs. Endicott held a delightful reception and was surrounded during the entire afternoon. After 4 o'clock she served tea from a pretty tea-table with dainty belongings. Miss Endicott returned Friday and will assist her mother next week. Mrs. Whitney's reception was crowded, and her callers lingered far beyond the conventional limits. She wore a tea gown of white satin veiled in lace, with front of crystal and jet beaded lace. The Secretary and Col. Oliver Payne of New York, Mrs. Whitney's brother, came in after their sleigh-ride and assisted the hostess to entertain the callers.

Mrs. Logan began her regular receptions this week Thursday, assisted by her daughter, Mrs. Maj. Tucker. Notwithstanding the snow that was melting fast her parlors were well filled. The guests were received informally.

Apropos of the judicial round of dinners there has sprung up in the last few years a welcome innovation in the remembrance of some of the Senior Justices. It used to be an inviolable custom each winter for each official of the Supreme Court to dine the entire body, bringing together in this way week after week exactly the same people who sat exactly in the same positions, as the precedence of course was always given to the Chief Justice and then down the rank in the order of their length of service. In the series of dinners given by nearly all the Justices to Justice Matthews and his bride the guests were about equally divided in each instance, and none of the scruples over precedence entered into the placing of the company at table. Justice and Mrs. Matthews' dinner given last Tuesday evening was no exception. Besides the other members of the Supreme Bench and their wives there were present ex-Justice and Mrs. Strong and Judge Paxson of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

Among the dinners given during the week was a quiet and pleasant one by Senator and Mrs. Cullom to Senator and Mrs. Logan, ex-Senator and Mrs. Henderson of Missouri. Senator Cullom is this year charmingly domiciled in the Tesdale residence on Iowa Circle.

Mrs. Don Cameron, who has been at her Washington home during the fall months, has kept a pleasant movement in the circle of her friends by several small dinner and breakfast parties. This week she has with her, guest Miss Stager, the daughter of the late Gen. Anson Stager of Chicago and fiancée of Lord Butler of England. Miss Stager soon leaves for England with her sister, Mrs. Hickox, who will take a house in London until after the marriage with Lord Butler, in January. Miss Stager has been the recipient of many pleasing attentions this week.

The Lady Board of Managers of the Garfield Hospital will give at Masonic Temple Dec. 16 and 17 an entertainment under the name of an "Epluribus Unum" entertainment, to last throughout the day and evening of the days named. A number of booths modeled after those seen at fairs of various continental countries will contain a bewildering variety of things suitable for holiday presents. The funds raised in this way will go toward liquidating the debt incurred by building the new wing to the Garfield Hospital, to which Miss Logan's Chicago friends have been frequent contributors.

The younger portion of Washington society naturally counts upon the presence of a belle in the White House as lending interest to the entertainments given there. The fact of this being her first real season in society is said to be inspiring Mrs. Cleveland with great zeal in the program of receptions. While in New York Mrs. Cleveland passed many hours with her modiste, who is finishing some handsome dresses for this winter's use. Some are said to be ball-dresses. It is fondly hoped by the lovers of dancing who frequent the White House receptions that Mrs. Cleveland will recall the days of Harrison Lane and have dancing.

AT HOME.

The Week in Chicago Society.

Monday evening Mrs. Harry Raymond held a reception which was attended by 250 guests at her home, No. 3243 Groveland avenue. Mrs. J. M. W. Jones and Miss Snow gave a reception last Tuesday afternoon at No. 480 Dearborn avenue. Monday evening Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Darrow celebrated the twentieth anniversary of their marriage. A large number of guests were entertained at their home, Nos. 1044 and 1046 West Monroe. Age cannot wither nor custom stale progressive euchre parties, as Mrs. J. Steele, No. 4322 Ellis avenue, gave a progressive euchre party Tuesday evening, and the following evening Mrs. F. P. Bayley, No. 43 Twenty-second street entertained twenty-five of her friends in the same manner. Miss Evaline Taylor was married Wednesday evening to Mr. J. E. Johnson of the Springfield Fire & Marine Insurance Company at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Taylor, No. 116½ Sherman street. A largely-attended reception was held last evening. Wednesday evening Miss Jennie C. Perkins and Mr. George Brown were united in marriage at the residence of the bride's parents, 211 Ohio street, by the Rev. Arthur Little. Wednesday afternoon Mrs. D. H. Denton, No. 2719 Prairie avenue, gave a reception from 3 to 5.

Thursday is ever the favorit day for social affairs, small or large. Last Thursday Mrs. Partridge gave a reception from 2 to 5 at her home, No. 3200 Michigan avenue. Mrs. H. H. Russell, No. 3126 Calumet avenue, gave a little dancing party to fifty of her friends. The same day Mrs. L. H. Davis, No. 3200 Michigan avenue, gave a similar entertainment in honor of her niece, Miss Susie Berlin. Miss Grace Miller and Dr. C. K. Reed were married Thursday evening at the residence of the bride's parents, No. 1000 Lake Park avenue. During the winter they will stay at the De Funias Springs, Walton County, Fla. Miss Isabel F. Temple, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Temple, and Mr. Charles P. Miller were also married Thursday evening at the residence of the bride's parents, No. 2943 Calumet avenue. The marriage of Miss Mamie Walker, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. M. L. Walker, and Mr. Harry L. Racey was celebrated Thursday. Mrs. Parr of No. 363 Superior street gave a large reception Thursday afternoon, succeeded the following day by a dinner to a small party. Bridge whist catered.

Friday, Dec. 10, Mrs. J. F. Keeney of No. 3 Michigan avenue held a reception from 3 to 5. The luncheon was served by Wenzel. Mrs. John McWilliams received her friends at No. 4095 Drexel boulevard. Mrs. Gen. Armour of Prairie avenue gave a large lunch Friday.

Miss Fannie W. Kenyon and Mr. Henry B. Felton were married at the residence of the bride's father, No. 3246 Rhodes avenue, by the Rev. Dr. Burroughs, last Tuesday evening.

The most notable affair of the coming week will be the ball given by Mr. and Mrs. Charles J. Barnes at Bournique's Hall Monday evening. Mrs. Ludington and Mrs. Young are sister and sister of Mrs. Barnes, will receive with her, and also Miss Hattie Barnes of Brooklyn. The ball will signalize the opening of Mrs. Barnes' door to society after a three-year sojourn abroad. Every Tuesday of January she will informally receive her friends at No. 2238 Calumet avenue.

Mrs. J. Whitney Faxlin of No. 467 North State street will give a dinner Thursday evening. Miss Minnie Kelly will give a gentleman at Kinsley's Tuesday evening. The annual ball and banquet of St. George's Society will take place the evening of Jan. 13 at the Palmer House.

The first reception of the Imperial Euchre will be given at Bournique's West Side Hall Thursday evening. A special feature of the winter will be prizes for the progressive euchre players, and the lady and gentleman obtaining the most winning stars in all during the season will be the recipients of a premium prize. Wednesday evening the Oriental Consistory gave the second reception of its annual series at its rooms in the Grand Opera House Building. The ladies of the Unity Church Aid Society held the last of a Friday evening at Martine's North Side Academy. Nearly two hundred ladies and gentlemen were in attendance. The proceeds of these hops are devoted to charitable purposes. The Kenwood Club continues its varied entertainments.

The Farragut Boat Club gave two more entertainments last week at the club-house. The first entertainment was given Tuesday evening and the second Thursday evening. The "Loreley" Musical and Dramatic Club gave its second reception in the current month Tuesday evening at the residence of Mr. W. B. Cornell, No. 503 West Monroe street. About 115 were in attendance. Special selections were rendered by Pound's Orchestra and a choice literary program of four numbers (prepared by Prof. W. W. Carnahan and Mrs. B. A. Eckhardt), followed by dancing and cards, made this one of the most enjoyable of the "Loreley" gatherings. The next reception will be held Tuesday evening, Dec. 21, at the residence of State Senator Connors, at which time a select program will be presented.

The third of a series of informal receptions will be given by the Illinois Club next Thursday evening. The Indiana Club will in the future give its receptions Saturday instead of Friday evenings. Dances are announced for Dec. 11, 18, and 25. The Scarlet Ribbon Illinois Club will give a ball and concert at Bournique's New-Year's eve. The Northwestern Council No. 315, Royal Arcanum, gave an entertainment Wednesday evening at the Assembly rooms on Fifth avenue.

A NIGHT-CAR CONDUCTOR.

"GUS," THE NORTH SIDE FARE-COLLECTOR, A TYPE OF HIS CLASS.

The Bright Lookout He Keeps for "Doze Neekels" and His Faculty of Crowding a Dancing Party into an Already Overfilled Car—Queer Whims and Superstitions—How the Track Is Worked at Daylight by Driver and Conductor.

The morning newspaper toilers, the gamblers, the belated dancers, and the young roughs who have been roaming around downtown with a little pot of red paint, who may claim "der Nord Side" as a residence, are well acquainted with "Gus," the night-car conductor. That he has any other name than "Gus" not one in ten of those who ride with him could tell; that he is fidelity itself in protecting the interests of Mr. Yerkes and dog not one of "doze neekels" escape him all will bear cheerful testimony. The story is told that once just as he had turned at Washington and Clark streets to again start on his journey toward Milwaukee he slipped and broke his arm. It was a bitter cold morning, and the pain was intense; but between his groans as he was being assisted to his feet "Gus" gasped:

"Ach, mein Gott! who will look afder doze neekels now, already?"

This came to the ears of Mr. Crawford, who at that time had more authority in the North Side Company's affairs than now, since the cable and Philadelphia ideas have taken a front seat, and "Gus" fared well during his wrestle with a broken limb. He returned to his work with renewed confidence in his ability to catch the fleeting nickel ere the passenger fled. Night after night, unless kept at home by toothache or an addition to the population of Lake View, he can be found from midnight until morning pursuing his duties with a serenity undisturbed by any number of dancing parties or whisky-soaked boodlums. With eighty passengers packed in a box-car, he brings the procession to a full stop at Uhlich's, Brand's, or Turner Hall, and with a "Step forward, gentlemen, please! make room for doze ladies!" that admits of no questioning he quietly packs half a dozen more into the interior.

But virtue has its own reward, and "Gus" is a shining example of the old chestnut. In the winter he is content to labor on the wages of a conductor, but all the while he looks forward to the golden summer time, when all things are made even. When open cars bloom out "Gus" is another man. During the winter he has seemingly half-slumbered on the rear platform, ever keeping one eye open, however, for "dose neekels"; but the moment box-cars are discarded he is all life and animation. When the 4:14 starts from Washington and Clark streets day is dawning. He collects the "neekels" with a rush and abandon that makes his bell-punch ring almost as merrily and continuously as a church chime. Having done his duty to his employers "Gus" begins to look out for "Gus." Swinging himself low down on the side-step he stands with his head arched and eyes keenly fixed on the ground as it glides by beneath him. In front "Pat," the driver, has also become another person with the shedding of his huge buffalo overcoat; and his eyes are flashing to the right and to the left, and his hands are gripped firmly to reins and brake, ready to "check up" on a second's notice. Suddenly "Gus" straightens up, gives the bell-rope a jerk that nearly snaps it, jumps off, runs back a few yards, and is on the car again before it has appreciably slackened its speed. Triumphantly he holds aloft a quarter, a half-dollar, a dollar, a well-filled purse, a cane, a silk umbrella, or something of greater or less value, whose owner has lost it from one of the earlier cars of the night. "Gus" and "Pat" work hand in hand in gathering up the wreckage. Sometimes it is the driver catches sight of the treasure on the ground, signals the conductor, and slows up until it is safely gathered in. It is known that both "Gus" and "Pat," if they have not grown rich by their gleanings, have at least thriven exceedingly; in fact, the title to a beautiful little cottage and lot in Lake View which is in "Gus'" name shows that the early bird which catches the worm has not fared better than he. It may be stated here that on all the night cars the conductors and drivers are equally skillful in "working the track." Instances abound in which all the way from $1 to $30 has been picked up in a single morning. A South State street conductor gathered in from Madison to Thirty-sixth street one morning last July sixty-seven dollars and 35 cents to the block, all in sums of $1 and less. The car reached Thirty-ninth street ten minutes behind time, because of the frequent stops, but conductor and driver cared little for that, as they divided the money. It afterwards transpired that a Stock-Yards tough with a great deal of small change, a load of Levee whisky, and little brains, had amused himself by trying to drop coin down the slot in which the grip works as the car sped along. His success had not been great, much to the joy of the night-car men.

"Gus," by the way, is a firm believer in mascots. Equally firm is his faith in "hoodoos." Several years ago a dog formed an attachment for his car, and could not be shaken off; summer and winter, fair weather and bad, alike found the animal trotting along, covering the miles without complaining, and wild with joy if "Gus" only patted him on the head. To "Gus" the dog came to be regarded as a mascot of the most fortunate type, for it seemed as if the track had never yielded such a plenteous harvest. One night, however, the dog was missing; and, though its memory was kept green by one of the newspaper men who patronized the car, "Gus" refused to be comforted, and so far forgot himself as to accept a Canadian dime from a gambler. He has a standing offer of $10 for a dog warranted to stick by him in all sorts of weather, but though many are called none as yet have been chosen. A colored passenger "Gus" regards as a "hoodoo." He solemnly asserts that no luck has ever attended him when he has been compelled to gather in "one of doze neekels" from an African, and that only a stern sense of duty permits him to accept a fare from such a source. In this, however, he is but a type of his class; all have the same old notions of this or that bringing good or bad luck, and are happy or sad, just as the mascot or the "hoodoo" happens to cross their path.

Lord Randolph Churchill's Robe of State.

Lord Randolph Churchill appeared in his robe of state at the pricking of the Sheriffs. This robe is so gilded that it costs about £1,000, and is only worn twice a year by a Chancellor of the Exchequer. It is the custom for one Chancellor to hand the robe over to his successor, who pays a few hundred pounds for the use of it, which is recouped to him when he leaves office by the incoming Chancellor. Mr. Disraeli, however, when he ceased to be Chancellor of the Exchequer, refused to sell his robe to Mr. Gladstone. A new robe had therefore to be purchased. It must have been somewhat short in the skirts for Sir William Harcourt or somewhat long in the skirts for Lord Randolph.—*London Truth.*

Afraid He Doesn't Love Her.

Mrs. McSpillkins' mother is stopping with the family, and there is some little feeling. Johnny McSpillkins was reading in a Texas paper about a man who had killed his brother. Johnny asked:

"Pa, is a man who kills his brother a fratricide?"

"Yes," responded Mr. Spillkins.

"What is a man who kills his father?"

"A patricide."

"And when he kills his wife?"

"Uxoricide."

"And when he kills his wife's mother?"

"Justifiable homicide," replied McSpillkins glaring at the old lady.—*Texas Siftings.*

Before His Time.

Bill Kiersted of the Recorder's office, while eating his dinner the other day, was reading a chapter in Genesis to be ready for his Bible class next Sunday when he suddenly inquired of Johnny Haggerty "if the people in those days used to do their sums on the ground?" Johnnie said: "I don't know; that was before my time. Ask McDevitt; he's older than I am."

McDevitt said: "I don't know much about Shakspeare's writings. What does it say?"

Kiersted read: "And the sons of men multiplied on the face of the earth."—*Cincinnati Saturday Night.*

The Reason of It.

Corporal (to soldier)—Why is the blade of your sabre curved instead of straight?

Soldier—It is curved in order to give more force to the blow.

Corporal—Humbug! The sabre is curved so as to fit the scabbard. If it was straight how would you get it into the crooked scabbard?—*Ex.*

THE LOST NUGGET.

A Queer Story Which Dates Back to the Old Mining Days.

There were a few lines of telegraphic matter in the daily press a few days ago to the effect that a party had left Colorado Springs to hunt for the "Lost Nugget." Among the romances of the gold coast there are two which will live beyond all others. The one is the "Lost Cabin" and the other the "Lost Nugget." Both have a foundation in fact, but the story of the "Lost Nugget" is the more truthful.

In the old mining days of California five or six men who had come out together from Indiana had a claim on the San Joaquin River. They were doing fairly well, but nothing to brag of, when one of them, a man named Charles Y. Tooker, whose relatives yet live in Indianapolis, made the discovery of the celebrated nugget. It was in the spring of the year, and he was out hunting for roots and herbs to cure a sort of scurvy which had taken hold of some of them. In climbing up a bank he dislodged a bowlder, and as this rolled down it uncovered the nugget. It was a chunk of crude gold, weighing about ninety pounds. It is not likely that the mass was as pure as the average of small nuggets, but still it must have been worth many thousand dollars. The entire bank was afterwards dug away, and the neighborhood for half a mile around carefully searched, but without another ounce of gold being found.

Tooker was a single man, about 27 years old, and up to this hour it had been share and share alike with the little band. His mind was instantly made up to keep his discovery to himself, and to get away with his treasure at the first opportunity. He dug a hole and buried the find, carefully marked the spot, and returned to camp and tried to conceal his satisfaction and anxiety. It was a month before he made any move. His object was to get the nugget to San Francisco, and it must be carried on the back of a horse or mule. He had to invent an excuse for separating himself from the band, and this probably gave rise to the first suspicions. Tooker purchased a mule of an immigrant, hung around until he believed it was safe for him to depart, and then dug up his nugget one night and set out on a journey which would not have been safe for half a dozen men to undertake. Those were rough days, and men who had met with poor luck hunting for gold in the earth were on the road as robbers and assasins. Tooker's companions felt certain that he had made a find, and his every action was under surveillance for several days before he started. He quietly withdrew from camp at night, led his mule to the spot where the nugget was cached, and loading it on a pack-saddle he started off. He must have known of the dangers of the road, but the desire to convert that big lump into gold pieces overcame his prudence. He was followed by two of his companions, but they hardly knew what course to take. He had made a find and was "jumping" them, but they had no legal right to force a division.

Tooker was followed until daybreak, and the men had about made up their minds to halt him and force him to turn back with his precious burden when he was attacked by four or five footpads. A lively fight ensued, and Tooker and one of his pursuers were killed, and the other was driven off. He returned to camp with the story, and this was the first of a long series of adventures in which the big nugget has figured. Tooker's friends determined to overhaul the robbers, and five in number they broke camp at once and began a pursuit. The footpads had a camp or rendezvous within a few miles of where the robbery occurred, and the nugget was taken there for safety. This camp was discovered by the Tooker crowd, and in the fight which followed two of them were killed, while only one of the robbers escaped with his life. The nugget had been buried, and although the closest search was made for it the victors failed to unearth it. The robber who escaped made his way to San Francisco, and six months later set about organizing an expedition to go after the lump. One of the men who was to accompany him got the location of the cache and set out with a companion and reached the place two days ahead of the others. The nugget was found, loaded on the back of a mule, and the two had a start of a day and a half. They journeyed about forty miles, buried the lump near a mining camp, and staked out a claim and went to work as a part of the program to preserve their secret. They remained in camp for six weeks, and then left on foot, their mule having been stolen. What happened to them and the nugget is not known, or at least has not been stated. The next time the big lump was heard from it was unearthed in the Hot Creek Mountains of Nevada by three miners, who had come from California. The fact that they dug it up and had it in their possession was known to a band of sixty or seventy immigrants, with whom the trio traveled for several days. Everybody got a look at the lump, and its history was related by one of its possessors.

Before crossing the line into California the three men and the nugget left the train secretly and were never heard of again. It was three years before the nugget was heard of again, and information of its whereabouts then came through a half-breed Indian who was dying at a military post in Colorado. He told a sergeant of cavalry where it could be found, and the sergeant and two private soldiers deserted and went to secure it. They were tracked to a mountain about fifty miles away, and were found to have dug up something and headed for Kansas. They were followed for a day and a half, and then the bodies of the two privates were found on the ground, shot through the head. The sergeant had murdered them in order to have the prize all to himself. Civil officers all over Kansas and Nebraska were notified to be on the lookout for the deserter and murderer, but to this day no one can tell what fate befell him. The big nugget has been heard of in an indirect and roundabout way several times since, and it has always been understood that it was in the hands of the Indians. Something definit as to its exact location must have been learned this fall, or an expedition would not be preparing to set out at the opening of winter. The lost nugget is no doubt the largest mass of crude gold ever discovered in California, and perhaps in the world, and if an expedition of five or six men can succeed in getting possession of it at this time, there is a fortune in it for each and every one.—*New York Sun.*

A MARVEL IN DANCING.

The Wonderful Egg Dance of the East Indian Girls.

A traveler gives a pretty description of the graceful egg dance which was performed for his amusement in the Court of Bhopal, India. It shows us that our sword dancers and our young ladies of the ballet are not quite up to the standard of the Bhopal girl. He tells us that a slender girl, arrayed in an embroidered bodice and short skirts, like those worn by the peasant women in this part of India, came forward very fascinating to him with wreathed smiles and dainty steps, and also in steps that were very sweetly modeled.

She seemed to me as if she wanted me to buy her basket of eggs along with herself, and that the eggs were real eggs. She did not dance on them, however. She wore on her head a large wheel of wickerwork, and around this at equal distances were placed threads with slip-knots at the ends, in each knot a glass bead to keep it from closing. The music begins. It is a quick, jerking movement, rather monotonous, and the dancer spins round in time with the measure, which grows faster and faster.

As she turns she seizes an egg from the basket, which is held on her left arm, and rapidly inserts it in one of the knots. Her circular motion causes the threads to stretch out like spokes of a wheel. She keeps on doing this till every knot has its egg, and her head is surrounded by a sort of aureole. When she has succeeded in placing all the eggs she spins round so fast that her features can hardly be seen. A false step and Humpty Dumpty would have a fall indeed. She has now the most dainty and difficult part of her dance to execute, for the dance is not done till every egg is taken from its thread and laid safely back in the empty basket. One by one the Indian girl accomplished this, never crushing a shell or displacing a single egg. When all are restored she stops her dizzy whirl, curtsies with grace, and offers her basket to the lookers-on, who often break the eggs to prove that no juggler's trick has been used to change them.

A Whimsy.

GROTESQUE AND ARABESQUE.

The Probable Explanation.

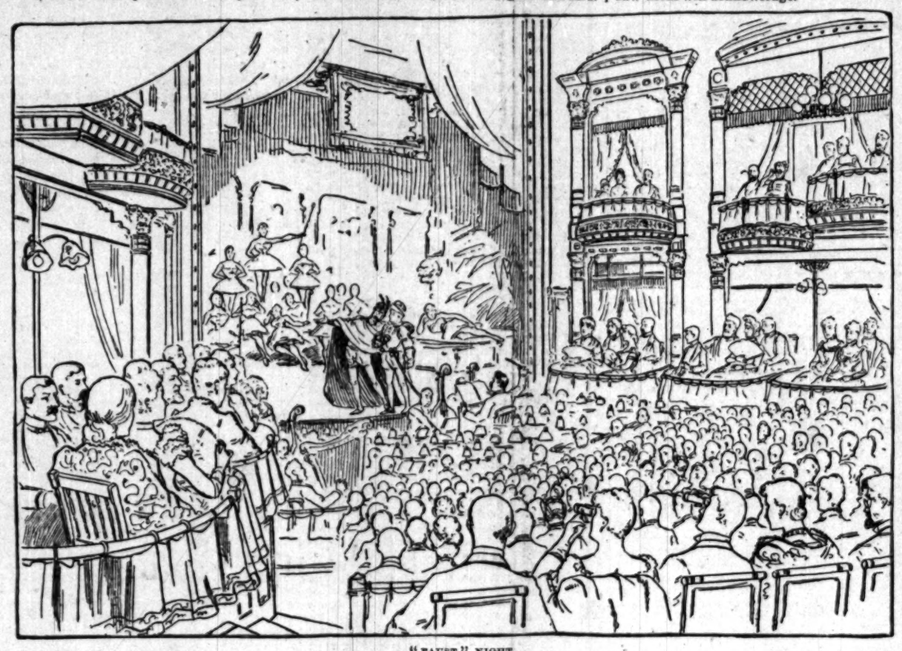
"The Lost Letter" is the title of a new story. No doubt the husband found it in last winter's overcoat.

OPERA AS IT REALLY IS.

THE PLEASING RENDITION OF "FAUST" AT THE COLUMBIA THEATRE.

A Description by One Who Does Not Employ Oppressively Technical Phrases—A Story Told Which Should Save Librettos—The "Mise en Scene" and All That Sort of Thing—A Rehearsal and Its Features—Social Features of the Occasion.

It is a shame to have to confess it, but it is an undeniable fact that there are several hundred thousand people in the city who will not see the grand opera and grand ballet which the National opera company—erstwhile the American opera company—has placed "in our midst." It is one of the unwritten dictums of society that "everybody who is anybody goes to the opera," and of course it follows that the very particular somebodies sit in the boxes. It must be inferred, therefore, that the nobodies are numerous, forming as they do about nineteen-twentieths of the intelligent adult population; and this is true not of Chicago alone but of the more musically-pretentious cities of New York, Boston, and Philadelphia. It is impossible



"FAUST" NIGHT.

for this big majority of nobodies who never go to the opera—or who maybe went about once in their lives and came away yawning after half an hour's trial of it—it is impossible for such people to know what grand opera really looks like. Even should they read the general newspaper comments and music criticisms—which they are not likely to do—they are bewildered with mystifying phrases about "the gorgeous mise en scène," or "the delicate shading of the orchestration," or "the infinit progression of action," or "the vibratory touchings of the deeper chords of human emotion," or some such stuff which only those who have been there or maybe only the critics themselves know anything about. The criticisms mostly seem to be written for opera audiences, and not for the general public. A description of the opera therefore from a not too esthetic standpoint, written for the general public, and especially for the nobodies who don't go, should be of some interest, and it was for this reason that a not too esthetic reporter went to see the opera of "Faust," which was given twice at the Columbia during the last week.

"Faust" is possibly the most popular opera ever written. It has frequently been given on a scale of more or less grandeur in this city by various opera companies. It was given at the Opera Festival a couple of years ago by Patti and a few other expensive singers whose voices would break a National bank in a week, but it has never before been given with such a splurge of grandeur and showiness as that with which the National opera company presented it during the last week. "Faust" is described as a lyric drama in five acts. As given by the National opera company, it consists of seven chief singers, a chorus of about eighty people, about equally divided as to sex, a ballet of about sixty female dancers, and an orchestra of over seventy fiddlers. The story of "Faust"—for every opera has a story, though one would never suspect it by hearing the thing, but one can find out all about it by buying the book of words at 25 cents—the story is about an old doctor who sold himself to the Devil in order to become young again. Becoming young accordingly, he goes out into the world to have a good time, and courts and ruins a nice young girl called Margarita, though there seems no reason why he couldn't marry her and the story be fixed up just as good that way, for there does not seem to have been anything in his contract with the Devil to hinder him doing so if he liked. But opera-writers—Gilbert and Sullivan perhaps excepted—always seem to want to have something in the story that is not usually talked much about in private life, and the grander the opera the shadier the story. Margarita has another lover whose name is Faust, and who isn't much of a man anyhow, and she has a brother named Valentine who is a soldier, and an old neighbor woman named Martha who has no sense to speak of. The other character is Brander, a soldier who gets killed in the war before the play is half over, and who would hardly be missed if he never showed up at all. Valentine comes back from the war and learns of the way his sister has been carrying on and curses her and dies, after being stabbed in a duel with Faust. Then Faust begins to get sorry, and the Devil, Mephistopheles, shows him what a ballet is like. Margarita is put in jail for murdering her child, and Faust and Mephistopheles visit her there, and while they are talking she gets mad and dies and is carried to heaven by the angels. That ends the story, and by that time it is after midnight and people are glad to get home.

The peculiarity of grand opera is that it is all sung. This fact makes it somewhat difficult for one to keep track of the plot, except he has studied it out beforehand. Thus when Angelica has to tell Claudio that she loves him, she does not do it in any way that living mortal would, outside of a mad-house, but looks out over the audience, and holds out her right hand a little bit, and sings "I lo-hove thee!" loud enough to be heard two blocks off. Then Claudio tries to look surprised for a minute while the fiddlers are tuning his key-note, and fixes his right foot a little in advance of the left, and holds out his hand, and sings "O, joy! O, rapture! O, jaw-haw-haw-hoy! O, ra-hap-ture! O, ra-a-a-apture! O, rapture in-ex-pressible, rapture in-expayressible!" That is the way they do it in opera, but if the music is good no one cavils at the absurdity of the thing.

The first scene in "Faust" shows Faust as a gray-bearded old doctor sitting in his surgery. He sings something about being tired of living and seems about to poison himself. A chorus of singers is heard without, and when they stop he sings some more and commands the "infernal king" to appear. Thereupon a singer named Ludwig appears as Mephistopheles. Mephistopheles is dressed all in bright scarlet, and wears red shoes that turn up at the toes, and two red feathers on his head that stick out like horns. He has a bad face, Meph has, and doesn't look like a man one would lend $10 to without good security; but for all that there are politicians in the city who could swap countenances with him and not have the worst of the bargain. Faust sings "Begone," but Mephistopheles refuses to begone, and between them they sing out a written contract which the old man signs. Meantime a piece of the scenery opens and Faust sees Miss Juch sitting at a spinning-wheel as Margarita. Then he drinks from a goblet Mephistopheles gives him, and his gray beard and wig and mantle fall off and he stands revealed as Mr. Bassett, the handsome young tenor, dressed in plum-colored tights and tunic, with a white feather in his hat and a sword by his side, and everything as gay as can be. Then he and Mephistopheles sing a duet and the curtain falls. In the next scene there is a great crowd on the stage, the scene being supposed to be a fair, and there is a great deal of singing and confusion and a big display of gayly-colored costumes. The one noticeable feature of the scene is the appearance of Mrs. Bartlett-Davis, dressed as Siebel, in lilac tights, with a broad leather belt around her tunic, and a red turban with a feather, and cute little rawhide boots. Mrs. Davis looked as pretty as a picture, and acted as natural in her male costume as if she had been born that way. Mephistopheles sang a song in good style, the chorus of which, as given in the song-book and as sung, was as follows:

Round about the pedestal,
Round about the pedestal,
Satan he conducts the ball,
conducts the ball,
Satan he conducts the ball,
conducts the ball,
Satan he conducts the ball,
Old Satan he conducts the ball,
he conducts the ball,
conducts the ball,
ducts the ball,
the ball,
conducts the ball!

In the next scene, which represents Margarita's garden, Siebel comes alone on the stage and sings beautifully about his love for Margarita. The words do not mean anything in particular—"Tell her, sweet flowers, I love her; bright are the heavens above her," and so on—but the music is so good and Mrs. Davis looks so pretty that everybody applauds, and some people in the boxes throw on the stage two or three big bouquets that couldn't have cost less than $2 each in the flower store. Pretty soon it is Margarita's turn to be alone on the stage. She trips shyly in, dressed in a plain cheese-cloth dress with blue trimmings, and carrying a gilt-edged prayer-book in her hand. She sits down at a spinning-wheel and sings sweetly about a King of Thule, who once there was, who himself to death did drink—the sweetest, quaintest, daintiest-sung old song one could wish to listen to. After a bit Miss Phillipps as Martha comes into the garden, dressed in brown, with puffed lattice-work on her shoulders, and a black velvet cap and gray frizzes. Faust and Mephistopheles also come in, and while Faust makes love to Margarita Mephistopheles flirts with Miss Phillipps and regularly turns her head. They sing and spoon there for twenty minutes by the watch, and when Martha goes away the other two spoon and sing on, with Mephistopheles grinning at it all and singing in a few words now and again where a good baritone voice seemed to be needed for a change. Then Margarita skips out, and the lights are lowered until the stage is nearly in darkness, and then she comes to a window and looks out at the audience and sings how glad she is that Faust loves her. Faust and Mephistopheles, who have staid in the garden all the time, overhear it all when she this confession maketh, and Faust, egged on by Mephistopheles, jumps into the window and clasps her in his arms. A little white ray of calcium light is thrown on the hugging lovers, so that the audience can see them well in the dark, and a little red light is thrown at the same time on Mephistopheles, who grins and sings "Ha, ha, ha!" and then the curtain drops, and the lights are turned up, and the people applaud, and some of them get up and go out. In the next scene there are a lot of soldiers with tin helmets returning from the war, and women with high white caps, and a man waving an orange flag, and martial music of a kind that makes one's pulses throb. Valentine, who has returned from the war, looks in the house for his sister, and then Mephistopheles and Faust come in, all the others having left the stage. Mephistopheles begins to twang a serenade on an old guitar, and Valentine comes out to see what the row is, and Mephistopheles sings sarcastically, "My Captain splendid, my humble serenade was not for you intended." This makes Valentine hot and he smashes the old guitar, and then Faust takes a hand in, and the three of them sing themselves into a passion, and Faust and Valentine fight with swords, while the orchestra blares like fury, and Valentine falls, stabbed through. Then Siebel and Martha and a whole crowd of people rush in singing, "This way was the noise, in the streets they were fighting, and one is on the ground," and they gather around Valentine and sing that Margarita's shame hath slain him. Margarita slides in quietly, dressed in a sort of puce-colored dress with black velvet bars, and sings for mercy, but Val gets up on his elbow and flings her off and curses her, and prays for heaven to reject her and earth be her hell, and then he dies. The crowd drop on their knees around the dead body and sing heaven forgive her, meaning the shamefaced Margarita, who hasn't a word to say for herself. Then the curtain fell, and the people clapped, and the curtain immediately rose again, and Valentine, who by that time had gathered up his dead body off the ground, took Miss Juch by the hand, and the two stepped forward and smiled and bowed until the curtain fell. It is nothing out of the way in opera for a corpse to rise up and kiss its hand to the audience. The next scene represented Margarita praying in a cathedral and Mephistopheles standing in an opening in one of the pillars, with a sheet around him and red light playing over him, singing at her that her sin was too great for forgiveness. This makes her fall, with a slap on her back, on the floor in a dead faint, and then, when the curtain falls and rises again, she gets up just as Valentine did, and feels if her back hair is in place, and takes Mephistopheles' hand and smiles and bows until the curtain falls for good. The next act begins with a painted picture of the glowy mountains of the infernal regions, which suddenly changes into the grand ballet. Mephistopheles waves his hand and part of the curtain goes up, and part down, and part sideways, and discloses a gorgeous scene, which he says is "a feast of courtesans and queens," and then he offers Faust a place at the banquet to quiet his conscience. Fifty or sixty females in meagre dress, some with striped turbans as Nubian slaves, and some with fluffy tulle dresses about a foot long from the waist, and all of them with flesh-colored tights and white dancing-shoes, were scattered around in various positions—standing, lounging on stairs, or sleeping on divans. At this point Theodore Thomas slid down from the conductor's stand and another man, who had also a bald spot on his crown, mounted to the seat.

The ballet is a convolution of arms and legs in mazy circles and wondrous figures; a kaleidoscopic picture of living, sensuous forms; a whirling and gyrating and rotating and piroueting of pretty faces and pretty figures and silver spangles and bright colors. The ballet is no worse than any other ballet ever seen in Chicago—indeed, it is infinitly better than any other ballet in the country, for the chief dancers are perfect in their art and bewitchingly pretty. It was this ballet that raised the ire of the St. Louis clergy to such an extent that they appointed a "Committee on Opera" and passed resolutions condemning the whole business. One of the officials of the National opera company says that the clergymen were so indignant that they came to the opera in disguise on nights of grand ballet just to see if the company would dare to carry out the program, but this is probably a slander. There does not seem to be anything in the ballet to bring the blush of embarrassment to the cheek of modesty, but probably the immodesty that would put a clay-hammer suit and a crush hat on the Apollo Belvedere would be shocked out of measure by the sight.

The last act of "Faust" is of so little importance that many people go away when the ballet is over.

After seeing this opera and thinking the matter over a little the observer thought it would be doing a good turn to call at the Columbia and give Mr. Locke, the Manager of the National opera company, a few points as to how the opera might be brightened up a bit and made more attractive to the public. Mr. Locke was found preparing for a rehearsal of "The Huguenots," and was somewhat impatient at being interrupted. It was suggested to him that Faust should be killed about the end of the first act, or a better singer put in his place, but that the killing was the more promising plan. Mr. Locke said that was absurd. Then it was suggested that there be two or three ballets instead of only one, but Mr. Locke didn't seem to take kindly to this idea either. It was pointed out that it would be a great improvement if the ballet dancer with the green dress and long black hair reaching nearly to her heels—Miss Vio her name is—or the other one with the blue corset, Miss Guire, would come and dance before the curtain between the acts, but Mr. Locke said the girls would kick at such a scheme. But as kickers they are superb, as any one who saw them will acknowledge.

While this talk was going on the fiddlers, dressed in overcoats, and heavy mufflers, and slouch hats, were tuning up their fiddles for rehearsal. Mr. Thomas, with a stove-pipe hat on his bald spot and a big white muffler wrapped around his throat, mounted his seat and slapped with his cane on the music-stand and shouted, "Page 31." In the back part of the stage about twenty stage carpenters and laborers were at work hauling scenery around and making about as much noise as the orchestra. Forty or fifty men and women in street costume—the men mostly in tall hats and ulster coats, and the women in fur-bound jackets—stood around the sides of the stage chatting in little groups. When Mr. Thomas shouted "Page 31" Mr. Stoddard, one of the company, stepped to the middle of the stage and sang "While youth's day brightly is shining." In a minute Mr. Thomas slapped his cane violently on the music-stand and shouted, "Where in fury is the chorus?" and the thing came to a full stop. About a dozen men gathered near the footlights, and Stoddard strolled off to chat with one of the women; and soon more men came running in, as though they had been called from Hannah & Hogg's next door, and Thomas waved his cane, and all began to sing. Then Mr. Candidus came swaggering forward, wearing a great fur-bound ulster, and a velvet vest, and a heavy watchchain, and a shiny plug hat, and with his left hand stuck in his trousers pocket and his right swinging a gold-headed cane—for Mr. Candidus is a heavy swell in private life, whatever he may be on the stage—and he struck an attitude and sang, "Beneath the skies of fair Turena." The thing went on in a careless, everyday sort of way, Mr. Thomas occasionally swearing a little in German and making the singers stop and go over it again, until Mrs. L'Allemand and Mrs. Bartlett-Davis got to a sort of duet and then there was trouble. Mrs. L'Allemand sings, "Once more you here? Audacious fellow!" and Mrs. Davis sings back, "'Tis not for me a cavalier ——!" This had to be repeated many times before Mr. Thomas was satisfied. "Aw—dacious fellow!" sang Mrs. L'Allemand, and then as Thomas shouted, "Noch einmal!" (repeat) she sang "Auday—shus fellow!" (accent on the shus), and then "Audacious f—ellow!" (accent on the ellow), and half a dozen other ways, until at last she got it right. Then Mrs. Davis, who was the audacious fellow, had a little trouble with "me a cavalier," but soon it came out all right, and then it was Candidus' turn to get a lesson. Mr. Whitney sang some selections in deep bass that seemed to come up from his toes, but Mr. Thomas didn't give him an encore as he had the others.

But this sort of opera was tiresome, and the audience of one soon glided away. If Mr. Locke thinks favorably of the points here given regarding "Faust," the public may expect a big improvement in the show this week, though, to tell the truth, it is by no means bad as it is.

Social Features of the Opera.

The opera is not all music, ballet, and Thomas; it is "society." Be the opera Italian, French, or American, society will see, applaud it, swear that it loves it. Why not? Is not opera the epitome of all things esthetic, elegant, and artistic—a sort of high plane on which fashion and art can meet? One knows the well-known people to count on. The boxes will be filled with familiar faces. Mrs. H. O. Stone, Mrs. Pullman, Mrs. Arthur Caton, Mrs. Charles Barnes—these will be there, with attendant gentlemen. Mr. N. K. Fairbank is fond of the opera and is sure to have his box, though Mrs. Fairbank is in Europe. Gen. Carson, his brother, and their wives, Mr. John T. Lester, Mr. Potter Palmer and his lady, Mr. Honoré, Reginald De Koven and his wife, Mr. and Mrs. Wirt Dexter, Edson Keith, and the Armours, John Root, amateur musician himself, and his wife, née Dora Monro—these will surely be seen, whether the night be "Lohengrin" or merely "Faust." Then there are the McCormicks, the Pecks, Mrs. O. T. Fox, Mr. McNally, Mr. and Mrs. Swartout, Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Hamill, Mr. and Mrs. Philo M. Otis, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Kimball, and Mr. and Mrs. George L. Dunlap—these also will be present. Mr. Samuel Nickerson, his wife, and young Mr. and Mrs. Nickerson, Mr. Will Walker, Mr. and Mrs. Peabody, the Farwells, Mr. Fred Tuttle, Charles Haines and his wife, Mr. and Mrs. Eddy, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Huck—these one can depend on.

Mr. and Mrs. McVicker seldom miss an opera season. Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Ackerman, Mr. and Mrs. Howard, now and then Mr. Henrotin, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Black, Mr. and Mrs. Towne, Fred Keep and his brother, Gen. Chetlain and lady, the Kirklands, Ernest Carter, John Kitchen, Mr. and Mrs. Proudfoot, Mr. George Montgomery—all these will be there. And débutantes seek the opera as a bird its nest. But why specify further? Every one knows who was there. It is a matter of course. Brilliant certainly—and inevitable. There are other features which are also inevitable—Hannah & Hogg's, for instance. There is a motley crowd there between the acts. At one end a crowd of gesticulating Germans from the gallery, plunged in a musical squabble—three of this school, half a dozen of another, and, mein Gott! what a confusion. But they know what they are talking about. So do the group of managers midway of the glittering hall. It is shop, conscientious and artissic shop, but still shop. It sounds like the method of Fursch Madi or the sympathetic quality of Juch's higher tones, but it is shop, systematic and premeditated. At the other end sit the gilded youth—talking of the opera? Not a bit of it! They sip their sherry flips, discourse of the ladies with profuse comments. The ladies might lift their delicately penciled eyebrows if they could hear all. These young men recognize a good point when they see it. A fine neck; magnificent hair—her own? Perhaps! Not all the gold is on her head either, eh? So chatter the gilded youth. Besides, there is always themselves to talk about. Surely, conversation need never lag. And then the ballet! Even these languid gentlemen feel the fine sensual poetry of the flinging arms, the rhythmic music, the tableaus, the light, glitter, splendor, perfume, flowers! It is a goodly thing. Who can doubt it!

About the foyer moves Milward Adams, bland, earnest, popular. George Farr, the most Americanized of Englishmen, flits here, there, and everywhere. A group of critics and reporters cluster near the door. Thomas' well-known head begins its familiar swaying, the electric bell rings, and there is a well-bred scurry back to the seats. The mystical wave of the baton, the uprolling of the curtain, and the audience sits spellbound under the gloom of Faust or the witchery of Lakme. Is there then such a devotion to music? Well, a hundred, perhaps, know what Gounod has written, as for the rest, they find elation enough in the sensual delight which musical sound produces, in the magnificence with which the National opera company is always associated, with the impressive and picturesque stage setting. The applause is generous enough. Chicago audiences are fairly well-bred. They are willing to show their gratitude for an aria, lightly sung, or a well-phrased chorus. Then, too, Chicago has confidence in Thomas and Thurber. It believes these distinguished promulgators of National talent will offer them nothing unworthy of acceptance.

But the curtain drops at last. The little boy in the lobby, weary with calling "Buy your book of the opera," and his yet smaller companion with his "opera glasses, opera glasses," fold their tents, metaphorically speaking, and steal away.

The high voice of the ceremonious attendant outside is heard calling the numbers of the carriages. My lady stops to be well wrapped in the lobby, throws her fleecy square of knitted nothingness over her head, folds her fur-lined cloak about her, hides her white neck, her gleaming arms, her jewels, and is gone. The little girl from the rear row of the balcony lets Charlie fasten his handkerchief about her throat, blushes to reward him, and they hurry away together in the sharp air. Outside, the carriages get in a tangle, the drivers swear surreptitiously, the cabmen assail the passers-by with importunities. At length all is quiet. The theatre is cold and dark. "Society" is asleep. So is the little girl from the rear row of the balcony. And through the dreams of many float the visions of the ballet or a reminiscence of a happy strain.

THREE TRAGEDIES.

Each Tragedy a Mystery, and All Occurring in Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 11.—[Special.]—Six weeks ago this evening William Stewart, a young man hailing from Buffalo, N. Y., said to a woman named Lottie Frank, with whom he was living on Larned street East as his wife: "I have finally got a job; I am going to work Monday morning on Woodward avenue. Let us take a walk and I will show you the place." They walked down Larned street to Griswold street, when Stewart said: "I want to go to the Griswold House a minute to look at a Buffalo newspaper." They turned down Griswold street from Larned, and the man entered the hotel. The woman was left standing in the street.

As Stewart entered the Griswold a man named Bunsell, a well-to-do lumberman from Oscoda, in this State, mistaking the character of the woman, as she afterwards claimed, accosted her as she walked slowly around the corner of the hotel. She returned his salutation under the impression, as she subsequently said, that Bunsell was a gentleman who had been introduced to her by Stewart a week previous. The two strolled down toward Jefferson avenue. Near the corner of the avenue the woman stopped and remarked that "Will must be pretty near through." At this instant David Patterson, a traveling agent for a Columbus, O., coal company, came across the street and up to Bunsell and the woman. "Man just fell dead here," said Patterson, sententiously. "Help me carry him into a store." Bunsell followed Patterson over in front of No. 151 Jefferson avenue—a brilliantly-lighted spot. Lottie Frank followed the men. On his back, with the light from the store streaming over him, lay a man dead. In a frenzy of excitement the Frank woman sprang forward and threw herself on the body.

"My Will!" she screamed. "My God! it is Will Stewart."

So it was—the man who five minutes before had gone into the Griswold House to look at a newspaper.

The hysterical woman was literally dragged from the body, and Stewart was carried into the store by Bunsell and Patterson. Then the latter picked up his "grip" and continued his way to the Michigan Central Station, where he took a train for home. A passing doctor examined the body of Stewart, said two words—"heart disease"—and went his way. Coroner Lantry took charge of the case. Daylight next day disclosed a small hole in Stewart's shirt-front, like a darning needle thrust. The body was stripped. The hole continued into his breast. County Physician Owen held an autopsy and declared that Stewart's heart-chamber had been punctured by a stiletto or similar instrument, and that this had caused his death. In short, that Stewart had been murdered. After two weeks' work on the case the police gave it up and told the reporters that Dr. Owen was probably mistaken! Dr. Owen had made nearly 500 post-mortem examinations since he became County Physician. He stuck to his opinion, and swore that Stewart had been stabbed to the heart. The police next talked of suicide. If Stewart stabbed himself where was the weapon? The ground was very carefully searched, but none was found. The case is still shrouded in mystery.

Don Ewer of Fort Huron was a leading sporting man of Michigan, and was prominent in sporting circles all over this country. He came here one day a little more than a year ago wearing in a belt about his waist, as was his custom, a large sum of money. He remained here several days. Oct. 12, 1885, Mr. Ewer started for the Michigan Central Station to take the night express. As he passed the Brush Electric Light Works on Third street a murderer stepped up to him and shot him dead within a few hundred feet of the station. He then robbed Ewer of his belt and fled. The locality was lighted almost as bright as day, and this street was being continually traversed by persons going to and from the station. No murder in Detroit has excited more talk than Ewer's. It is still unsolved. M. Quad, the famous newspaper humorist, has taken an absorbing interest in this case, and has spent a large amount of time in attempting to unravel the mystery. Quad firmly believes that his theory is correct and that a clew he has obtained will yet result in the arrest of the murderer and robber.

Cornelius Alles was a young drug clerk in charge of Dr. Prittie's triangle drug store at the intersection of Cass avenue and Clifford street. He slept over the store. The night of Sept. 22, 1883, Alles locked up the store about 10 o'clock and went to his apartments above, which were reached by an outside stairway not connected with the interior of the store. He could not have been there long, for he had not undressed, when he was called by the night-bell to the store. He came down. On the Clifford street side of the store stood a gas lamp on the corner, and there was a bright light in the window of the store. The weather was warm, and persons were promenading in the locality until late. The neighborhood was and is first-class. As Alles stepped under the gaslight a man—or was it a woman?—stepped up to him, placed a pistol to his head, and blew his brains out. Alles fell dead in his tracks. A number of people were on

CHICAGO LIFE IN 1833.

THE STORY TOLD BY THE CITY'S FIRST SCHOOLMASTER.

What the First School-House Was and the Difficulties the Teacher Had to Encounter—A Summer of Flowers and a Winter of Mud and Snow—Ferrying Across the River—Men Who Were Prominent Fifty-four Years Ago.

During the spring of 1833, while I was teaching a select school in the Town of Bridgewater, Mass., I received a letter from a friend who had lately returned from Chicago, from which I make the following extract:

They are building up quite a village at the southern extremity of the lake. I think it bids fair to become a permanent settlement. Emigrants are coming in—men, bringing their families with them. They have already erected a building for public worship, with a room above it to be used for a school. Now, could you not select a competent teacher to take your place at B., and yourself go on and occupy the situation at C.? You would have the advantage of growing up for and with the place—an advantage which you could not expect to find in an older community.

I laid the letter aside, giving the subject at the same time my most serious consideration; and, having completed my arrangements, just three weeks from the time I received the letter I was on my way down the sound to New York, having commenced my journey toward my new and untried home in the West.

Of the first portion of the journey—by steamer up the Hudson to Albany, from Albany to Schenectady by railroad (the first, I believe, built in the country, with cars about the size of a stage coach), from Schenectady to Buffalo by the Erie Canal, and from Buffalo by steamer to Detroit—I need not speak here. But the journey from Detroit to Chicago in an open wagon, when the whole of Michigan was an unbroken wilderness, demands attention, since there are not many now living who traveled it when it was in that condition, with only one dwelling to be seen for a distance of thirty miles, and that a rude one built of logs for the accommodation of wayworn travelers.

And here let me add, no pen can adequately describe the beauty of the forests of the peninsula of Michigan in its wild, uncultivated state. On our journey flocks of wild pigeons and partridges would rise before us in clouds, filling the air with the whirring of their resounding wings, and deer would bound across our path almost within a stone's throw of our wagon. They darted away as safely as they came. There were no hunters among us, and not one of our party had firearms in his possession. We were a band of peaceful travelers, with none among us to molest or make afraid on our journey through the wilderness.

After a week of hard travel we reached Chicago. It was evening when we arrived, and, after partaking of a bountiful supper, I asked the woman who served us for a room to which to retire and find rest. "Room," said she, with a hearty laugh; "we don't have rooms here. There is a loft overhead full of hay, good and clean, and there you gentlemen can have your choice of them by doubling in; that is the best I can do for you." And so, without further delay, we ascended to the loft and were soon undressed and resting in quiet slumber.

In the morning I arose early and went forth to take my first view of the town. Quite a row of buildings had been erected near the shore of what was then called the creek; most of them built for business purposes. What few dwelling-houses had been erected stood a little back on prospective streets. I looked first for the building spoken of as erected for a place of worship and a school. I came to one, a two-story building, long and narrow, standing with open doors. I went in. The lower room, I saw, was intended for a place of worship, with seats well arranged and a small pulpit at the farther end. I ascended a flight of stairs near the entrance and saw a room, evidently intended for a school, with desks piled up, and the whole in the utmost confusion, standing as the carpenters and masons had left it. From the looks of the floor and windows, spattered thickly with mortar, I concluded that lime and mortar must be very cheap in Chicago, and I pitied any one who had this place to clean and make suitable for a school.

I next looked for a boarding-house. I had understood from a letter from my Eastern friend that I was to make my home with the family of Dr. John Temple, an influential and wealthy citizen lately from the South. I saw not far from the school building, in the rear, on another street, a two-story building painted white standing apart from others—one of the best-looking I had yet seen. I went and knocked at the door. I found a home in the house, and the next day I commenced putting the school-room in order, and the next week my school opened. It was well attended. They came flocking in from the fort—old Fort Dearborn—and the surrounding dwellings scattered far out on the prairie. The school was a very pleasant one, the pupils obedient and attentive, showing the faithful training they received at home, and they progressed finely in their studies. I shall never forget the pleasant hours spent with them, during the beautiful summer months, in that newly-furnished school-room, the windows of which looked out toward the south, not a building between it and the broad expanse of prairie, stretching far away, clothed with its beautiful vesture of flowers.

Autumn came and brought a change in our surroundings. From the long rains the streets of the village soon became deluged with mud. It lay in many places half-leg deep, up to the hubs of the carts and wagons, in the middle of the streets, and the only sidewalk we had was a single plank stretched from one building to another. The smaller scholars I used to bring to school and take home on my back, not daring to trust them on the slippery plank. One day I made a misstep and went down into the thick mire, with a little one in my arms. With difficulty I regained my foothold, with both overshoes sucked off by the thick, slimy mud. I never recovered them.

Winter came; a cold and biting one even for Chicago. The wind found its way through the crevices of the walls of the school-room, it being built merely of clapboards for a covering, and a very thin coat of plaster within. Besides, the frame was made almost entirely of boards, and every blast from the prairie gave it a fit of the ague. One day the pupils nearly perished in the morning before the fire in the building was about to tumble on their heads. The creek froze over early and thus gave us an opportunity of passing over to the West Side on the ice, instead of having to cross in a dugout, as was our custom during the summer months. But the way proved dangerous on account of the openings cut in it to procure ice for domestic use, and several, in attempting to cross, narrowly escaped with their lives. The Rev. Jeremiah Porter, in attempting to cross one evening, fell through one of the openings and would probably have been drowned but for his large camlet cloak, fastened around his neck with a strong clasp, floating on the surface of the water, which buoyed him up and enabled him, after much struggling, to secure a foothold on the ice.

Winter passed, and spring and summer came, with the prairie south of us again covered with flowers. It was a beautiful sight to note the large plats of yellow, blue, and crimson flowers, stretching out as far as the eye could see. The change was great from the wide waste of winter snows to the beautiful expanse of flowers; and from the yelling of prairie wolves, which was continually ringing in our ears during the dreary nights of winter, to the music and warbling of the beautiful spring birds.

During the early summer a board of trustees was organized for the establishment of public schools; and, in consideration of the larger amount of good that might be accomplished, I considered it expedient to change the character of the school that I had been teaching from a private to a public school. This was accordingly done. By this time population had largely increased and the school placed under the supervision of the board, and scholars flocked in in large numbers, so that we had hardly room to seat them. This change, of course, brought with it additional care and labor, and an assistant was necessary to do justice to so large a school. Miss Sarah Warren (afterwards Mrs. A. Carpenter) was chosen as assistant. She filled her position well, and was much beloved and respected as a teacher of youth.

I formed many strong and lasting friendships while at Chicago—friendships often revered with pleasure in after years. Among the friends, first to be mentioned was the late Philo Carpenter. His warm, generous nature soon won for him my lasting friendship. He was always full of hope and confidence for the future of the place he had made his home. He often used to speak of the changes which only one year had effected in it. When he first reached Chicago, only a year before, the place consisted of only a few dwelling-houses and places of business scattered along near the shores of the creek, with only about 200 inhabitants. Now the number was twice that amount, and emigrants were continually pouring in to find a home among us. I distinctly remember one occasion, I having contributed a small article for our only newspaper, and telling him my fears that I had painted the future of Chicago in too glowing colors, he said, with his accustomed emphasis: "You have not painted it in colors half strong enough! If you and I live to the average age of man we will yet see Chicago the Queen City of the West." This prophecy was fully realized.

With Gurdon Hubbard I was acquainted, by reputation, before I came to Chicago. He was unrivaled in his knowledge of the elements that compose the character of the aborigines of this country; and he gave me much valuable information which was of great service to me in my life, afterward spent among the Indian tribes. He pointed out to me the places signalized by the terrible Indian massacre of 1812; the spot where Mrs. Helm, the wife of the Lieutenant of the garrison, was dragged by the friendly Indian chief, Black-Partridge, into the water, as she thought to drown her, but, really, to save her from the hands of the infuriated savage with whom she was struggling; the spot where the surgeon of the garrison was killed with such agonizing terror at the thought of the death he was about to meet, while the brave woman at his side met it so unflinchingly.

Towards autumn a friend came down by way of the lakes to visit us, who had charge of the Indian mission at the Island of Mackinaw. He told me much of the condition of the Indians of the upper lake—the Chippewa tribe—who needed a teacher among them, and after seeing my school at Chicago placed in the hands of a competent teacher, I started for my new field of labor.

GRANVILLE T. SPROAT.

"WHAT MIGHT HAVE BEEN."

The Effect Today of Mere Accidents of Prehistoric Times.

Prof. E. W. Claypole has republished in the *Naturalist* his paper before the American Association for the Advancement of Science last summer at Buffalo upon the relationship of Buffalo and Chicago geographically considered. His argument is briefly and concisely stated, and will serve to show that any one of a series of slight changes would have completely altered the present condition of affairs, and that Chicago instead of being the head would have been the outlet of the great lake commerce. And that the waters of the Great Lakes would have found their way to the ocean by the Mississippi instead of the St. Lawrence. The recent study of the topographical features about Chicago unfolded in the report of the committee on the drainage of Chicago has many interesting data confirming his views, and the present proposed scheme for draining off the city sewage by cutting a canal through the ridge and forcing the waters to discharge through the Desplaines River is but doing on the small scale what nature might have done on the grandest scale in ages gone by.

It is a familiar fact that in many portions of Ohio the mere breaking away of a dam or the cutting of a canal is sufficient to divert the waters either to the lake or the Mississippi River—so nearly is the equilibrium established.

Prof. Claypole sums up his conclusions and finds that Niagara River would probably never have existed, and that the drainage of the four upper Great Lakes would have flowed past Chicago into the Mississippi—

1. If the ground at Black Rock (Niagara River) had been twenty-five feet higher when the river began to flow.

2. If the ridge behind Chicago had been lower by the same amount.

3. If the Silurian escarpment at Queenstown (Niagara River) had been as high as it is at present.

4. If the reelevation of the land after the ice age had been more rapid.

5. If the ice-dam at Mackinaw had melted before that to the north and east of the lakes.

If any of these cases had occurred it is very probable that the water now flowing through Niagara gorge would have found its way through Illinois to the Mississippi.

If such a reversal of the relationships of Buffalo and Chicago had really taken place, not to mention the altered conditions of the great cities lining the lakes, it would be difficult to predict the effect. The great commercial interests must have been developed along other lines and the vast highways of traffic and communication would have taken entirely different directions.

WOMEN IN POLITICS.

The Tremendous Power Wielded by the Salons in France.

Paris Letter in New Orleans *Picayune:* France from all time has been the country par excellence of political salons. In the days of the Fronde the Duke de la Rochefoucauld abandoned the cause of the King from no other motive than the wish to please the Duchess de Longueville, with whom he was in love. Louis XIV. is pronounced by history to have been a great monarch, but behind the full-bottomed wig, and in spite of the rays of the roi soleil, you perceive Mlle. de la Vallière, Mme. de Montespan, and Mme. de Maintenon shaping and directing his every policy. Louis XV. was not by any means so great a man as his predecessor, but never was there a reign when public events were so subject to female influences. Under Louis XVI. the new school of philosophers—Diderot, Voltaire, D'Alembert, Grim, Helvetius, and Rousseau, who were paving the way for the Revolution—were every one of them under the influence of the women who formed the salon of Mme. du Deffand. The end of the eighteenth century was an era in which political salons flourished as never before in France. The whole revolutionary spirit of the times found its expression in such gatherings as those which assembled around Mme. de Luxembourg, Mme. de Beauvau, Mme. d'Anville, in the plots and intrigues of the admirers and lovers of Mme. de Segur, Mme. de Bouillon, Mme. de Briconne, Mme. de Villeroi, Mme. de Choiseul, Mme. de Grammont, Mme. de Brancas, Mme. de Tessé, Mme. de Bonfliers, Mme. de Hondetot, and others whom I might name. The most political of all the salons of those days was that of Mme. de Rochefort, the gayest was that of the Duchess d'Orleans in the Palais Royal, the most gorgeous in the matter of dress was that of Mme. Dumouley, and the one where people were most thoroughly bored to death was that of Mme. de Genlis. During the early days of the Revolution Mme. Necker, her daughter, Mme. de Staël, Mme. Roland, and their female friends twisted the opinions of the most rabid representatives of the people into such shape as pleased them. With the directory came into power the salons of Mme. Tallion, Mme. de Beauharnais and Mme. Talma, and it was to them that was due the revival of that social life and good manner which had disappeared during the Reign of Terror. Napoleon I. had more fear of the salon of Mme. de Staël and her coalition with Chateaubriand and Benjamin Constant than he had of all the armies allied against him. Pretty eyes, slender, aristocratic hands, graceful figures, and white shoulders have exercised in all times a greater influence over the destinies of this country than have the most eloquent speeches ever pronounced in its public assemblies. To be impartial, I must add that France has never had occasion to regret the influence its women have thus exercised. There is, however, a point of difference between the salons of which I have just been speaking and those to which Raoul Duval referred, which must not be overlooked. The ideas which predominated in other days were successful because the men who frequented those salons were in power and in the majority in the legislative branch of the Government, while the men who frequent fashionable salons today are in the minority. Powerless to secure the triumph of their opinions, they content themselves with pouting and turn their back on every new and good idea which may happen to be advanced by some one wiser than themselves.

The Electric Light and Eyesight.

Prof. Chon of Breslau, the eminent oculist, has recently touched upon the influence of electric lighting on the eyesight. He remarks that as diffused daylight is best for the eye, our artificial lighting should aim at a similar diffusion. Artificial light should not dazzle nor flicker, and it should be abundant without heating the eye. Glow-lamps should never be looked at unless blurred by ground-glass shades because of the intense concentration of light on the line of the filament. The electric light was, according to Prof. Chon, greatly to be preferred to any other for reading or writing by if it be steady and abundant.

He Knew the Signs.

The boy said he thought his parents intended to move, but he had not heard anything said about it. He was asked for the reason of his opinion, and replied that he had noticed that his father had begun to use the cupboard shelves for firewood, and they generally moved soon after that.—*Ex.*

One of the Indications.

They say you can tell that a couple have just become engaged when the young man blows on the mustard to cool it for her.

GOOD WOMEN'S GOOD WORK

THE CHEAP EATING-HOUSE OF THE W. C. T. U.

A Place Where a Meal May Be Had for Ten Cents, and Where All Classes of Society Meet on the Same Plane—The Object of the Undertaking—Interviews with Some of the Patrons—Plans for the Future.

Some two months ago the Central Women's Christian Temperance Union decided to start a Christian temperance 10-cent restaurant in the city. The double store at Nos. 406 and 408 South Clark street was rented, and about $700 spent in fitting the place up as a restaurant. Mrs. Sarah M. Hornby was installed as manager, a cook, a dishwasher, and a waiter were engaged, supplies were ordered from the grocer and butcher, and the W. C. T. U. hung out its shingle. For the first three or four weeks the business was small. Few people seemed to care for 10-cent meals, and those who did were not the sort of customers the W. C. T. U. cared about. Pretty soon business began to pick up; those who came once continued to come as regular customers; well-dressed ladies, members of the W. C. T. U., dropped in to encourage the business with their patronage; business-men found they could have a good hot lunch there for next to nothing; laboring men got to coming there for their meals; medical students found that there was no cheaper place to board on the South Side; toughs and saloon loafers discovered that this was the cheapest place to have a "square meal," so that for the last two or three weeks the little restaurant has had about as much business as it can attend to. Over 2,000 meals were served there last week, the customers, including rich society ladies, poor working women, women of doubtful character, business-men, laborers, negroes, clerks, students, tramps, bummers, and other classes of humanity.

THE NEW RESTAURANT.

The restaurant was crowded yesterday when a reporter dropped in and took a seat at one of the tables.

A prim-looking female waiter with a long white apron placed a glass of water before the customer. She did not wait for an order, but went off and soon reappeared with a dish of roast beef, side dishes of cabbage, turnips, and potatoes, WHERE EXTREMES MEET. bread and butter, and a cup of coffee. The meal was fairly good and cleanly served, and cost only 10 cents. The customers were a motley crowd. Over behind the cashier's desk sat a young man who occupied part of a box at the opera the previous night—a society "swell" who wears kid gloves and gaiters and a slim umbrella, and whose income must be slimmer even than his umbrella or he would never come into a restaurant of this kind. At an adjoining table sat a Board of Trade clerk whom the reporter recognized.

"Jolly good lay-out this," said the Board of Trade clerk a little later, during the course of a chat. "Our house pays every two weeks—every other Thursday—see! Thursday pay-day we go to Kinsley's and have a blow-out—little-neck clams, soup, fish, entrées and roasts, wine, and so on—Friday we take plain sirloin; Saturday we are busted; next day—pay day—so we live on 10-cent meals and borrowed dollars—that's the way she goes—see! Up one day, down another—see! Lost a fiver on the clock last week and five in the pool-rooms, and kicking myself since. But this is a good lay-out, ain't it? All the fellers come up here now."

Near the reporter was a tramp with a red nose and a beard of two weeks' growth. When his confidence had been judiciously gained he became communicative.

"I'm goin' down to N' Orleans next Monday," he said; "it's time us fellers was movin'. Would a gone last week only the agent went back on me. Cost? No, it don't cost nothin' but $1 to the agent on Sout' Canal street. He hires us to go work on the levees, an' free rail-road. We agree. Told to be round such a time. There we are. Into the train we go—freight train—an' away South. Gittin' todes Louisiana we

PUTTING UP LUNCHES.

watches our chance an' lights out. Nothin' to do but lie under the orange trees and hold our mouths open and our fingers drop into them. Then work our way North in the spring. Great scheme, ain't it? Say, could you spare a dime for a square drink—I won't tell a lie, it's a drink I will buy with it? Dash it all, what pleasure is there except in a drink?"

"We are progressing wonderfully," said one of the well-dressed lady customers to the reporter. "We are doing a glorious work. We are fighting the two fiends of the nineteenth century—brain-poison and heart impurity—and our motto is mea vita vota. That is what our well-beloved President says. Our crusade shines refulgent. Forward from pinnacle to pinnacle shall we go, fighting the accursed liquor traffic that is dragging souls to perdition. I wish you would put that in the paper."

The reporter said he would, and then he interviewed another customer, a gray-haired negro, who shuffled along on a stick.

"Dar's cheaper eatin' houses dan dis, boss,' said the old man; "dar's one down at Van Buren where you'd get a good meal in a basement for a nick. But I's boun' ter have a good dinner ebery day, no matter de cost, an' I comes here. It gets twenty-one meals on a ticket fur $2, which is tree weeks' grub, wit' a snack now en again in de basement."

PLENTY TO EAT.

Mrs. Hornby, the manager, holds the office of "Field-Secretary to Department of State and County Fairs, Expositions," etc., in the W. C. T. U. organization. She managed the W. C. T. U. lunch-stand at the World's Exposition in New Orleans two years ago in a way that caused many thousands of Northern visitors to rise up and call her blessed. When the regular lunch-stands were charging 25 cents for a sandwich and a week's wages for a meal the visitors could go around to Mrs. Hornby's humble stall and buy a big ham sandwich and a good cup of coffee for 10 cents. Mrs. Hornby, it is expected, will be sent to London to erect and manage a W. C. T. U. temperance lunch-stand at the American Exposition to be held there in 1887, this being intended as an offset to the "Model American Bar" which the National organization of saloonkeepers has provided for. If there should be any contest between the American temperance lunch bar and the American model mixed-drinks bar, and Mrs. Hornby be the manager of the former, there is a reporter who believes the temperance business will come in winner by several lengths.

Cheap Buttons.

A short time ago De Francesco, a Neapolitan small-ware dealer, won the first prize in a lottery. In the exuberance of his delight the lucky winner announced that he would place the whole of his stock of buttons at the disposal of his fellow-townsmen, so that all might come and help themselves. Accordingly, next day his premises were invaded by a boisterous crowd, blows were freely dealt, there were plenty of black eyes and broken heads, and it became necessary to call in the police to prevent further mischief. But after the lapse of five minutes there was not a single button left in the warehouse.—*Corriere del Mattino.*

Just as Necessary.

Shopman—O, yes, sir; we can supply you with anything in the foot-ball line; we——

Customer (secretary of a foot-ball club)—Ah, then I'll take half a dozen pairs of crutches and a few yards of sticking-plaster. We play a match today.—*Ex.*

He Spoke Reflectingly.

Business Man—"You vagabond! You send in word that you would see me on business, and when I ask what your business is, you beg!"

Vagabond—"But you forget, sir; begging is my business."—*Ex.*

A GHASTLY VOYAGE.

The Torpedo Boat Which Proved Also a Coffin.

I was in Nassau for several months in the interests of the Confederate Government, and among the queer things which happened in that connection was the arrival of a couple of men with an invention which they desired to tell to the Confederate Government. It was about the time torpedoes were coming into use in our Southern bays and rivers, and when the Federals had tightened their grip on the blockade so that not more than one runner out of six could get in. These strangers had invented a submarine torpedo boat. One was a Frenchman and the other English, and the work had been done in England. The boat was brought to Nassau by a British steamer, and it was there that the Confederate Government were invited to examine her. The boat was supposed to have been constructed on scientific principles. She was of iron, twenty-six feet long, five feet beam, and a little over four feet depth of hold. She was propelled by an atmospheric engine, and was intended to make her way in any direction below the surface. In attacking a vessel she would sink below her, attach a torpedo to her bottom, and then back off and explode it by electricity. Just how the torpedo was to be attached I can't tell you, though it was plainly illustrated at the time.

The boat arrived at Nassau in pieces, and for fear that some of the Federal spies in the port would get on to the invention the boxes were carted off to the country to a seashore plantation, and it was there that we found the boat after she had been put together. That she would run on the surface and below it was demonstrated to our satisfaction within a few hours. Steering by compass when below the surface, she preserved a course as straight as an arrow, making a speed of ten or twelve miles an hour, and remaining below some forty to sixty minutes. The problem of how to get rid of the Federal blockaders seemed to have been solved. With such a boat as that in Charleston harbor the whole Yankee fleet would be terrorized.

The only point upon which we had doubts was the working of the torpedo. If that failed to work then the boat was of little use. The inventors had not yet made a practical torpedo test, and they seemed to hesitate. However, when they were told that the success of a sale depended upon a practical illustration, they asked for two or three days' time. I presume they made experiments during this interval, for when we visited them again they were quite prepared. An old schooner had been towed up from Nassau and anchored a mile off shore in seventy feet of water, and they were to practice on her. They seemed to have perfect confidence in themselves, as they shut themselves up in the boat and sank below the surface, and we had very little doubt of their success.

There wasn't a ripple by which we could trace the progress of the boat, and after giving her twelve minutes' time we began to expect the explosion. We waited a full hour and were then satisfied that something was wrong. After two hours had gone by a couple of men rowed out to the schooner, but no signs of the torpedo-boat could be seen. Three weeks later the boat was washed up on the shore of one of the small islands to the south. She was bent, and bruised, and broken, and in her hold the corpses of the two inventors were washing about. The torpedo had not been exploded, but the engine had broken down and the poor fellows had lain at the bottom of the sea until their fresh air was exhausted and then died a horrible death.—*Detroit Free Press.*

THE SPECTRAL HORSEMAN.

A Weird Adventure Recorded by an Army Lieutenant.

Bismarck Letter in St. Louis *Globe-Democrat:* Along the western bank of the Missouri River, on the road leading between the military posts of Fort Abraham Lincoln and Fort Yates, is a fantom which appears to certain travelers whenever they make the trip over what they are pleased to call the "hoodooed road." The route is one of long standing, having been established by the Indians long before the whites invaded the country, and now it is an important road for travel.

The fantom which has appeared to several prominent citizens was last seen by Lieut. Brennan of Fort Yates. He was en route from Yates to this city, and while driving along at a point near the Cannon Ball Station he saw a man coming behind him on horseback. At first he paid little attention to the object. The moon was shining brightly and there was no reason for him to be mistaken in what he saw. After traveling about a mile with the horseman keeping about a quarter of a mile behind him, he stopped to await the arrival of the stranger that he might ascertain who it was that followed him, and break the monotony of his trip with the conversation of a traveling companion. Upon looking back he discovered that the horseman was dressed in a pure white uniform and was riding a spotless white horse.

The elegant style, the graceful motion of the horse, and the noiseless step with which the animal was galloping down the road, aroused the Lieutenant's curiosity, and he waited and listened several minutes for the arrival of the stranger. His suspicion that everything was not right was awakened when the horseman failed to answer his call. Several times he called, but no answer came from the white-robed equestrian, and having given the silent traveler ample time to overtake him, he drove on. What first occasioned alarm in the Lieutenant's mind was the fact that while the strange white horse continued in a galloping motion after he (the Lieutenant) stopped, the distance between them was not shortened.

Whistling a lively air, and occasionally breaking in with a cheery army song, to drive away the blues, the Lieutenant drove on, frequently casting his eyes over his shoulder to see if the horseman was coming, and always finding that his pursuer or follower was keeping his distance with remarkable accuracy. Wearying of this monotonous procedure, and wishing to gain a good lead on the lulky fellow-traveler before he reached the oneliest spot in the road, which he was now approaching, he applied the whip and started his speedy team on the run. On he went at a furious rate for several miles, when, just as he was descending the hill into Lonely Coulee, he looked back, and there was the white horseman within a few rods of him coming like the wind, but with the noiseless grace of a zephyr. The Lieutenant was now pretty thoroughly frightened, and he used the whip more vehemently than ever. Down the hill his army ambulance roared and rattled, and his animals took the bits for a genuine runaway. With crash and bound and fearful speed the ambulance was snatched down the hill, around sharp curves, and over the rickety bridge which spanned the murmuring creek. Here the Lieutenant's description of the scene was thrilling and poetic. The moonlight on the rippling surface of the creek formed weird, fantastic shapes, and as his nerves were strung to the most sensitive pitch, the eye of his imagination saw goblins and fairies and witches dancing about on the sparkling stream, whose every gurgle was a mocking taunt from the strange, unwelcome children of his feverish brain.

But here is where the climax of his fear and horror was reached. As the pale horseman drove down the hill like a meteor, and while the Lieutenant was crossing the bridge at as great a speed as his spirited animals could attain, the ghostly fantom passed him. Now, for the first time, did the apparition make a noise, but it "made up for lost time" by the noise it made, as the Lieutenant says that here the noise was deafening. As the fantom came down the hill after him it seemed that a thousand horses were galloping down a wooden pavement, and when it struck the bridge the uproar was like the rattle of a thousand wheels. On the centre of the bridge the snowy horse and rider swept by him like a flash, and the air was filled with shrill demoniac laughter. On it went, the dazed and awe-stricken Lieutenant watching it as it vanished from view.

This is an experience of one of the bravest officers at Fort Yates, and the same apparition appeared on this road several years ago to Alexander McKenzie, Sheriff of this county, and the most widely-known citizen of the Territory. In the case of Mr. McKenzie the experience was very different, as he reached his destination shortly after the appearance of the fantom, which was going in an opposit direction, and which passed him near the Cannon Ball.

One Consolation.

If you are poor there is one consolation—your heirs will not go into court to prove that you were an imbecile during your childhood, an idiot at the time of your marriage, and a gibbering lunatic for years before you died.—*Ex.*

Of Course They Do.

A lady correspondent, who assumes to know how boys ought to be trained, writes as follows: "O, mothers! hunt out the soft, tender, genial side of your boy's nature." Mothers often do—with a shoe.—*Ex.*

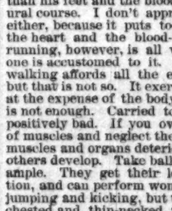
EXERCISING FOR HEALTH.

WHAT ONE SAYS WHO SHOULD BE CONSIDERED GOOD AUTHORITY.

The Man Who Has Posed as a Model for Famous Painters—His System of Exercise and Why He Advocates It—Suggestions for a Gymnasium Without Expense—The Salt Sponge-Bath and Its Effects—Electricity and Dumb-Bells.

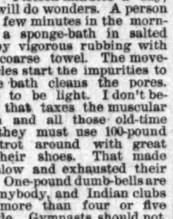
NEW YORK, Dec. 10.—[Special Correspondence.]—A man six feet two and a half inches in hight, with a forty-six-inch chest, seventeen-inch biceps, and every muscle of his body perfectly developed, ought to know something about the subject of physical culture, and be able to give points to flat-chested, puny people of sedentary habits. John M. Laffin, the "model man" of the Vienna Exposition, but a resident of this city, answers the description, and is an enthusiast on gymnastics. He is an accomplished athlete and a champion in several lines. For several years he stood in the Paris Life School for Gérôme and many other famous painters of the human figure, and he has drawings made by them which show him to be one of the few perfectly-formed men. In response to the interviewer's request for a talk on the subject of exercising for health rather than for special development Mr. Laffin said:

"One need not train like an athlete, and a man does not require a physique like mine to be perfectly healthy. But if men and women could be kept healthy for a few generations physical development like mine would be the rule, not the exception. Nine-tenths of the diseases that now keep the doctors busy would be absolutely unknown. No healthy man ever got pneumonia, no matter what the exposure. There is no case on record of a sailor having pneumonia. That is because a sailor's lungs are kept in good order by pure air, and he gets plenty of exercise. The amount of exercise necessary to keep the body in good condition is less than you might suppose. Fifteen minutes a day, rightly employed, will do wonders. A person might exercise a few minutes in the morning and then take a sponge-bath in salted water, followed by vigorous rubbing with hair gloves or a coarse towel. The movements of the muscles start the impurities to the surface and the bath cleans the pores. The exercise ought to be light. I don't believe in exertion that taxes the muscular strength. A fireman and all those old-time athletes thought they must use 100-pound dumb-bells and trot around with great lead soles on their shoes. That made them heavy and slow and exhausted their strength needlessly. One-pound dumb-bells are heavy enough for anybody, and Indian clubs should not weigh more than four or five pounds. Gymnasts should not use heavy weights at all. What is needed to develop muscle is movement, action, not strain. You don't train a trotter by hitching him to a loaded coal-cart and making him drag that around the track. Hanlan doesn't get into a whale-boat for a scull race. The lifting of heavy weights is bad for a man, and the men who have trained themselves to lift a ton killed themselves. Overtraining and overexercising of any kind are injurious, and that is why college boat-racing is not always a good thing. The weakest man in the boat must work too hard. A man is only as strong as his weakest point, and you put too much strain on him and he will give way at that point. That is why I advocate light exercise for health. The exerciser never should get tired."


A BLACKSMITH'S RIGHT ARM.

"What do you think of the usual gymnasium apparatus?"

"Well, I think it ought to be split up into kindling-wood. Young fellows get into a gymnasium and see an athlete on the rings or bars. They do what he does, and the chances are they fall and break bones or strain beyond repair some chord or muscle which they have not been accustomed to use. All exercises that bring the weight of the body on the arms stretched above the head are bad. The position is unnatural and strains the cords of the breast. Horizontal bars and the rings are not health-giving devices. A man was not made to hang head downwards. If he were he would have a prehensile tail. He can get all the exercise he needs with his head higher than his feet and the blood flowing in its natural course. I don't approve of foot-racing either, because it puts too much strain upon the heart and the blood-vessels. Moderate running, however, is all well enough when one is accustomed to it. Some people think walking affords all the exercise one needs, but that is not so. It exercises only the legs at the expense of the body. It is good, but it is not enough. Carried to an extreme it is positively bad if you over develop one set of muscles and neglect the rest and those neglected muscles and organs deteriorate as fast as the others develop. Take ballet dancers, for example. They get their legs in prime condition, and can perform wonders in the way of jumping and kicking, but they grow narrow-chested and thin-necked, their stomachs got disordered, and nearly all of them die of consumption. A ballet dancer's training consists of catching hold of a bar with her hands, and, raising and lowering the legs alternately for hours at a time. All their strength goes into the muscles of the lower limbs. An extreme case of uneven muscular development is that of a blacksmith who used to pose as a model in the life school here. His right shoulder and arm were enormous, but otherwise he was not muscular, and his left arm was as small as an ordinary man's. Of course that right arm was all that an artist wanted him for. By itself it was splendid, but taken in connection with his general build it was a deformity. Are ballet dancers peculiarly liable to catch cold because of their scanty costume? Not necessarily. The trouble with most people is that they wear too much and too heavy clothing. They shut the body up, and are afraid to let the air and the sunshine get at it. In summer people are more healthy because they cannot help it. They perspire and wear clothing that is not air-tight. In winter they pile on the clothes and suffocate themselves. The skin grows torpid, and dead scarf-skin forms, locking up the pores just as the ice locks up a river. And then they attribute congestions, torpid liver and blood, colds, and chills to the weather. What they need is exercise to open the pores, rough rubbing to cut away the dead skin, and salt sponge-baths to clean and harden the cuticle. Follow that system daily, and you will find yourself less and less sensitive to cold.


DUMB-BELLS AND ELECTRICITY.

"The best all-round exercise without doubt is rowing. It brings all the muscles into play, particularly those least used in ordinary light exertion. The sliding seat, first used by Walter Brown as an improvement on the oarsman's expedient of greasing or soaping the seat of his trousers, proved to be not only a good thing for racing but a great improver of rowing as an exercise. It brings the muscles of the legs, loins, stomach, and back into better action. For women nothing is so beneficial as rowing. Most of them foolishly put the abdominal muscles out of commission by wearing corsets and tight clothes, and all kinds of diseases are the result. Only civilized women have these troubles. The Indian mother walks about freely with a day-old child in her arms. The white lady says that is vulgar and like the animals. Well, the white lady is an animal, and usually a very unnatural and poor specimen of an animal at that. It is the animal in us that keeps us alive, and if we neglect it we pay the penalty in disease, suffering, and premature death. Women who are weak, suffering, and unable to get any comfort in life could cure themselves by rowing. It is not convenient for everybody to have a boat, but there are rowing machines that answer the purpose just as well and can be used at any time in the house. They have sliding seats and can be adjusted to any required pull. A light pull, such as would be got in a shell, is the best.

"Small dumb-bells are good also. One can exercise a great many muscles with them, and, by using one-pound bells, the danger of injury that formerly accompanied this style of exercise is avoided. Using heavy bells is worse than useless. You can get up all the perspiration you want by swinging a pound of iron in each hand in lively fashion for a minute or two. If you do not perspire freely or are subject to pains in the joints or muscles, or your circulation is sluggish, you can attach a battery to the bells. That is a new idea and a very good one. An electric battery of considerable power can be inclosed in a box not much bigger than a well-filled pocketbook. This is hung about the neck by a cord, so as to fall upon the breast. Two wires connect it with the dumb-bells, and when the bells are grasped a regulated current passes through the body, starts the circulation, and wakes one up generally. The wearer can walk around the room swinging the arms, striking in any direction, and getting exercise and electricity all at once. If that doesn't start the perspiration nothing will. Another good apparatus, and a cheap one, is a striking-bag. It is easily made. Put a ring in the ceiling; tie a stout cord to the ring, and at the lower end of the cord fasten a football to have about the hight of the chin. To the lower side of the football attach a piece of rubber gas-pipe and make the end fast to a ring in the floor. That prevents the ball from flying all about the room when struck, and brings it back quickly. Punching that football is pretty lively work, and the best kind of exercise for a boxer. Then the rubber straps with handles, which can be obtained almost anywhere, give a great variety of exercise, are inexpensive, and take up no room. With such apparatus a man or woman can have a gymnasium at home, and one hour out of twenty-four devoted to exercising and rubbing will keep anybody in good condition and make him healthy and cheerful, if not wealthy and wise. Swimming is one of the best of exercises, but unfortunately the opportunities for indulging in the sport are limited. It is good for the arms, legs, back, and almost all parts of the frame, and it increases the lung power better than anything else.

"One of the most finely developed women in the world is Miss Beckwith, the swimmer. She is very strong, and her health is perfect. A city could not spend money better than in the building of free swimming baths that could be used all the year round. The ancients did these things better than we do. In Rome the baths were the biggest public institutions and every school was a gymnasium. In these days we cultivate the mind and neglect the body, and both suffer in consequence. Physical culture ought to be an important part of our school system. The rudiments of anatomy and physiology, the laws of health, and the proper way to exercise and care for the body ought to be taught in every public school. The gymnasium and the bath-school should be a part of every school building. I am something of an enthusiast on this subject and talk it everywhere, because I believe that in no other way can the decadence of the American people be checked and a race of men and women be produced. I wish church societies could be induced to put fewer millions into grand buildings that are used once a week by a small number of people and spend their money for the real benefit of humanity. Let them put up buildings containing lecture-halls, music-rooms, baths, and gymnasiums, and cultivate the minds and bodies of the people. That is the sort of religion that would do the world good. In England some wealthy and public-spirited persons have started a National Physical Recreation Society for the benefit of the working people. Herbert Gladstone is President, and among the directors are Gen. Wolseley and Sir Charles Beresford. It is the beginning of a good movement, and I would like to see it imitated in America. Another thing that I am interested in is the work of fighting the infernal cigaret habit. Cigaret-smoking is making physical and mental wrecks of the young generation. The physical degeneration of the youth in this country within the last fifteen years is marked, and it is within that period that cigaret-smoking has become general. Look at that boy standing by the window. He is thin and sallow. He looks unhealthy, weak, and useless. He smokes cigarets. Yes, there comes one out of his pocket. Why, an army of the young men of today would be utterly no good; a regiment of Roman mothers would lick the whole of them hand to hand. If this craze goes on the next generation of Americans will be as puny as Bushmen."

Prof. Laffin was one of the athletes who tested the mysterious power of Lulu Hurst. He says: "There was nothing mysterious about it. The whole affair was a transparent trick. I held this cane rigidly in my hands. You press upon it with your open hand and I brace to resist the pressure. Suddenly you draw your hand in the opposit direction, and I stumble forward in the direction of my effort. You can make me travel all over a room that way. If you have rubber-soled shoes and I haven't, the more you can make me stagger and slide about. Miss Hurst was a strong girl and she had some cute tricks of using her hands, and that is all there was in the show. In trying to resist her you simply gave her the opportunity to make you dance about to keep your balance."

A DIAMOND STORY.

The Clever Work Now Accomplished by Dishonest Lapidaries.

A well-known diamond dealer, who has become an expert from many years' handling of precious stones, was nearly taken in a few days ago by a shrewd diamond shark, whose new scheme deserves attention, as it is likely to be attempted in some other quarter. The dodge consisted in trying to palm off a cleverly "doctored" diamond as a very

POSTERS' RULE.

R SUBJECTS WHO SUB-
OURNFULLY.

hicago and Other Cities—
nagers the Principal Sup-
Power Which Dictates
Battle Over a Wall—The
iry Which Resulted in a
. Louis — Details of the

night, something like an
iences at the theatres have
comfortably in their seats,
open to be passing pause
iosity and bewilderment to
cle which suddenly pre-
ang of desperate-looking
wagon that has arrived on
ience a furious onslaught
aters and lithographs that
rds in the entrance-way;
mile of dramatic or oper-
s with no more mercy than
rary gems that announce
own they come in great
nd when enough has been
present a suitable sur-
agon comes a great bulky
er, a bucket of paste, and
ge brushes; then each
-looking men snatches
paper from the roll,
an it takes to imagine it,
n entirely new dress, fash-
d conspicuous; the residue
lia is dumped promiscuous-
the desperate-looking men
and driven off to the next
eving the little crowd of
nen, and street arabs to
t the fresh artistic display
ast few minutes has served
em. And when the audi-
the building a couple of
it either rubs its eyes in
al transformation that has
e accuses the management
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spectacle he has just en-
ibe recently led a TRIBUNE
an investigation; the inves
mazing discovery. This was
ore or less than that there
(according to the stereo-
of those who claim to
it) a monopoly before
railroad, coal, or iron ring
r into insignificance. The
bill-posting industry, and
zed that every three-sheet
d between Lake View and
et is placed in position by
rt of estimate may be made
and profit. This state of
g to Mr. R. M. Hooley, has
ever since Chicago soil sup-
ll-board; and it may be as
Mr. Hooley is regarded as
call the father of posting in
al history. It is from the
fortunate firm that controls
his city derives three-quar-
, the remainder coming from
erprises that need, or think
y's dead walls and wooden
oses of advertising. The
the bill-posting bills, the
ions merely supplying the

lained that most large cities,
nd Philadelphia as the nota-
were situated precisely as
o different state of affairs
ng as he could remember.
r on the "Rialto" there was
ling story of the battle be-
burg bill-stickers that con-
a little over a decade ago.
accustomed with bills, paste-
shes, reached opposit ends of
ence simultaneously. They
hout noticing each other's
ey approached the middle of
id so, however, they stopped,
doubled their efforts until
inch of vacant space left.
ushes began to hit something
, and the wildest sort of a
When both the combatants
conclusion they had had
ough the man who had
east end of the fence
sting his bills over his
, and the rival made haste to
liment. When the fence had
ire second coat of bills—
eing the reversed aspect of
ence they began it all over
nued it until the fence had
y coats of bills, the man with
of course, securing the e-

as encountered, but he looked
y pained when the subject
to him that it would
cruel to ask him for
sticking cost. His theatre
theatres did, he said, some-
ded sob accompanying the ad-
it was quite true that the bill-
ess was a good one to be in—
Mr. Hamlin's expression of
he took refuge from further
hind a bundle of letters the
ed as an intimation that
bad idea to start a new city
the chance of securing the
coming it billsticker.
speak of the matter," said
of the Chicago Opera-House;
ve me, I say. Go away; g
sticker."
was astonished to find so few
luxury about the office of the
gerial envy—one of the part-
who does the bill-posting. He
seen more of it in the sancta
ters and railroad magnates.
—or, to speak more cor-
director of bill-posting,—
sperous-looking gentleman of
portions, with neat Paisley
a smile betokening geniality

the visitor, "I am given to
t you have the theatres to a
under your thumb, not to speak
the community."
ter—call him, so for short—
mitted that the impeachment
correct.
ny objection, then," continued
to enlightening me as to the
ch you attained your present
on? Have you had no battles
vals to overcome?"
ad rivals, it is true," was the
t we have beaten them out of
em out of the field—whatever
t it. We have had some tough
ally, and have had to employ
hters from Fighterville, so
is no method of honest warfare
ried. We have broken into the
our enemies and posted over
und."
to talk of the industry in this
ies, and spoke of the famous
son contest in St. Louis, when
ads of tough men engaged in a
ith firearms, with a bill-sticker
as the result. Hostilities are
dents such as that related by
oiler of Pittsburg were common
w York, he said, a desirable re-
tly being protected by three or
f different bills in one day.
nan said in conclusion that
ss was a bill-sticking age
se; that neither
found a place in it. His fear
all over the country, and he
soon stick a three-sheet poster
of the Sphinx as on the pillars
the Chicago Court-House. He
remarks by a reference to the
hibited by one of his men in
y in seizing upon the carcass of
that lay in the roadway away up
now Cottage Grove avenue and
it with a glaring patent-medicine
t; also of a near and dear rela-
early lost his life in trying to
amer—whatever that may be—
ra Falls.

Echo from Bulgaria.

ce of the political crisis: Hester-
bastinado. A culprit, sentenced
enty-five blows of the whip, is
to a couple of soldiers, who are
r the castigation alternately,
nd as they proceed. A dispute
eleventh stroke. "That makes
e one. "Twelve!" replied the
n!" "Twelve!" "
n."—*L'Evenement.*

Most Northern Railway.

rmyra & Ulcaborg Railway, sanc-
e Finland Parliament in 1883, was
d opened for traffic last week
the Gulf of Bothnia, where the
situated, is in latitude 65°. The
bout 200 miles long, and is a single
about £800,000.

ON THE SILVERY SPOON.

SOME OF THE ODD CHARACTERS FOUND IN WESTERN ILLINOIS.

Uncle Josh Lipper Thinks There Is No Eating in the World Like 'Possum—A Family of Hereditary Cripples—Marvin Pease and His Little Hatchet—Scraps of Early History—Snakes by the Acre—Jean Lebaut, the Philanthropic Frenchman—McShane's Shillalah.

GALVA, Ill., Dec. 8.—[Special Correspondence.]—One of the best known characters in the whole Spoon River region is Uncle Josh Lipper, a personage who has eaten nothing but 'possum meat for the last eighteen years. Uncle Josh lives in a hut on the banks of the Spoon, near the lower boundary of Fulton County. Spoon River, as everybody knows—that is, everybody hereabouts—is a narrow, serpentine stream about ninety miles long, which crawls its way through three counties—Stark, Knox, and Fulton—and then tumbles into the Illinois River opposit Havana. News has reached the Spoon valley that there is a man in Chicago who is paying people to eat quail for thirty consecutive days, and the people along the Spoon are talking of sending Uncle Josh up to the big city to capture the championship. Eighteen years ago come New Year Uncle Josh began eating 'possum for steady diet, and has eaten nothing whatever but 'possum meat since. He raises a goodly crop of the animals in his 'possum pen and buys all he can get in the neighborhood, besides importing a barrel of salted 'possum from the South every year. Uncle Josh claims that he was directed by the spirit of an Indian doctor to eat 'possum for his rheumatism and other bodily ailments, and that the diet cured him after nine college doctors had given him up.

Further up the river, near Seville, lives an eccentric old character who has resided on the same quarter-section of land since 1841, and who has never stepped outside its boundaries during all those forty-five years. He is a member of a family of hereditary cripples, and is probably the worst of the lot. He is all bandaged together, and would fall to pieces if his ribs and chest were not kept in place together by a plaster-of-paris jacket. There are about forty deformed members in the family to which he belongs, and all of their deformities are inherited. Their deplorable condition is said to be due to intermarriage among blood relations, and the worst of it is that these cripples still keep this practice up in spite of the active observation and opposition of the county officials, whose attention has long been drawn to the family. Many of the family have been a burden on the taxpayers, and it looks almost as if the whole country would swarm with these cripples in another generation or two. There is a doctor here, however, who thinks the race will die out. Part of the reason why they marry among themselves is that nobody else likes to marry into the family, but this is no excuse in law. Seth Pine, a farmer's hired man, married into the family, and the day after the wedding a saw-log fell on him and he is now on crutches like the rest. One of them went to work for a farmer, and the first day she went to the spring well for water the spring was dry, and it has been running before that as long as the memory of man. Some people say that she bewitched the well, but the educated do not believe that.

Another noted character is Marivn Pease, who resides near classic Shintown, and who has been blind nearly fifty years. He has lectured on temperance in twenty-seven States, and is the most cunning politician in Knox County. He delights to tell of the way they counted in the old times, when girls were scarce and the county not much populated. A man might hear of a likely girl twenty or thirty miles away, and would saddle up and go and see her, and would make her acquaintance and court her and get married and everything, all in the one night, and next morning would take her home behind him on horseback. Mr. Pease claims to own the identical hatchet which George Washington used in cutting down his father's cherry-bounce tree. It is an old, rusty, iron meat-ax, about a foot long, and people often come to look at it. The hatchet is only one of Mr. Pease's jokes.

The Indian name of the Spoon was Maquonsipi (Hickory River). Its present name was given it by a surveying party. Mr. Geo. Spivey cook accidentally threw their only spoon into the river when throwing out some dish-water. The prehistoric inhabitants of the Spoon River region must have been giants, as most of the skeletons found in the numerous mounds are nearly seven feet long, and some of them nearly eight feet. A human skeleton over seven feet long, which was dug up here, was sold at $2, and the same was afterwards sold at $100 to a museum. Since that time people never dig up any old bones hereabouts but that they try to piece them into a seven-foot skeleton.

The first white settlers who squatted on the banks of the river—about seventy years ago—found all the game they wanted to eat, and game was very abundant until the winter of the deep snow, since which time it has been getting scarcer every year. There was also an abundance of wild honey, large quantities of which were taken to St. Louis and exchanged for the necessaries of life. The last Indians on the Spoon were remnants of the once mighty Pottawatomie nation. They were quite neighborly toward the whites. They explained to them the medicinal value of various plants, showed them how to tap bee-trees, and in various other ways rendered service to the pioneers. The Indians bid a last farewell to their white neighbors at the beginning of the Black-Hawk War, after old Squirrel-Tail, the famous chieftain of Indian tradition, who was then 85 years old, had been killed for fear he could not make the long journey toward the setting sun. The first settlers found the Spoon fairly alive with cat and other savory fish, but the twenty-two mill-dams subsequently erected from its mouth near Duncan City to its sources above Wyoming, seriously interfered with their annual spawning excursions up stream, so that Governmental aid and protection had to be called for to keep the river stocked.

This region used to be the paradise of rattlesnakes and blue racers. Old settlers say that in some districts the rattlers were just about as thick as they could lie without being on top of each other. A general war of extermination was begun, and Harvey Foster, who killed about 3,000 in one year, and the brothers Gray, who were snake-proof, succeeded in thoroughly clearing out and destroying the whole breed, seed, and generation of the poisonous reptiles. For over twenty years no snakes were seen, until last summer, when to everybody's surprise and disgust the rattlers appeared again in great numbers. Mr. Foster, their old enemy, again began the work of extermination, but was not so successful as before, for the first one that he overwhelmed, a big one with seventeen rattles, bit one of his toes so that it had to be amputated to save his life.

Sudden thaws and showers in Stark and Knox Counties make the Spoon get on wild rampages, often rushing into the bedrooms of the sleeping inhabitants of New Babylon, Smithfield, and Bernadotte, driving them to the adjacent bluffs and destroying much of their stock, grain, fences, and other property. The yearly ice-gorges, often causing terrific floods, are also a cause of terror. The resources of the Spoon region are almost inexhaustible. Coal veins from three to six feet thick are visible in nearly every ravine, and the soil which does not produce large cereal crops affords first-class pasture. The country is inhabited by native Americans, many Scandinavians, and by a few Germans. There is a large number of Dunkards on the western bank of the Lower Spoon, while quite a sprinkling of Mormons exist in the vicinity of Canton and Lewistown.

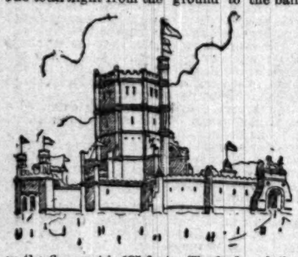
Among the many strange characters of the Spoon River region Jean Liebaut, commonly called Uncle John Leeboo, is probably the strangest. He emigrated from France, arriving in the neighborhood of Maquon in 1833, and has lived there ever since. He chopped 3,000 cords of wood at 30 cents a cord, and bought Government land with his wages. He kept working, saving, and buying land, until he now owns 1,300 acres of the best land in Illinois and Kansas. No civilized man was ever simpler or more primitive in his habits than Uncle John. His tenants reside in palatial houses and wear fine clothes, but Uncle John still lives in the little hut he erected in the days of his poverty in the wilderness. For the last nineteen years he has worn an old military overcoat which he originally bought second-hand at $3, and the coon-skin cap he now wears is the same one he has worn since 1860. He rents his land for about one-third its value and refuses to take more, saying that this is as much as he can honestly take. Although he owns $70,000 of property he often suffers hunger and cold, the result of his mode of living. He is quite philanthropic, rendering help to his poorer neighbors on all needful occasions. He lives alone, is old, and has never been married. He has relatives in Buffalo, and a large number in France, and comes from old French stock. His uncle served as Brigadier-General under the First Napoleon.

Another character worthy of mention is Peter McShane, who settled in the same district in 1840. Mr. McShane emigrated from Ireland nearly sixty years ago, when he was a gossoon of 17. He spent a little while in the East, and then moved West, landing in Will County early in the '30's. He used to go regularly to Chicago with his team of oxen for supplies, and on one of these trips was offered acres of land north of the Chicago River in the most valuable part of what is now the North Division of Chicago for his team of oxen. He did not accept, otherwise he might be pretty rich now, and he still says that he has nothing to be sorry for, for the land was no good and he was no prophet to be able to tell that there would soon be a big city there. He says under like circumstances he would do the same again. Mr. McShane has a blackthorn stick which he brought from Ireland with him and which belonged to his father. He says his father killed a rent bailiff with that stick in the October fair of Ballinasloe the year before he came to America. He was offered $10 for the stick, but says he wouldn't take $1,000.

ST. PAUL'S ICE PALACE.

General Design of the New Structure to Be Erected.

The ice palace which proved such an attraction in St. Paul a year ago is to be reproduced this year on a grander scale than ever and with more interesting features, the builders having learned much by experience. The total hight from the ground to the ball



on the flag post is 135 feet. The body of the tower is girt by belt courses of projecting "rock-ice," at 28 feet, 43 feet, 62 feet, and 80 feet from the ground. Between these belts are small windows, in what might be called the second, third, and fourth stories. There is no roof to the tower, nor to any part of the building. It was first intended to roof over the large court on the south side of the tower, and use it for carnival meetings, dances, and other purposes, but this idea was abandoned as impracticable and the building will stand as a monument only. There is a cornice, composed of four courses of ice each "stepped out" several inches beyond the cornice under it, and is surmounted by a battlement architecturally called inchanquelation. The walls of the tower, as are those of the whole building, are composed of courses of solid blocks ice twelve to eighteen inches in thickness and varying from two to six feet in length. At the base of the tower the walls are five feet thick. The tower stands in a court, formed by a wall pierced with narrow elongated windows or "slots." This wall is twenty-three feet high and is treated similarly to the tower, having a cornice and battlement. At each angle formed by the walls of this square (or inclosure there are circular and square turrets of different designs corniced and battlemented and surmounted by flag-poles destined to carry the national colors of England, France, Germany, and Sweden. From the four sides of this square spring the arms of the cross. The lateral arms extend seventy-two feet each side from the tower and from the side entrances.

SCIENTIFIC BREVITIES.

Curious and Interesting Facts Given in Popular Form.

Prof. W. Matthieu Williams has been studying anew Count Rumford's celebrated "Essay on Gunpowder," and infers that solid carbonic acid gas was produced in the course of his experiments. The pressure under which the experiments were conducted was 9,431 atmospheres (sixty-eight tons to the inch!). Count Rumford states that he observed "an extremely white powder like white ashes, but which almost instantaneously changed to the most perfect black color upon being exposed to the air." Prof. Williams considers this white powder to be solid carbonic acid gas, readily formed at the enormous pressure of the closed cylinder and its rapid volatilization caused the appearance of the black gunpowder beneath.

Dr. W. J. Graham of Grafton, Dak., gives a new theory accounting for the alkali so abundant on the Western plains. His theory is based on his observations upon the waters, soils, and atmosphere. According to the doctor the alkali has its origin in common salt derived from the vast salt fields underlying that section, which on its way to the surface undergoes such chemical reactions as give it the present form and composition.

M. M. C. Weigelt, Dr. Sachs, and Dr. Wrab have been recently studying the effect of sewage and waste waters on fish life. Their experiments show that tench were immediately killed by chloride of lime when the waters contained 0.04 to 0.05 per cent chlorine; and that trout and salmon were killed when but 0.0008 per cent chlorine was present. The same fish are killed in the presence of 1 per cent muriatic acid. Alum and caustic soda are also not at all powerful poisons; and a .1 per cent solution of sodium sulphide killed tench after thirty minutes.

At a recent meeting of the American Gas Light Association it was stated that the lowest price charged for gas by any company in the United States is 90 cents per thousand feet, and the highest $6.00 per thousand, the average price being $1.75 per thousand.

A novel use for an artesian well is reported from New Jersey, where it supplies power to a turbine wheel to run a dynamo machine for the electric light in a flouring mill.

The "candle-power" of a light is determined by comparing the shadow of a rod held before a standard candle with that from the light to be tested. By moving the latter toward or away from the rod a point will finally be reached where the shadows from both lights will be of the same intensity. As the relative intensities of the two lights are directly proportional to the squares of their distance from the shadows they can be calculated easily. Thus: Suppose the light to be tested is five times the distance of the candle, its illuminating power is twenty-five times as great.

Few persons are aware of what dynamite really is. It comes on the market under various names, the degree of safety in handling being proportional to the amount of nitro-glycerine contained. As nitro-glycerine is not safe to handle by itself some other preparations are preferred. These are essentially pumice-stone, sawdust, charcoal, plaster of paris, infusorial earth, or some other loose porous substance soaked with nitro-glycerine. The cheaper and coarser varieties are sold as giant powders, while the mixture with infusorial earth forms the true dynamite. This is prepared by simply kneading with naked hands twenty-five parts of the breakly calcined infusorial earth with seventy-five parts of nitro-glycerine until the whole assumes a pasty consistency not unlike moist brown sugar. It is then pressed into cartridges made of parchment paper and is fired by caps of fulminate of silver provided with patent exploders.

A new occurrence of vanilline, the characteristic base in vanilla, has been recenly shown. It can be extracted from asafœtida by ether and is easily purified. The product is, however, not large.

Mr. Charles E. Putnam of Davenport, Ia., writes to *Science* concerning the effect of electric light on plant growth. The "Jenny" system of lighting is used in that city. Opposit the residence of Mr. Henry Kerker is one of the towers, 125 feet high and supporting lights of 10,000 candle-power. During last summer Mr. Kerker noticed the singular effect of this light on some day lilies blooming in his garden. The flowers closed as night came on, but as soon as the electric lamps were started they reopened, and while the lights were in operation continued in full bloom.

Pure cod-liver oil is not so repulsive as many are led to believe. On the coast of Norway the carefully-cleaned livers of the cod are exposed to the sun in baskets, when the oil slowly exudes; or the livers are slowly heated in a water-bath or boiled with water, when the oil rises to the surface and is skimmed off. On the North American coast the livers are preserved in ice until the shore is reached, when they are steamed, whereby the oil slowly separates. After cooling it solidifies and is subjected to hydraulic pressure. The hard, yellowish residue is used for soaps, while the clear oil is barreled or bottled. As thus properly prepared it is limpid, with but a faint odor or taste.

MADE A GREAT MISTAKE.

THE CHINESE PIRATES WHO SOUGHT TO TAKE AN AMERICAN STEAMER.

Ostensible Traders Who Were Really Cutthroats—Their Night Attack on a Vessel Supposably Unprepared and the Disastrous Results Which Followed to the Plotters—Hot Steam as an Agent in Repelling Half-Naked Boarders—A Graphic Description.

A sea-captain gives the following account in the New York *Sun* of a decidedly lively encounter with yellow sea pirates:

In 1875, owing to the wreck of a Boston brig in the China Sea, I was left in Hong Kong in pretty bad shape. After I had carried a flag of distress, as you might say, for two weeks an Englishman offered to let me work my passage to Liverpool, but as I was about to accept it I ran across a countryman who had a berth for me. One of the largest trading houses in Canton at that time was composed of three Americans, and they owned two small steamers and three or four sail craft. These vessels were employed in collecting goods from the various islands to the southeast, and some of the voyages extended up the Yellow Sea as far as Teng-chow. Just at that time the firm had come into possession of a new steamer, and she was about to make her first voyage. There had been trouble with piratical craft and the steamer had been fitted out to take care of herself. She carried two six-pounders, twenty American cavalry carbines, a score of revolvers, and was fixed to throw hot water over boarders. Her complement of men was fifteen, of whom the cook, steward, and three firemen were natives. All others were Americans and Englishmen. The supercargo was an American, who could rattle off the Chinese language as well as the best of 'em, and the Captain and some of the others could "smatter" more or less.

At the close of the second day out we dropped anchor off a small island to the southwest of Tseeusan called Kung-Wah. There was no harbor, but the depth of the water enabled us to get within a cable's length of the beach in a comparatively sheltered spot.

Capt. Tabor had traded at this island a year before, and he knew that the natives were all right as long as they were kept in awe by a superior force. There was a trader on the island who had a large stock of roots, and after a partner lasted two days and nights the supercargo finally made a bargain with him. It was observed by the Captain that some change had come over the natives, for on his previous trip they had been eager to close a bargain at any figure named. The natives in our crew had been permitted to go ashore, and a dozen or so of the leading men of the island had come aboard and inspected us. It was night of the second day before a trade was agreed upon. The following day we were to begin landing and receiving goods. There was a big crowd of natives on shore opposit the steamer, and they had canoes, catamarans, and dhows enough to have embarked 300 people. Just before night closed in we sighted a large junk coming down from the direction of Formosa, but gave her no particular attention. At about 9 o'clock she came jogging along at a tramp's gait and dropped her hook within 300 feet of us. Then I gave her a looking over with the night glass, and, as only five or six men could be made out on her decks, it was natural to conclude that she was a trader.

Being in port, with fair weather for the night, the crew might expect that only an anchor watch would be maintained. The men must, therefore, have been somewhat surprised when Capt. Tabor invited our five natives to go ashore and spend the night with their friends, and announced to the rest of us that we should stand watch and watch. The cook was the only native who did not go. He declared that he had enemies ashore who would kill him, and he was, therefore, allowed to occupy his accustomed quarters. There were ten of us besides him, and soon after the junk anchored the guns were cast loose and loaded with grape, the firearms brought up and made ready, and the engineer was instructed to keep steam enough to permit us to move. The cable was arranged for slipping, and then five men turned in "all standing," and the other five of us stood watch. Before this occurred the Captain said to me:

"Graham, this may be going to a good deal of trouble for nothing, but the man who deals with these natives has got to be prepared for any emergency. If they trouble us it will not be until after midnight. I will therefore head the second watch. Keep your eye on that junk and permit no boat to come aboard under any circumstances."

I distributed my men over the vessel to the best advantage and reserved to myself the right to act as I chance. That is, I went from one part of the vessel to another, and kept one eye on the junk and the other on the beach. All was very quiet up to 11:30 o'clock, when I made two discoveries in quick succession. The first was that the Chinese cook had attempted to put some drug in the coffee-pot and the other that the junk was slowly moving toward us. I informed the Captain and, when the men had received their coffee, they paid our attention to the junk, and one of the guns was quietly rolled across the deck and trained upon her. When the night glass was directed to the shore we could make out that many of the natives were moving about and evidently getting ready for some expedition. There was no question now but what we were to be attacked. We had a good pressure of steam, plenty of hot water, and the hose was attached and a man assigned to take charge of it.

It was an hour and a half after midnight before there was any decided move on the part of the enemy. The Captain of the junk could not have had a night glass, and perhaps he reasoned that we were as badly off. He kept paying out his cable foot by foot until he was so close on to us that I could have tossed a biscuit aboard of him. Owing to the set of the tide or to some crosscurrent, he dropped down to us stern first, while we lay broadside to the beach. The stern of the junk was pointed amidships of the steamer, and our gun would rake his whole deck at every discharge. At 1 o'clock two men left her in a small boat and went ashore, and then forty or fifty armed men came out of the hold and took their stations on deck. A few had muskets, and most of them carried knives and a sort of hand grenade which has been termed "stink pot." These bombs are filled with a villanous compound which is let loose as they are broken, and the fumes are more to be dreaded than a bullet. Their plan, as we solved it, was for an attack on both sides of us at once. A fleet would come out on us from the shore and the junk would drift down upon us at the same time. We had a cable ready to slip, sent the engineer to his post, and then waited.

At about half-past 1, while the tide had yet half an hour to run, we saw the shore boats make ready. At least 300 natives were ready to come off. They knew that the cook had drugged or poisoned our coffee, and therefore sent a boat in advance of the fleet to see in what shape we were. The boat came up very softly and rowed twice around us before the Captain hailed and let them know we were wide awake. Some sort of signal was given from the boat, and the fight opened at once. Just the moment we saw the people on the junk getting ready to drift her down upon us we gave them the grape from the six-pounder. They were not pistol-shot away, with most of the men crowded aft, and I verily believe that the one discharge killed or wounded twenty men. I was at that gun with two others, and a man armed with a carbine was near us. He fired six or seven shots while we were reloading, and three or four musket-shots were fired at us. Our second shot drove all who were left alive below the hatches; and, believing that the carbineer could keep them there, we ran the gun to the starboard side to beat off the boats.

It was high time. While the first discharge of the gun had done for a score of them, they were a reckless and desperate lot, and would not retreat. They were provided with bombs, spears, blow guns, and muskets, and the man who was to sprinkle them with hot water had been shot dead at their first fire. As soon as we got our gun over some one picked up the nozzle of the hose pipe and turned it loose on every boat within reach. But for the hot water the fellows might have carried us by boarding, for 200 to ten is big odds. Such screaming, and shouting, and shrieking as they indulged in when the boiling hot water spattered over their half-naked bodies was pandemonium of itself, and all the time we kept playing on them with the guns and the carbines. The fight could not have lasted over seven or eight minutes, and as soon as they began to draw off I ran my gun to the port side, loaded with shell, and sent the missile right through the junk's stern. Half a dozen fellows rushed out of the hold and jumped overboard, and I gave her two more. When the third was fired there was an explosion, probably of a barrel of powder, which lifted her decks thirty feet high and split her wide open. She sunk right there before our eyes, and the wails of the wounded wretches who floated about for a minute or two were dreadful to hear.

Capt. Tabor felt that such treachery as the natives had shown deserved the severest punishment, and we turned both guns loose on the village, and fired forty or fifty shells. When daylight came not a human being was in sight. Portions of the junk had been driven on the beach, and the natives had fled and left everything behind them. The sharks were probably attracted to the spot by the sounds of firing, and they certainly had a rich feast. I never saw them so thick before nor since, and as they fished up the bodies from the bottom around us three or four would seize and tug at a single one and quickly tear it to pieces. I was sent ashore with a flag of truce, with four armed men to make it respected, and on the sands I found the body of one of our firemen, and not far off that of our cook. After some hard work I induced the head man to come in out of the forest and talk to me. His name was Wung-Hang, and a more humble man I never met. He laid it all to the people in the junk. The natives among our crew had conspired with the fellows at Ke-Lung to secure passage aboard and overpower us. When this game could not be worked, owing to the refusal of the Captain to take them, they followed on after us in the junk, and found a cheerful coöperator in old Wung-Hang, the trader. He denied taking any part in the affair personally, and added that he did his best to dissuade his people from making the attack. His loss, according to his own figures, was sixty odd killed, while almost every one else was wounded or scalded. Five men got ashore from the junk, which had nearly fifty men aboard of her.

SAM SLATER AND THE BEAR.

Bruin Knocked Out by the Blows of a Big Lumberman's Fists.

SCRANTON, Pa., Dec. 6.—"Sam Slater had the allfiredest muscle an' the biggist arm of any man in the Upper Lehigh lumber region," said Hank Baldwin the other day, "an' when he rastled with any of the boys they had to go down. If Sam'd been trained for a prize fighter he'd been one o' the best, fur as it was he could strike a blow that would floor a beef critter, an' he could knock a panel out of any door I ever see with his fist. Everybody round the camp wanted to let Sam 'lone when he had one of his sour spells, 'cause when his dander was up his fists was the aneist thing he had with him.

"What I was a-goin' to tell about Sam, though, happened 'bout this time o' the year over in the lumber country. Me 'n Sam had a job gittin' out a lot o' logs, an' we stay'd over in the woods a week at a time, eatin' an' sleepin' in a shanty near the work. When we went to eat our dinners one day we seen a bear skulkin' an' sniffin' around behind the shanty as if he was lookin' fur suthin' to eat. The minute Sam seen him he said: 'Hold on, now, Hank. We'll have some fun with that feller if he don't run away.' Then he yelled at the bear to git his attention, but the bear didn't run away wuth a snap. He looked hungry an' cross, an' the sound of Sam's voice 'peared to make him mad, 'cause he slouched right over toward us, grunt'n' an' showin' his teeth an' bellerin' fur suthin' to eat. Neither of us had anything to hit the bear with, an' jest as I'd grabbed a club an' was ready to whack him on the topknot, Sam shouted: 'Keep back, Hank! I'll lay him out in great shape if ye'll only leave him to me.'

"So I hopped onto a stump an' waited to see what Sam was a-goin' to do. When the bear got within three or four yards of Sam, Sam made motions at him with his fists, as if invitin' him to step up an' defend himself. The bear licked his chops an' got madder an' madder, an', as he come near, Sam backed away, as if he was 'fraid of the bear. That made the bear more anxious to see what kind o' stuff Sam was made of, an', when Sam let a backin' round an' round in a small circle, the cussed brute followed him, seemin' to grow more an' more determined to git his grab-hooks on Sam. But Sam kept his eyes on Mr. Bear every second, doin' all he could to git his temper up to the highest pitch. Sam let the bear git almost onto him five or six times, but, jest as the bear thought he was goin' to git a chance to give Sam a good squeeze, Sam jumped back quick, an' the bear was madder'n ever fur bein' fooled.

"Finally Sam cal'lated the bear was 'bout mad 'nough fur that time, an' so he stopped an' faced him. The bear got encouraged at this, an' pranced right up to Sam, and was goin' to give him a good square hug fur his mother, when Sam hauled off a few inches an' give the bear a gentle tap right on the point of his nose. It was a light blow fur Sam, but it sort o' made the bear wonder what kind of a feller Sam was any way. The bear wa'n't satisfied with what he'd got, and so he marched up agin an' put out his arms to embrace Sam. As soon as he got near 'nough Sam let drive ag'in, an' when his big, hard fist landed on the bear's nose the 'tarnal beast staggered backward an' come down on all fours with a roar that made the woods ring.

"Then he started fur Sam once more, an' the way he moved an' looked made me feel that he was agoin' to eat Sam up, but Sam didn't budge an inch. He was smilin' all the time, fur it was jest the kind of fun he liked. The bear got 'nuther clip right on the nose that made the tears run down his cheeks, but he came up on all fours agin a few seconds later on, an' was agoin' to bite one of Sam's legs off, but Sam jumped to one side an' didn't let him do it. Purty soon he made fur Sam again. He was waddlin' 'long on his hind legs an' frothin' at the mouth, an' jest as soon as he got within arm's length of Sam, Sam hauled off an' knocked him head over heels. He tumbled over a couple of logs an' he didn't stop revolvin' till he'd landed in a heap o' brush twelve foot away. Then Sam laughed as if his sides would bust. That blow would 've knocked a horse down, but Sam didn't 'pear to think he'd hit the bear very hard.

"The bear didn't undertake to go fur Sam agin. When he came to himself he floundered out of the brush-heap, an' then he turned tail an' mogged off toward the swamp. I wanted to chase him an' end his troubles, but Sam said he'd been punished 'nough fur tryin' to steal our vittles out of the shanty, and so we let him go."—*New York Sun.*

How I Won Her.

I'd wooed her long and wooed in vain;
To heed my suit she would not deign:
She'd but a hero wed,
She said;
And I was commonplace and plain.

Hard fate it was, and I must own
That I had almost hopeless grown,
Till on one happy day
A way
Appeared to make her mine alone.

I'd called, as usual, to speak
Of love, when shriek succeeding shriek
Broke on my startled ear!
It told! I heard a tiny squeak,

About the room a Monster raged;
Reckless of danger I engaged
The beast in deadly fray;
Away
It fled, and then, her fear assuaged,

My love said, panting: "O, my knight,
You've saved me! I am yours!" 'Tis right
That she who owes you life
Your wife
Should be." I asked papa that night.

Cost of French Rule.

The cost per hour of the French Consulate and Empire was 115,000 francs, that of the Restoration 119,000 francs, that of Louis Philippe 150,000 francs, that of the 1848 Republic 173,000 francs, that of Napoleon III. 349,000 francs, and that of the Republic 405,000 francs, which has increased to 463,000 francs since 1882. The figures are from a pamphlet just published in France.

To youth who would ye chestnutte gaine
Must be fulle fleete, or suffer paine.

Hannah Binding Shoes.

Poor, lone Hannah,
Sitting at the window binding shoes.
Faded, wrinkled,
Stitching, stitching, in a mournful muse.
Bright-eyed beauty once was she
When the bloom was on the tree;
Spring and winter
Hannah's at the window binding shoes.

Not a neighbor
Passing nod or answer will refuse
To her whisper,
"Is there from the fishers any news?"
O, her heart's adrift with one
On an endless voyage gone!
Night and morning
Hannah's at the window binding shoes.

Fair young Hannah
Ben, the sunburnt fisher, gayly woos;
Hale and clever,
For a willing hand and heart he sues.
May-Day skies are all aglow,
And the waves are laughing so!
For her wedding
Hannah leaves her window and her shoes.

May is passing;
'Mid the apple-boughs a pigeon coos.
Hannah shudders,
For the wild southwester mischief brews.
Round the rocks of Marblehead,
Outward bound a schooner sped:
Silent, lonesome,
Hannah's at the window binding shoes.

'Tis November;
Now no tear her wasted cheek bedews.
From Newfoundland
Not a sail returning will she lose,
Whispering hoarsely: "Fishermen,
Have you—have you heard of Ben?"
Old with watching,
Hannah's at the window binding shoes.

Twenty winters
Bleach and tear the ragged shore she views,
Twenty seasons
Never one has brought her any news.
Still her dim eyes eagerly
Chase the white sails o'er the sea;
Hopeless, faithful,
Hannah's at the window binding shoes.
—*Lucy Larcom.*

The Benediction.

It was in eighteen hundred—yes—and nine,
That we took Saragossa. What a day
Of untold horrors! I was Sergeant then.
The city carried, we laid siege to houses,
All shut up close, and with a treacherous look
Raining down shots upon us from the windows.
"'Tis the priests' doing!" was the word passed round;
So that although since daybreak under arms—
Our eyes with powder smarting, and our mouths
Bitter with kissing cartridge-paper!—pat!
Rattled the musketry with ready aim,
If shovel-hat and long black cloak were seen
Flying in the distance. Up a narrow street
My company worked on. I kept an eye
On every house-top right and left, and saw
From many a roof flames suddenly burst forth
Coloring the sky, as from the chimney-tops
Among the forges. Low our fellows stooped,
Entering the low-pitched dens. When they came out
With bayonets dripping red, their bloody fingers
Signed crosses on the wall; for we were bound
In such a dangerous defile not to leave
Foes lurking in our rear. There was no drum-beat,
No ordered march. Our officers looked grave;
The rank and file uneasy, jogging elbows
As do recruits when flinching.

All at once,
Rounding a corner, we are hailed in French
With cries for help. At double-quick we join
Our hard-pressed comrades. They were grenadiers.

A gallant company, but beaten back
Inglorious from the raised and flag-paved square
Fronting a convent. Twenty stalwart monks
Defended it—black demons with shaved crowns,
The cross in white embroider'd on their frocks,
Barefoot, their sleeves tucked up, their only weapons
Enormous crucifixes, so well brandished
Our men went down before them. By platoons
Firing, we swept the place; in fact, we slaughtered
This terrible group of heroes, no more soul
Being in us than in executioners.

The foul deed done—deliberately done—
And the thick smoke rolling away, we noted
Under the huddled masses of the dead
Rivulets of blood run trickling down the steps;
While in the background solemnly the church
Loomed up, its doors wide open. We went in.
It was a desert. Lighted tapers starred
The inner gloom with points of gold. The incense
Gave out its perfume. At the upper end,
Turned to the altar as though unconcerned
In the fierce battle that had raged, a priest,
White-haired and tall of stature, to a close
Was bringing trahquilly the mass. So stamped
Upon my memory is that thrilling scene,
That, as I speak, it comes before me now—
The convent built in old time by the Moors;
The huge brown corpses of the monks; the sun
Making the red blood on the pavement steam;
And there, framed in by the low porch, the priest;
And there the altar brilliant as a shrine;
And here ourselves, all halting, hesitating,
Almost afraid.

I, certes, in those days
Was a confirmed blasphemer. 'Tis on record
That once, by way of a religious joke,
A chapel being sacked, I lit my pipe
At a wax candle burning on the altar.
This time, however, I was awed—so blanched
Was that old man!

"Shoot him!" our Captain cried.
Not a soul budged. The priest bevond all doubt
Heard; but, as though he heard not, turning round,
He faced us, with the elevated host,
Having that period of the service reached
When on the faithful benediction falls.
His lifted arms seemed as the spread of wings;
And as he raised the pyx, in the air
With it described the cross, each man of us
Fell back, aware the priest no more was trembling
Than if before him the devout were ranged.
Then without pause, intoned with clear and mellow voice,
The words came to us,

"Vos benedicat
Deus Omnipotens!"

The Captain's order
Rang out again and sharply. "Shoot him down,
Or I shall swear!" Then one of ours, a dastard,
Leveled his gun, and fired. Upstanding still,
The priest changed color, though with steadfast look
Set upward, and indomitably stern.
"Pater et Filius!"

Came the words. What frenzy,
What maddening thirst for blood, sent from our ranks
Another shot, I know not; but 'twas done.

The monk, with one hand on the altar's ledge
Held himself up; and, strenuous to complete
His benediction, in the other raised
The consecrated host. For the third time
Tracing in the air the symbol of forgiveness,
With eyes closed, and in tones exceeding low,
But in the general hush distinctly heard,
"Et Sanctus Spiritus!"

He said; and, ending
His service, fell down dead.

The golden pyx
Rolled bounding on the floor. Then, as we

QUEER EVENTS IN LIFE.

A STRIKING INCIDENT OF THE LONG SIEGE OF PARIS.

A War Reminiscence Which Has a Suggestion of the Day of Judgment—The Human Badger Who Made His Home on a Maryland Farm—How a Scientist Utilized a Beetle to Save His Life—Other Curious Facts and Happenings.

I recollect one morning having hurried to the baker's at the last moment, weak, ravenous, down in the mouth, and shuddering with the cold, relates Mr. John Augustus O'Shea, the war correspondent. The etiquet was "first come, first served." I had to station myself at the tail-end of the queue, and there was a very long queue at that door, longer than I had ever seen outside the Comédie Française.

We were two and two. Beside me was a woman of the people, some 30 years old—buxom, red-cheeked, with a bright gray eye, brawny arms, and a rich voice that positively laughed when she spoke. She wore a small white cap over her black braids, carefully arranged so as to bring into relief a pair of massive yellow earrings.

We were a rueful company, but that woman of the people kept us alive with her sallies. She put soul into us. As each newcomer arrived and took a place in the rear she broke out into merry banter. . . . In front of her was an elderly, dapper, thin man, with short hair of iron-gray, and sharp, saturnine countenance, who looked at her occasionally as she joked, when his sharp, saturnine countenance seemed to broaden and brighten.

His turn came at last. He received his puny allowance of the so-called bread, and then the door of the bakery was slammed to, and the word passed that the stock was exhausted—there were no more loaves that day! The cheerful woman of the people grew white, reeled, and fell to the pavement, as she murmured, "Mes pauvres enfants!"

She, who had been encouraging us all, had left three starving children at home, and had missed even one ration of food by a single forerunner. We rubbed her palms. One kindly female pressed a vial of sal-volatile to her nostrils. A drop of brandy was fetched from the nearest marchand du vin, and by degrees she recovered. As soon as she was able to stand the man of the sharp, saturnine countenance quietly slipped his ration of bread into her pocket.

"Look what that little nincompoop has done!" said a burly rascal in broadcloth, who had obtained a ration immediately before him. "Why, she only made believe; she's an impostor."

"Bien! he could not act disappointment like that," said I; "that is nature."

"Look what I have done! Yes, I have done what a man should do; and I say to you what I shall do when this siege is over. I shall shoot you like a pigeon—no, not like a pigeon; they carry our letters—I shall never shoot one again; but I shall shoot you like a bloated rat."

It was he of the sharp, saturnine countenance who spoke.

"You! you walking anatomy; and who, in the name of St. Denis, may you be?" said the big fellow, in a blustering tone.

"I am ——," and he mentioned the name of a celebrated duelist.

The portly individual ran away much more quickly than one might have anticipated from his want of condition; but he did not escape before he had been tripped up and his ration had been annexed for the benefit of the woman of the people.—*English Magazine.*

A War Reminiscence.

It was during the winer of 1864-'65, which will long be remembered by the soldiers who took part in the campaign in the Valley of Virginia as one which tried men's souls and their heels also, that the thrilling scene occurred which I am about to describe.

The old Fourth Cavalry was on a forced march down the valley to meet a column of the enemy which was advancing, and, after a hard day's ride, went into bivouac just at nightfall on the roadside. We did not have the "cigars and cognac," as the old song says, with which "to bivouac"; so, after a hasty "bite" of something to eat and picketing and feeding horses, we soon rolled ourselves head and ears in our blankets and lay prone upon the frozen ground.

To a tired soldier sleep comes quickly, and with it almost entire oblivion — he rarely dreams—so hardly more than a minute elapsed after the lying down before the whole camp was as silent as the grave.

While preparing for rest we had been notified of a coming snow-storm, not only by the black clouds which hung heavily in the northeast, but by heralds in the shape of cutting snowflakes propelled by the wintry blast. I had slept as I supposed only a few minutes when I suddenly awoke to consciousness, being made aware of an immense pressure upon me, accompanied with almost intolerable heat.

In attempting to move I found myself, as it were, packed tightly in a mold which fitted exactly, and I was unable to turn either to right or left. I soon found that I was covered with a very friendly blanket of snow. With a vigorous push I threw my blanket off, and a most curious spectacle presented itself to my astonished gaze. The black clouds had passed away, and the bright morning moon shone down upon the ground covered with a white mantle of eight inches of snow.

Looking around me, as far as my eye could reach in every direction, I saw nothing but the unbroken snow covering what appeared to be mounds or graves in every conceivable position. I was sitting upright in my own grave in the middle of a huge cemetery. Not a human being could I discover anywhere, while everything was still as death itself.

While I was wrapt in the contemplation of so wonderful a scene, the bugle at headquarters, a quarter of a mile off, sounded the reveille, and what a change! In an instant the quiet cemetery was alive—all the men arose at once from their snow graves, and what was the stillness of death but a moment before was now bustle and activity.

Instantly the text flashed through my mind; "The trumpet shall sound and the dead shall be raised." Words fail me in describing my feelings at the moment of the occurrence.

A Human Badger.

It was once my fortune to run across a human being who would have been a prize for Darwin, as he was a fair sample of the genius homo on the way backward; in fact, degenerating, and, as far as I could judge, in advance of the gorilla inasmuch as the man could build a fire. I was riding across country in Maryland, about twenty miles from Washington, when I came upon what appeared to be a muskrat's nest, only at the top there was a hole, blackened around the edges. A further investigation showed a side opening about large enough to allow a man to crawl in. I knocked by tossing a cornstalk down the chimney, and in a few moments there appeared from the door a negro so hideous, so bestial in every feature, that my very horse backed off. It was the missing link, if there ever was one, and the jargon of sounds that the creature uttered only added to the strangeness of his appearance. I could not understand a word, and rode over the fields to a house where the owner not only gave me the history of the strange being, but induced me to crawl into the den after him. The man could only talk in a gibberish understood by his employer. He was not an idiot, as we might have supposed, but was simply, as my acquaintance put it, a type of the lowest kind. He had owned him before the War, and he was valued as a laborer, preferring to work in ditches, often up to his waist in water, where he would wallow like a hog. His owner told me that the man claimed to have been a Prince in his native country, that he was sold as a slave and brought to Florida, and finally again sold here. At that time he was being paid a nominal sum, which he gave to an alleged relative, reserving only enough to supply himself with food and tobacco. The underground burrow was reached by crawling through a short tunnel that led into a room below the surface of the ground, with room for three or four persons to sit, but not stand. In one corner was a fire hole, but the sides of the hovel were baked and blackened by the smoke that must have filled the room. Two or three tin dishes, a pile of cornstalks as a bed, completed the outfit of this human being, who lived here winter and summer. This was a number of years ago, and if this specimen has gone on reverting and degenerating he may (time being no object) have reached a more comfortable stage, and now be found covered with a coating of hair or fur, have forgotten how to build a fire, and be on the confines of that bald and toothless time that is predicted for the future human race so cheerfully by a German scientist.—*San Francisco Call.*

Saved by a Beetle.

In the year 1761 a young man of about 30 sought refuge in the neighborhood of Bordeaux. Threatened with transportation by the Republican party, on account of his Royalist proclivities, he fled to the country, where he devoted himself with ardor to the pursuit of his favorit science—entomology. One day, having ventured too near the town, he fell into the hands of a troop of fanatical "patriots," who seized him and conveyed him to prison. Six hours later he was sentenced to death, for he had publicly confessed who he was, and the following morning was fixed for his execution. While partaking of his last meal he carried on a lively conversation with his jailer, who, among other things, expatiated upon the character and the habits of the presiding Judge, saying that the latter employed all his leisure time in roaming about the country in search of beetles and butterflies. At this the captive pricked up his ears, and, quick as thought, he took a rare beetle out of a small collection which he had been allowed to keep, and while the jailer went on talking he pinned it, with a pretense of secrecy, to the bottom of a cork, which he afterwards stuck in the mouth of a bottle of spirits. The jailer noticed the operation without saying anything, and, suspecting danger, he took the bottle and the beetle straight to the President of the court, and reported the circumstance. No sooner had the latter espied the rare beetle than he hastened to the prison cell, where soon afterwards, lost to all around them, the two entomologists became absorbed in a prolonged conversation on scientific topics, after which they parted as the best friends. That beetle had saved the prisoner's life. He received from the President pecuniary assistance, letters of recommendation, and the best testimonials as to his Republican sentiments. The liberated man was none other than Latreille, the celebrated natural historian.—*Manufactures.*

The Race Is Long-Lived.

Within a few days there have been in the columns of the *Sun's* exchanges a good many references to very old persons, some whose death called out the notice, some still living. Brought together from a dozen newspapers in widely separated States, these notices form a strong argument in favor of the theory that men live longer now than they have in many past centuries.

Of the dead, there is Mrs. Elizabeth W. Levick, who died in Philadelphia Sunday, aged 97 years; Mrs. Mary Donalds of Tacony, Pa., who was 99 years old when she died; John Schockley of Bourbon County, W. Va., a veteran of the War of 1812, who died recently, aged 95 years; William Henry Williams, a citizen of Cincinnati, who had lived 102 years when he died Tuesday; Amos Hunt of Barnesville, Ga., who was the father of twenty-eight children, twenty-three of whom live to mourn their father, taken away at the age of 105 years; and Mrs. Barbara Petwaks, who was within a few months of having lived 106 years at the time of her recent death.

Of the living there are Capt. William Dickey and Dapt. David Hunter of Strong, Me., not very old—the one 87 and the other 84—but both so vigorous, so able to still do a man's work behind the plow or in the harvest field, that they bid fair to live twenty years yet. Then there is James Fitzgerald of Kildare Cape, P. E. I., who, though over 100 years old, weeds turnips and does other light work. Marvin Smith of Kitemaug, N. Y., though 102, looks and acts like a man of 60, eats heartily, reads without glasses, and works on his farm together with his son, who is 72 years old. In Elkton, Minn., lives Farmer O'Leary, and he is over 112 years old. But the patriarch of all is Noah Raby of Plainfield, N. J. He was born in 1772, saw Gen. George Washington, served on the frigate Constitution in the War of 1812, looks no older than a man of 80, and still supports himself in the summer by the sweat of his venerable brow.—*New York Sun.*

He Improved the Opportunity.

When Halton, one of the officers of Charlemagne's household, went on an embassy to the Byzantine Court, he was invited by the Greek Emperor to dine, and placed by him in the midst of his nobles. There was an established law among the Greeks that no one at the Prince's table should turn over the body of any animal that was served up, but that they should eat of the part that was uppermost. On this occasion a fresh-water fish was brought up, garnished with various sauces, and the Ambassador, who knew nothing of the customs of the country, unfortunately turned the fish over, upon which the courtiers, filled with indignation, arose, and, addressing the Emperor, said:

"Do not suffer yourself, O Emperor, to be treated with disrespect that was never shown to any of your ancestors. Command that this stranger, who has broken your laws in your very presence, be instantly put to death."

The Emperor answered, turning to Halton, and sighing:

"I cannot refuse the request of my Lords, but ask of me any other boon but that of your life, and I will grant it."

Halton reflected for a moment, and then said:

"I will only ask of you a small favor; grant, most gracious sovereign, that all those who saw me turn the fish over may have their eyes put out."

The Emperor, astonished at the strangeness of this request, vowed that he had not seen it done, and had only pronounced the word of others.

The Empress also was perfectly positive that she had seen nothing of it; and the nobles one after another made the same declaration. The result was that as no one had seen the offense he could not be punished for it.

An Abduction from the Seraglio.

Selim Hanaf, in the employ of Murad Pasha, at Constantinople, was the other day brought before the Judge on the charge of aiding and abetting the abduction of the favorit Fatima, by Baron Nadetz, a young French diplomatist. He confessed to having conveyed love-letters between the parties, also to having supplied the beautiful Fatima with the complete outfit of a Savoyard organ-grinder—barrel-organ and monkey included, thus assisting her escape. The happy couple got safely to Paris, where the fair Oriental abjured the faith of her fathers and was married to the Baron in the Church of the Madeleine. At the ceremony quite a flutter of excitement was created among the Paris ladies by a set of Oriental pearls, said to be worth 3,000,000 piastres, which Fatima had brought with her as a souvenir of Murad Pasha and his harem. Selim, who had already received fifty strokes of a cane by order of his master, now solemnly appealed to Allah and the Prophet, though he admitted with a grin of satisfaction that Baron Nadetz had given him 2,000 piastres for his services and promised him the position of concierge at his house in Paris. The Judge sentenced the unfaithful Selim to six months at the galleys.—*Allgemeine Zeitung.*

Good Sport.

One cold December morning a party of sportsmen started off in a boat on a duck-shooting expedition on a lake in South Germany. It had rained shortly before, and the rain had frozen as soon as it reached the ground. Our sportsmen approached an island the shore of which abounded in reeds, where they expected to find plenty of game. On getting quite close to the island they saw, to their astonishment, a number of wild ducks clumsily waddling along on the land, without attempting to take flight. Stimulated by curiosity the members of the party abstained from firing, bnt tried to get as close as possible to the birds. Great was their surprise to find this a perfectly easy task, for they actually managed to seize several of them with their hands. The mystery was then explained: The icy rain had, so to speak, glued their feathers into a solid mass, and made it impossible for the poor creatures to use their wings. As might be naturally expected, the lucky sportsmen collected the whole flock of wild ducks with no more exertion than you would pick up ripe apples under the trees.—*Wiener Presse.*

An Actress' Strategy.

A funny story is being told in which two Russian noblemen and a favorit Parisian actress played the principal parts. Both of the Russians were suitors for the lady's smiles, and both seemed to be equally esteemed by her. It appears that in Russia, as well as in many other countries, a lock of hair is considered a signal pledge of tender passion, but few of the French divinities are endowed with profuse chevelures; and, if they were, the incessant demand would soon exhaust the supply. Mlle. Alice glories in the possession of auburn ringlets, and wouldn't part with one of them for less than a duchy. Her Russian admirers, the Count de L. and the Baron de M., both happened to have hair of the same golden hue as that of their mutual dulcinea. Each begged a tress of her hair in exchange for a lock of his own; to which the charming creature readily assented, and, without touching a single tuft of her head, cunningly managed to effect an exchange of parcels by which each gentleman received a curl of his rival's capillaries. The Count now wears the Baron's hair next his heart, and the Baron sleeps with the Count's scalplock under his pillow.

The Longest Reigns.

The longest sovereign's reign of which we have any reliable record is that of Arganthonius, King of Tartessas, in Spain, who occupied his throne for eighty years. Charles Frederick, Margrave of Baden-Dourlach, was a ruler for seventy-three years. Louis XIV. of France reigned seventy-two years; and the reign of our George III. lasted sixty years. The reign of Queen Victoria bids fair to become one of the longest on record.

MEXICO'S POPULAR DRINK.

PULQUE AND THE MISTAKEN IDEAS CONCERNING ITS QUALITY.

The Strength of the Beverage and How It Is Manufactured — Its Enormous Consumption in the Capital City—A Special Railroad Train in Daily Service Bringing the Tipple into Town—Many Uses of the Maguey Plant.

The frequency with which the word pulque has appeared in the newspapers of late and its mysterious association with recent diplomatic intercourse between this country and Mexico warrant a brief statement of the inability of the accused beverage to produce the potent effects attributed to it, together with a description of the diverse virtues and culture of the maguey plant, that yields it.

This plant, the Agave Americana, from which pulque is made, constituted the real vineyards of the Aztecs and supplied them with their favorit drink. They had a tradition that pulque was invented or discovered about the year 987 A. D. by Xochitl, who was then married by the eighth King of the Toltecs because she gave him to drink honey extracted from the maguey. Prescott says that pulque was used to produce intoxication, but it has an equal claim with beer to be classed as non-intoxicating, owing to the quantity needed to inebriate. The Aztecs, who were a people of abundant ingenuity, no doubt made use of some other of the products of the maguey, that gave quicker results, such as mescal or tequila. The Spaniards adopted the Aztec customs in drinking which have been continued by the descendants of both races down to the present. Humboldt estimated the annual duties on pulque in 1793, in the three cities of Mexico, Puebla, and Tolucca, at $817,739.

By strangers the taste for pulque has to be acquired. They usually prefer it fresh, when the taste slightly resembles a sweet beer, but the natives seldom take it until it has acquired a strong flavor and a very disagreeable, fetid odor, called fuerte, when it is considered to be in perfection. When thus ripened, it has the color and much the taste of sour buttermilk, and is apt to bid defiance to the novice.

The maguey, or American aloe, is a manifold producer, and pulque is only one of its many useful contributions to the Mexican Indians' domestic economy. It flourishes even in a barren, arid soil that nothing else can live in except the yucca, but it matures earlier in a better soil, and when watered occasionally. It is propagated by sprouts, set out five to six feet apart, costing 3½ cents apiece to plant, and a fanega de sembradura, an area of about ten acres, will admit about 1,200 plants. In from five to eight years the maguey is ready to yield its sap, called agua miel, or honey-water. As the proper time approaches it shows by the size of the stem, the straightening and closing of the leaves, the signs for which the Indian peon is patiently watching, in order to mark every plant that is about to bloom. Blooming is not allowed, however, for all the life of the plant, that would otherwise produce growth of stem, flower, and fruit, is to go to form the

PULQUE TLACHIQUERO.

favorit beverage pulque. The sprout, or stem, is cut down and hollowed into a basin, six or seven inches deep, in which the sap collects. This cavity is gradually enlarged, as the season passes, and cover is obtained by bending the tips of the long leaves over it. To cause a freer flow of sap the surface of the wound is rasped with a sharp-edged spoon every time it is emptied. The sap is extracted from the cavity where it gathers with an acocote, which acts like a pipet, being a long gourd with small hornpipes at each end, one of which is plunged in the liquid, while the other is held in the mouth of the peon, who by suction raises it into the gourd, that is then emptied into an earthen jar or pigskin—as shown in the illustration—which when full is carried to the cellar for fermentation. This process requires but a few days, and it needs merely the addition of a little of the same material, that has been set aside to sour, to start the ferment in the honey-water. The plant is tapped in this manner two times a day, and one Indian can attend to 300 plants, called a quebra. For a period of from four to six months the plant will yield from one to two gallons a day. It then dies and its remains are utilized as follows: The leaves when pressed yield a liquid from which the liquor mescal is distilled; the leaves themselves furnish the Indian with a roof for his adobe house, and his wife uses their sharp points for needles; the fibre of the maguey is made into a fine paper, on which many of the Aztec paintings were painted and preserved; a strong thread is also made from the fibre, which, being a sort of hemp, is worth 12½ cents a pound for export as a material for rope and brushes, and is commercially known as istle; a portion of the plant is also used medicinally, and the root prepared with sugar affords a dulce, or sweetmeat. From one variety of the maguey, the zotol, is made the best form of the distilled product of the plant, and known as tequila, from the place of manufacture, Tequila, in the State of Jalisco.

The maguey yields 50 per cent more alcohol than corn, sugar cane, Irish potatoes, or grapes, and stands at the head of all alcohol-producing plants, being a veritable vegetable spring. It is estimated that every maguey plant affords the planter a profit of from $20 to $30, and a maguey plantation is considered the most profitable form Mexican land can be put in. So great is the demand for pulque in the City of Mexico that the Mexican railway runs a daily pulque train of a dozen cars, that is made up between Iolo and the City of Mexico, a distance of less than fifty miles. This train is said to yield this one company $1,000 a day, and it is only a portion of the entire supply. Most of the maguey estates have pulquerias of their own in the large cities, where only their own product is sold, but much of it also is peddled about the streets, carried on the backs of Indians and peons in pigskins, that strikingly retain the form of their original wearers. It is sold at from fifteen to twenty-five cents a quart. Pulque curado, prepared with sugar and pineapple is a favorite form for ladies' use.

The official statistics for 1879 showed the following production of pulque, mescal, and tequila, in pounds with the value:

	Pounds.	
Pulque "thachique" (fresh)	168,146,213	$323,229
Fine pulque	220,468,880	3,185,965
Common pulque	23,124,360	380,900
	411,739,453	$4,589,527
Meseal of Tequila	19,835,200	$1,176,000
Common mescal	11,336,080	570,646
		$1,746,646

For the same year the total production of wines and liquors was 526,349,903 pounds, valued at $12,909,513.

A Perishable Cargo.

Mr. William Parsons, the lecturer, was one day a passenger on a big sleigh away up in Michigan. On the road they met another sleigh not nearly so big as their own. The little sleigh kind of kept to the middle of the drifted road, and the driver of the big sleigh kind of turned clear out and kind of turned his sleigh clear over and plunged his six or seven passengers up to their necks or heels in the chilly drift, just as they happened to be shot in head first or feet foremost. Loud was their wrath. They wanted to mob their cowardly driver. "Why didn't you make that little fellow turn out?" "Why didn't you upset him?" "Why didn't you run over him?" they demanded. "Could of done it," said the driver, groping about in the snow for stray valises, "but I kind ob hated to spoil his load." "What was he hauling?" demanded the lecturer. "Dynamite, for the mines," said the driver. They accepted his apology without a division, and the work of excavating for the buried Troy, the entombed dress-suit, and "The Heroes of Homeric Age" went on in silence.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

TURNING A CORNER.

Peter Duke of the firm of Duke & Co.—his only son, Philip, was the company—was a busy and prosperous man. The firm was making money very fast in the soap line, and desired to make more. He was a plain, honest, and hard-working man, apt to boast that he had started with only $100 in cash, and now had multiplied the original capital by thousands. He spent little time in boasting, however, being too busy in his effort to make the whole world wash itself clean with Duke's Kimolia, as he called his soap, and to force every laundress to use his Konia, a powder whose detergent qualities were well known. Peter did not know the meaning of these words, but they sounded well. He had paid a literary Bohemian $10 to invent him something sonorous. The latter had turned to a Greek-English dictionary and found these under the head of "soap." Peter was pleased, and so was the Bohemian—with the $10 and a dozen cakes of the soap thrown in. The soap itself was good. The aim of an expert soap-boiler is to reconcile solidity of structure with a large volume of inclosed water. Some of them increase the weight of the compound by the addition of extraneous matter, but Peter was honest, and left out the dirt. His sale of Kimolia was great, and so was the profit.

Besides a son, Peter had a fair daughter, and, next to his soap factory and his shekels, he loved her. And Millicent—her mother, now dead and gone, had picked up the name from an English society novel—was quite a lovable person. She was good-looking, fairly educated, and put on a good style. Through her school acquaintance and her father's money she went into a very respectable set, and, as she looked well, dressed well, and talked well, had plenty of pocket money and a prospective portion of some size, and a present tongue of her own, if needed, they forebore to turn up their noses at soap. At first those who were poor and proud—and proud poverty is frequently insolent—undertook to snub her a little; but she gave snub for snub, and then, leaning against the valuble pile of soap bars, defied them. Whether because of her manners or her father's money she had many masculine admirers. Chief among these was Myndert van Stopel, the great operator in Wall street, whose huge fortune was built up of the wrecks of railway and other corporations. He had met her at Long Branch the summer before, and thought, to use his own words, that she had "a heap of go in her." Myndert, though he prided himself on his noble Dutch ancestry—the first of his forefathers was Cornelis Pieterse, with no Van at all—thought more of slaughtering the bears in "the street." And he had slaughtered them to some purpose. He was 40 years old, short, stout, and red-faced, with loud voice and obtrusive manners—everything but the imaginary, shrewd-looking man of affairs. He had begun as a boy in a broker's office, rose to be a clerk, went from there to the curbstone, and then to a seat in the exchange, and his wealth was very far up in the millions. He had been too busy to think of marriage, but he had a remarkably fast horse, and why should he not buy a wife? Millicent rather rebuffed his advances, but he knew the value of money and bided his time.

There was a rival in the field. Myndert did not know it, though if he had known he would have despised such a competitor. This was Frank Moore, the general manager employed by the firm, who was highly valued because he was faithful, trustworthy, and knew all about the work. He had a good salary and a slight commission on the sales of the Konia, which he had invented. Prudent, though not parsimonious, Frank had managed to save some money, and had $20,000 saved in bond and mortgage, beside over $2,000 in bank waiting for a good investment. A very good match he might hope to make, but to think of marrying Millicent, and a handsome fortune, seemed preposterous.

Millicent did not think so. Frank, who came and went a familiar visitor to the house and a great crony of Philip, had known her since she was a little girl, and in this case, at least, familiarity did not breed contempt. The two had a very good understanding with one another, and the senior Duke, for a time, was not well informed in the premises. But such things will leak out, and at last the elder Duke heard of it. He bubbled up like the compound in one of his kettles, and interviewed his daughter on the matter.

"See here, Milly," he said, "I'm not angry; but I want you and Moore to stop your philandering nonsense. You ought to make a better match. Moore is a very nice young fellow, I own; I'd find it hard to replace him in the factory. But I don't want him for a son-in-law. You ought to look for some one higher."

"Higher, papa. Do you want me to be married by a son of Anak? Frank's six foot and an inch."

"Stuff! you know what I mean. Don't talk that way to me. There is Van Stopel, who is half crazy after you. Do you mean to give up millions for nothing?"

"Not quite nothing, papa. Frank has over twenty-two thousand dollars."

"Twenty-two thousand fiddlesticks! Why, Van Stopel could settle a hundred thousand dollars on you for pin money and never miss it. You must send Moore about his business."

Millicent shook her head.

"What! You wouldn't be married without my consent?"

"O, no, papa! I never will; but when I am married I intend to have my own consent. I have to live with the man, you know, and you don't. As for Van Stopel—well, 'a woman may not marry with her grandfather!'"

"Grandfather! What are you talking about? Van is only 40. Younger than I am, and I am in the prime of life."

"Excuse me, but I'm too old for me."

"You are an ungrateful, disobedient——"

"No, indeed, I'm not, papa. I shall not wed with any one against your will—not even Frank. So, don't scold, you dear old bear. Just consider—Mrs. Livingston, she 'gives a treat'—a grand party—next month, and I have to go. And I declare I haven't a dress that I haven't worn a half-dozen times—almost."

"That means you want a check. How much is it now?"

"O! I'll be so economical, papa. Two hundred and fifty will do."

"Two—hundred—and—fifty. That's economy, is it? Well, you shall have the money. I'll send Moore with it. No, I won't. He must keep away. You shall have the money, but not Moore. When he can settle a hundred thousand on you I'll give my consent, and not before; and I mean to tell him so. I'll have a serious talk with that young man."

"You are not angry with him, papa, because he has fallen in love with me?"

"No, that shows good taste; but he must have that hundred thousand."

"I think, papa, I would like that hundred thousand dollars and Moore," she added archly.

"Fiph!" said her father explosively, and went out to the office. When Moore came in with a glowing account of a large sale of Konia he cut him short.

"Never mind that," he said; "I have something to say to you."

And he said it in a way so decided that Frank trembled in his boots. Then he wound up with:

"You're very useful here, and I don't care to lose you. I'll put 25 per cent on your salary; but I won't have you turning Milly's head. She has promised not to have you unless I consent, and I have told her that I never will consent until you are able to settle a hundred thousand dollars on her. And I'll keep my word. That's all there is about it. I'll drop the subject and do you drop her."

Poor Frank went out with different spirits than he had when he came in. A hundred thousand dollars!

Van Stopel called that evening, and to his great delight found not only that Millicent was at home but was disposed to be gracious. In general she avoided him on some pretext or was freezingly polite, but now she was pleasant and chatty. They were alone together, the father having gone to what he termed the "library," but which was, in fact, his smoking-room; for, having quite mastered the article "Soap" in the encyclopedia, he never troubled the dust-covered books. After the weather and such customary topics had been discussed Millicent suddenly broke out with——

"O! Mr. Van Stopel, I was reading about stocks in the paper today. Do explain to me what they do in Wall street, and how they make and lose so much money. I do not understand it at all."

Here was a subject on which Van Stopel could not only talk but talk well. And he did. He explained all about puts and calls, and options and margins, buyers' ten days and sellers' five so clearly that his fair interlocutor did not understand it. But she did not say so.

"I should like to speculate myself. I have $250 and I should like to double it just for the fun of the thing."

"Miss Duke, you are very fortunate, for just now there is the greatest—that is, I think I know of a stock that will surely (I mean probably) rise to a high—a better figure shortly; and if you intrust your little venture to me I promise that you shall much more than double it."

"O, thank you! You are so kind. But then you know that I want to deal with a broker myself. That would be charming. If you could tell me how to manage that! Could you, now?" And she beamed on him a bewitching smile that fairly subjugated the great "bull" and tipped his horns with rapture. He smiled in return, hesitated—and the man who hesitates surrenders.

"There are several stocks that are down," he said, "that may go up. I should recommend the B., S. & W."

"B., S. & W.?"

"Yes—the Barfield, St. Barnaby & Waukeeshaw Railroad. It is standing now at 9."

"How am I to go about it, please?"

He told her.

"Dear me! I shall never remember all that. Please to write it all down for me, will you?"

Van Stopel, still under the fascination, took out his pencil and wrote, while Millicent sat by, expectant. She was at his shoulder, her breath fanned his temples, and he could scarcely write legibly, but he persevered.

"O, thank you so much."

"Now," said he, "I have shown you two ways. You can either buy at ten days or you can buy outright. I should recommend the latter. You see your margin will be 10 per cent on the par value, which is 100, and not on the selling price, which is 9. Now, if you buy at ten days, you can only get, say, about twenty-two shares, for you must keep some back to fill up your margin in case it falls."

"Fill up my margin!"

"Yes; I have explained that on the paper. But if you buy outright you will get twenty-seven shares, for you will have no margin to fill, and your profits will be more. If you were to put $10,000 or more into the transaction it would be different. Then a responsible broker, able to carry the amount, either by his own means or through credit, would treat the stock, which has kept uniform price so long, as favorably as he would a dividend-paying stock, and give you a contract at 5, and possibly at 3 per cent. With your small amount buy the stock outright. I'll recommend you to a responsible broker; but he is one I never do business with—a good and responsible man, though. But you must promise that you won't tell him or any one else that I sent you."

"I promise that I won't breathe it—not even to father."

Millicent played the piano for him—she played fairly—and sang for him; she sang well. Van Stopel was in the seventh heaven, and was on the verge of proposition right then and there, but he lacked courage. He left, however, in an ecstasy of delight, but it did not last long. He was meditating one of his great strokes of finance, and that soon resumed possession of him to the exclusion of everything else.

The next day, while the elder Duke was at the factory, Frank was at the house, a note having brought him. Milly met him, beaming.

"Frank," she cried, "do you want $100,000?"

"Do I, Milly? Don't I, the worst kind." And he told her what her father had said.

"He said the same to me, Frank. Can you realize on that mortgage of yours?"

"No, I can't, because I have. It was all paid up last week, and I am looking around for a new investment in one lump if I can."

A long conversation ensued, and Milly gave her views with great energy and decision. Frank demurred, but finally half gave way.

"Has any one given you any information that makes you so confident?"

"I promised not to tell."

"May be old Van Stopel——"

"Ask me no more questions."

"Um! it is a great risk, after all. Suppose it were to keep going down?"

"I have written on this paper what you are to do then. In fact, here are your whole directions."

"But how do you know—how did you learn?"

"Ask me no more questions."

"Well, but——"

"Don't 'but' me, Frank. We're not married, and I'm your master now. Take $250 from me and put it in the pool."

The Barfield, St. Barnaby & Waukeeshaw was one of those railroads begun when everything was at a paper value, that ran from Barfield, which was next to nowhere, to Waukeeshaw, which was about the same kind of place, with a branch to St. Barnaby, an out-of-the-way spot. It was 100 miles long with its branch. Other railways fought it and refused connection; it was heavily mortgaged; its expenses a little overbalanced its receipts at times, and it had stood at 9, nominal at that, for two years. Nobody wanted it, in fact, at any price. That it would ever rise seemed improbable if not impossible, and two days after Moore had secured a contract at 5 per cent, and bought at 9, buyer ten days, the stock figured at 8. Some one had found out the purchase and was bearing. He had to fill up and he grew frightened. He couldn't sleep well. Milly, whose little balance of $50 was drawn on, as she insisted it should be, was sanguine. She did not believe in Van Stopel as a lover, but she had great confidence in him as an operator in stocks.

It leaked out that all the leading brokers had contracts on hand to deliver large amounts of stock, and the bears went to work. But suddenly it was known that all the shares, lacking a hundred or so, were locked up. Then came a startling rumor, as the stock went up twenty, thirty, forty, anything you please, that Van Stopel was behind the scenes pulling the strings.

Wall street raved. It was a corner.

Now a corner is a two-edged sword, and keen as a razor; unless managed dexterously it cuts both ways. A gang of brokers in the face of ruin are like bucks at bay. They are dangerous. But Van Stopel was master of his art. He did not desire to ruin anybody, if the result was to destroy his profits. With a noble magnanimity not properly appreciated by this evil generation he compromised at 50. His gains only amounted to a few millions. The street breathed easier. Moore, who did the same thing—had to, in fact, for when the lion roars the cat cries—breathed very fast with astonishment.

The day after all was over Peter Duke came into the counting-room and examined all the letters of the morning. Suddenly he stopped short at one. He sent for Moore, but the manager had gone to Wall street.

"What takes him there? Send him in when he comes," and at the word Moore entered. "O, you're here, are you? I have a letter here from Jenkins. How did that last invoice of fat turn out?"

"Lovely, sir; lovely. Everything is lovely, and the goose——"

"What is the matter with you, Moore? You seem excited."

"Do I? So I am."

The old soap-boiler turned his chair around and gazed on the young man, who went on with his talk.

"Didn't you say, sir, that I could have Miss Millicent whenever I was able to settle $100,000 on her?"

"Of course I did, but stop nonsense and go into business."

"That's just what I say, papa," said Milly, who came in as he spoke, "stop nonsense and go to business."

"What do you want?"

Frank thrust a bank-book into the old man's hand. Mr. Duke opened it and looked up in astonishment.

"Nassau Bank! a hundred and eighty odd thousand! Why, where did you get it?"

"Bought B., S. & W.—buyer 10, and soon."

"Gambling in stocks, and the firm's money going through your hands!"

"I beg your pardon, Mr. Duke, but I used my own money. I never was in the street before, and I shan't go again."

And then he told the story of his venture and the great stroke of the great operator.

"But how did you know? Did he take you in?"

"No, but"—he was going to say "Milly took him in," but he didn't. He merely added, "I had a hint from Milly."

Duke whistled, and then he laughed. [Gentle reader, sir or madam, don't interrupt me by asserting that Milly's trick was bad and the whole set were plunderers. I am telling a story, not discussing a question of morals.]

"You'll keep your promise?" inquired Moore, anxiously.

"My daughter shall never marry the manager of a soap-works."

"But you said——" exclaimed the couple.

"Of course, I said, and I say now, you are discharged as manager.

Frank's countenance fell, and Milly looked reproach.

"I can't get along very well without you, and I'll compromise," said Duke, with a twinkle in his eye. "Philip has one-fourth interest in the concern. I'll let you have another fourth the day you settle that hundred thousand on Milly. She shan't marry a mere manager, but I have no objection to a partner in the firm as a son-in-law."—*Thomas Dunn English in New York Star.*

An Absurd Expression.

A foolish exchange says: "A hairpin is a woman's best friend." This is really absurd. Does a hairpin ever come home very late, sit about the bed-room and look foolish while she blows it up to her heart's content? Does a hairpin ever buy new bonnets, promise her in July a new sealskin next January, and next January stave it off with a promise of a season at the seaside next July? The man who wrote the item is either employed by some hairpin manufacturer or else in a cynical bachelor.—*Ex.*

THE FLAMINGOES.

It was about 2 o'clock in the afternoon; and Loannee was riding at the head of our column.

"Hello! snow!" he exclaimed, as we left the Valley of the Conders to descend into the open plain.

Snow, in the month of March, and in the southern hemisphere! It was enough to make us fancy that our advance-guard had been sun-struck—a fact which could not have astonished us in the least, as the heat was absolutely torrid in the valley, if one might give the name of valley to a great mountain-gap bordered by enormous rocks, whose débris covered the soil as if to delay our advance and to keep us a still longer time in this cursed place. The only vegetation visible was represented by some gigantic lichens, whose silver-colored ramifications could hardly be distinguished from that of the gray rock to which they clung as if glued upon it.

"Are you going crazy?" cried Charles.

"Well, you can see for yourselves. If it isn't snow, it looks just like it. I'd swear it was snow if the day was not so hot."

The thermometer stood at 110°.

We had no sooner reached the spot to which our comrade had ridden in advance of us than we all uttered a cry of astonishment in unison. Not without reason! Before us, and limited apparently by the horizon only, stretched an enormous sheet of dazzling whiteness, which under the burning sun seemed to send out myriads of tiny sparks. Indeed, one would have taken it for snow.

Speechless with surprise, we turned toward Barlejo and questioned him with our eyes.

The vaqueano laughed to himself; he enjoyed our astonishment.

"We are entering the great salines," he said at last, when he thought our patience had been sufficiently put to the test.

The salines! Don Cabral had told us about them when we were conversing about our route at the Estancia of Las Jarillas; but our imagination had never conceived a spectacle so grandoise in its uniformity.

As far as the eye could reach extended a motionless ocean of salt as white as snow. Not one shadow in all that vast panorama, which reminded us of the immense Siberian steppes when winter spreads his spotless shroud over that kingdom of death and silence—not one single speck broke the monotony of white.

"Come, courage, now!" said Barlejo; "it's an ugly road to travel under a sun hot enough to roast an ox; but we've got to cross it before night, for unless we want to lose our horses we mustn't think of camping in the salines."

"Are they very broad, these salines?"

"About a dozen miles."

A dozen miles! Absolute misery for our horses, which were kept all the morning at a walk—the only gait possible in the Valley of Condors.

Spurring our animals, we started at a gallop.

The three gauchos had allowed us to take the lead.

Our race did not last very long. The moment our horses touched the salt they stopped as suddenly as if nailed to the ground—the salty crust crackled under their feet with the crisp sound of snow. Then, stepping forward very cautiously, they proceeded at a walk.

Fancy the prospect of riding twelve miles under such conditions! And we had hoped to ride across the salines at a gallop!

The heat was stifling. The white glare of the salt—purified and refined innumerable times by washings and dryings, rain and sun—absolutely blinded us. And to crown our misery, the north wind was blowing—that suffocating and enervating wind of the southern hemisphere. We felt as